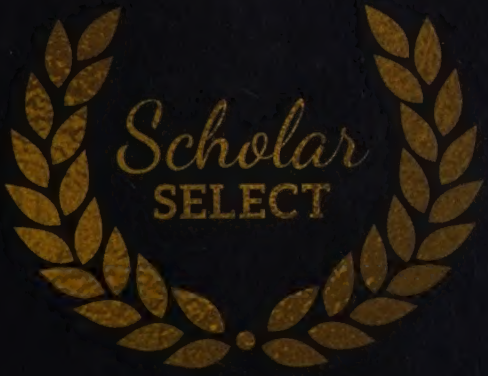
The Battle Abbey Roll

With Some Account of the Norman Lineages, Volume 1



CATHERINE LUCY WILHELMINA POWLETT CLEVELAND

The Battle Abbey Roll

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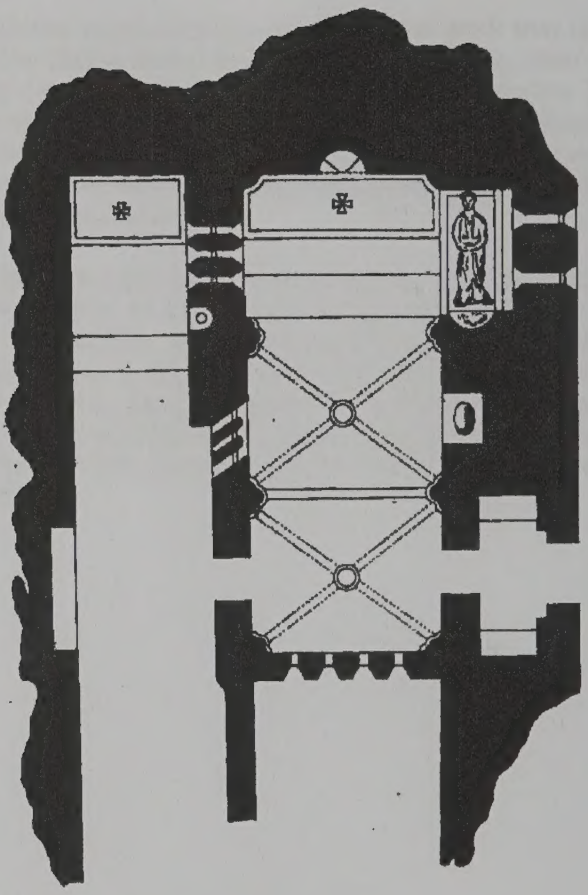

GROUND PLAN
OF THE
HERMITAGE AT WARKWORTH.

Vol. 1, p. 50.

THE

BATTLE ABBEY ROLL.

WITH SOME

ACCOUNT OF THE NORMAN LINEAGES.

BY THE

DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.

IN THREE VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

LONDON:
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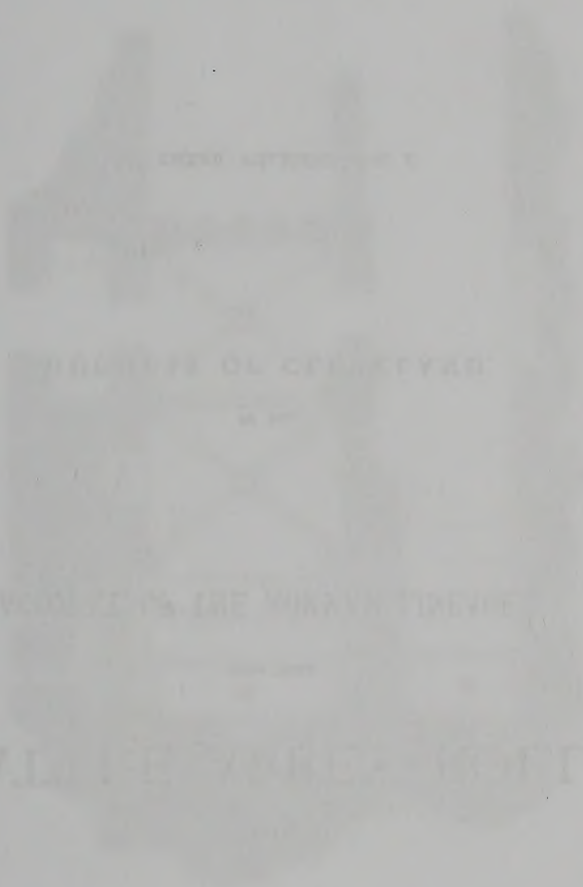
1889.



PREFACE.

No one can be more sensible than I am myself that the task of investigating the Battle Abbey Roll should have been committed to more competent hands than mine. My only excuse for attempting it is that it has in reality been unattempted hitherto, as Sir Bernard Burke, in his commentary on Holinshed's list, has only dealt with two hundred and nine of the best-known names, passing over the remaining four hundred and twenty without notice, and Sir Egerton Brydges' brief and peremptory annotations were evidently made in haste, and refer to an imperfect copy. From being a resident at Battle Abbey, and entertaining a higher opinion than is expressed by many of my contemporaries for "the scum of Bretons and rags of France" that conquered and colonised England, I have felt an interest in the subject, and a desire to do my best, at all events, towards elucidating it. For this purpose I have waded through many county histories, peerages, and other volumes that are scarcely lively reading, but I have received most assistance from 'The Norman People' and the 'Recherches sur le Domesday.' Chartularies and public records appear to be the only reliable guides in the study of genealogies, for the Visitations furnish no dates,* and I own to having been lost in amazement at some of the pedigrees furnished by the heralds. Take one instance only. Is it not a cruel mystification for an old county family to be led to believe that the son of their ancestor Clement Cox (such a name for a Saxon noble!) received an Earldom from Edward the Confessor, and that his descendant, who fell at the battle of

* "It is not a little singular, that whosoever shall inspect the old Visitations in the College of Arms, will rarely find any that have a continuation of dates in the descent. Many are without any dates at all; and very few, indeed, but what, in the respective families, have blanks left for marriages, for the issue, and for Christian names. Whereas, if these visitations had been correctly made, or faithfully transcribed, it seems a matter to be greatly marvelled at, how the master or head of the family should, in the account thereof given by him, be ignorant of the name of his own wife, or of his own children?"—*Banks.*

Naseby, is styled on his monument "the twenty-fourth titular Earl Cox"?* This does not apply to Dugdale, who evolves no fictions from his inner consciousness, but is invariably and scrupulously honest; and I may add that Mr. Planché, in his 'Conqueror and his Companions,' aims only at being impartial and truthful.

I think I can, with all due humility, say the same of myself. But I have found the pursuit of truth a path bristling with thorns, and beset with pitfalls. One of the chief difficulties to be met is the confusion caused by contradictory statements that no ingenuity can reconcile; and in too many cases conjecture alone is possible. Although I may conscientiously assert that I have taken all imaginable pains to be accurate, I am aware that I must have made plenty of mistakes. I shall be most grateful to be corrected.

From the great number of names of which I have endeavoured to give an account, each account is necessarily brief and more or less imperfect, as in so limited a space it would be utterly hopeless to trace out every collateral branch in detail. Until I commenced this undertaking, I had no conception how deep a root these ancient lineages had struck in the land, and how numerous and widely spread their ramifications were.

I have retained the picturesque old legends that have been so long associated with them as to form part of their history. What would De Vere be without its meteor star, or De Albini without its conquered lion? I have also given all the anecdotes that I could collect, partly to relieve the inherent dulness of a mere catalogue of descents, and partly because many of them incidentally furnish vivid pictures of manners and customs long since passed away.

* It must be admitted, however, that the modern heralds are less imaginative than their predecessors. The genealogy of the De Veres (quoted by Leland) derives them directly from Noah, taking in Meleagar that slew the Caledonian boar, Diomedes who was at the siege of Troy, &c., till it reaches Verus, "so named from his true dealing, and baptized by Marcellus A.D. 41," from whose second son descended Miles de Vere, Duke of Angiers and Mentz, the brother-in-law of Charlemagne, and progenitor of the family. But the freest flights of fancy were those indulged in by the Elizabethan heralds. Queen Elizabeth's pedigree, preserved at Hatfield, includes every sage and hero of antiquity, and gives her whole descent from Adam, with the coat-armour of all the patriarchs! I forget the one assigned to our first father, but I remember that Noah very appropriately bears *Vert*, an ark naiant *proper*. Nor did the French heralds lag behind in the exuberance of their imagination. The De Lévis are alleged to represent the elder branch of the Virgin Mary's family; and in an old painting still extant in the Château de Mirepoix, their ancestor is shown taking off his hat to the Queen of Heaven, as she sits enthroned in the clouds. "Couvrez-vous, mon cousin," says she, with all due deference to the head of the family. "C'est pour ma commodité, ma cousine," responds he, willing to be courteous, but careful not to compromise his dignity.

INTRODUCTION.

THE famous Roll of Battle Abbey is believed to have been compiled in obedience to a clause in the Conqueror's foundation charter, that enjoined the monks to pray for the souls of those "who by their labour and valour had helped to win the kingdom."* The great Sussex Abbey that was "the token and pledge of the Royal Crown," had been intended to be not only a memorial of his victory, but a chantry for the slain; and the names of his companions-in-arms, enshrined on this bede-roll, might thus be read out in the church on special occasions, and notably on the anniversary feast of St. Celict. It was most likely originally copied from the muster-roll of the Norman knights, that had been prepared by the Duke's orders before his embarkation, and was called over in his presence on the field of battle, the morning after it had been fought.† The list, thus composed, was inscribed on a roll of parchment, and hung up in the Abbey Minster, with this superscription:

"Dicitur a bello 'BELLUM' locus hic, quia bello
Angligenæ victi sunt in morte relicti,
Martyris in Christi festo cecidere Callixti.
Sexagenus erat sextus millesimus annus.
Cum pereunt Angli, stella monstrante cometa."‡

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* "Et pro salute omnium quorum labore et auxilio regnum obtinui, et illorum maxime qui in ipso bello occubuerunt:" &c.

† "The Conqueror, having called to his presence a clerk who, previously to the departure of the armament from St. Valery, had written down the names of the chief men of the army, he caused him to read the roll to ascertain who had fallen, and who had survived; and Bishop Odo 'sang mass for the souls that were departed.' The document alluded to, if preserved, was the true Roll of Battle Abbey: but it has not come down to our times, and the various lists we possess are of subsequent date, and more or less apocryphal in their character."—*M. A. Lower.*

‡ An English translation of these lines, painted on a tablet, remained in the parish church of Battle for more than two centuries after the dissolution of the monastery.

With it were preserved two other mementos of the conquest of England. King William's sword,* and the robe he had worn at his coronation, and specially bequeathed to the monks by his will. This "royal pallium was beautifully ornamented with gold and very costly gems, and three hundred amulets suitably fabricated of gold and silver, many of which were attached to chains of those metals, and contained innumerable relics of the saints;" and he also gave "a feretory in the form of an altar, in which likewise were many relics, and upon which, in his expedition, mass had been accustomed to be celebrated."—*Battel Abbey Chronicle.* These relics, according to Mr. Lower (the translator of the Chronicle) "must have been the same with those which William had, in 1065, surreptitiously introduced under the portable altar upon which he had compelled Harold to take a solemn oath to assist him in his designs upon England. In the Bayeux Tapestry, where the scene is represented, Harold is placing his right hand upon an altar in form of a feretory."

But these precious bequests were not suffered to remain untouched for more than ten years from the date of the Conqueror's death. Before the end of the century, Henry, second Abbot of Battle, cut off and sold some of the gold and silver chains and amulets of the coronation robe, to make up a sum of money that had been demanded of him by William Rufus; and the remainder of these valuables were finally disposed of by his successor, who invested the proceeds in land. They had been gradually dropping off and disappearing—even some of the jewels of the feretory were missing, lost or "despoiled by unfortunate mischances," and it was probably judged wisest to put the rest out of the reach of temptation. For the relics they had enshrined, a reliquary was provided, and solemnly consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

Nor did the Roll fare any better. As time went on, it became more and more an object of ambition to own an ancestor that had come over with the Conqueror; and the monks were always found willing to oblige a liberal patron by inserting his name. "Such hath been the subtilty of some Monks of old, that, finding it acceptable unto most, to be reputed descendants to those who were Companions with Duke William in that memorable Expedition whereby he became Conqueror of this Realm, as that, to gratify them (but not without their own advantage) they inserted their Names into this antient Catalogue."—*Dugdale.* Camden likewise speaks of these interpolations. "Whosoever considers well shall find them always to be forged, and those names inserted which the time in every age favoured, and were never mentioned in that authenticated record." Thus its value as an authority is irretrievably lost; and though the earlier genealogists and county historians often quote and refer to it, it has latterly been altogether discredited and condemned. Like many of the other familiar credences of our forefathers it has fallen into disgrace and suffered

* This sword, not being a bequest, is unnoticed in the Chronicle. It is said to have been given to the Abbey at its consecration by William Rufus.

[illegible], in the *Cosmic Mirror*, calls it "a disgusting [illegible] of falsehood," and "a transparent fiction;" [illegible] People' declares that its date is "a mere myth, [illegible] of some unknown herald of the sixteenth century;" [illegible] *Archæologia*, settles the question according [illegible] by which Garibaldi disposed of the claims of poor [illegible] it never existed at all.

[illegible] that it does not exist now; nor is it precisely known [illegible]. According to family tradition, it passed into the [illegible] Browne, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., who [illegible] some of the house and site of the late Monastery of Battel [illegible] months after it had been taken possession of by the [illegible]. He commenced building a manor-house there, which [illegible] his son Viscount Montague, but seldom occupied by his [illegible] transferred their residence to Cowdray, in the western division [illegible], in 1717, the sixth Viscount sold the place to [illegible]. The three precious memorials of the Conquest, the [illegible] *Gallican*, and the Roll of Battle Abbey, were then, [illegible] and interesting relics of the former monastery, [illegible] and perished in the great fire of 1793 (see *Brewer*). [illegible] I have ever heard given of the disappearance of the [illegible] certainly furnish no proofs in confirmation of the state- [illegible] to be no particular reason for doubting its probability.

[illegible] now remains to us but copies of this celebrated [illegible] are three; one published by Leland in his *Collectanea*, [illegible] first appeared: another in Holinshed's Chronicle, dated [illegible] a few years later by Stowe, and afterwards copied [illegible] it from Camden. There are at least ten—if not [illegible] Norman Conquerors; but none of them even pretend [illegible] with the bede-roll of Battle Abbey.

[illegible], however, must, according to the old adage, prove [illegible] shall be number one in our catalogue, is a list published [illegible] the collections of William of Worcester, a chronicler [illegible]. It is prefaced by the five Latin lines (already quoted) [illegible], with the addition of a sixth—

[illegible] "Præterea numerus præsens notat annus;"

[illegible] CCCLIII. in a marginal note. This is supposed to [illegible] written three hundred and fifty-three years after the [illegible] the date 1419, when William of Worcester was a boy [illegible] believes that it was "undoubtedly copied from some [illegible] Abbey, from which register the Tetrastich, which heads

it, was, in all probability, also taken; but whether in actual connection with the list of names is not apparent. I certainly do not consider," he continues, "that the names were taken from the well-known Roll of which Leland made use, and which clearly differs from this register, as in fact it does from that given by John Stowe; but whatever the register may have been, it was certainly a noteworthy monument of antiquity, and the time-honoured names it enrolls deserve to be cherished by all interested in antiquity." Quite true; but they are so mangled and distorted by their strange orthography as to be mostly unrecognizable. Take the following specimens—Seintbrewel: Wadel: Spigurnel: Tupz: Butet: Punchet: Pachet: Parli: Cunli: Cicerli: Wilbi: Spinevile: Ferebrace: Feteplace: Gunter: Carli: Brok: Kusas; Escot: Figarvi: Kosni, &c. As far as we are enabled to judge, these maltreated patronymics are not found on our Roll.

The second list—an additional one furnished by Leland—is entitled 'Un role de ceux queux veignont in Angleterre ovesque roy William le Conquerour:' and gives fifty-eight names, declaring "Tous ycels seigners desus nomé estoient à la retenaunce Monseir de Moion." This (as has been shown by Mr. Planché in his *Companions of the Conqueror*) is simply a transcript of the list given in the *Roman de Rou* of the leaders at the Battle of Hastings, from line 13,621 of the poem to 13,761.

The third is contained in the Chronicle of John Brompton, Abbot of Jervaulx in Yorkshire A.D. 1436. He tells us that he found it written (without informing us where), and introduces it in a piece of old French verse, in which he announces his intention of giving a catalogue of those who came over with the Conqueror. But, finding that the names given at the font are often changed, as Edmund into Edward, Baldwin into Bernard, Godwin into Godard, and Elys into Edwine, he will content himself with giving the surnames only, which were not changed. Then follow two hundred and forty of these, arranged in rhythmical order, beginning with

"Maundevyle et Daundeville,"

and ending with

"Straunge et Sauvage,"

all of which, he adds, were then in common use in England.

The fourth, now in the Harleian Library, claims to be taken from a MS. of Matthew of Westminster in the library of All Souls College.

The fifth, in the same collection, is an English poem, entitled, 'The names of Northmen and French that came in with William the Conqueror.' These follow in alternate rhymes, commencing

"Percye and Browne, the Malet and Bewchampe,
Menile-Vilers, and eke the Umfravile:"

to the number of two hundred and forty.

The sixth, in the same collection, is considerably longer, consisting of about five hundred and forty names in all. The first given are

"Dominus Percy, Magnus Constabellarius;
Dominus Mowbray, Mariscallus;
Dominus Radulphus de Mortuo-mari omnium strenuissimus velut alter Samson leonina ferocitate:"

These, however, are the only flights of fancy in which the author indulges, and he then proceeds with due sobriety; beginning with Ayncourt, and Bardolf, and ending with Percely and Perer.

The seventh, in the same collection, classes the names according to their terminal syllables, as: Bastard, Baygnard, Brassard, Maignard, &c.: and comprises about four hundred.

The eighth, of three hundred and eighty names, is printed by Fuller in his 'Church History,' and is arranged alphabetically, beginning with Archerd, Averenges, and ending with Yvoire.

The ninth immediately precedes the Battle Abbey Roll in Holinshed's Chronicle. "We have here," he tells us, "in a table noted all the noble captains and gentlemen of name, as well Normans as other strangers, which assisted Duke William in the conquest of this land, as we find them written in the chronicles of Normandie by one William Tailleur." This list begins with

"Odo bishop of Bayeux,"

and ends with

"The erle of Hiesmes."

One hundred and sixty-eight names are given, but of these several are duplicates. For instance, we have both "Hue de Gourney, alias Geneuay," and "Hue erle of Gournay" (the only instance in which he appears as an Earl): "Le seig. de Aurenchin," and "Richard d'Aurinchin;" "Le seig. de Touarts," and "Amaury de Touars," &c., &c. It is admitted to be very incomplete, for Holinshed adds at the end: "With other lords and men of account in great number, whose names the author of the chronicles of Normandie could not come by (as he himself confesseth). In consideration thereof, and bicause diverse of these are set foorth onlie by their titles of estate, and not by their surnames; we have thought it convenient to make you partakers of the roll which sometime belonged to Battell Abbeie, conteining also (as the title thereof importeth) the names of such Nobles and Gentlemen of Marque, as came at this time with the Conqueror, whereof diverse may be the same persons which in the catalog above written are conteined, bearing the name of the places whereof they were possessours and owners, as by the same catalog maie appeare." Then follows "The Roll of Battell Abbeie."

The tenth is modern, having been inaugurated at the celebration of the eighth

centenary of the battle, when it was solemnly affixed on a tablet in the ancient Church of Dives. For it was this small seaport on the coast of Normandy—now almost unknown—that had been the appointed trysting-place of the Conqueror's fleet in 1066; and it was in the church now standing that he offered up his parting prayer. I have given a copy of this list (v. p. xxxi.); only varying its arrangement by placing the surnames, instead of the Christian names, in their alphabetical order, as it can thus be more easily used as a reference. It is entitled 'Companions of William the Conqueror at the Conquest of England in 1066': and was compiled with much care and labour by M. Leopold Delisle, the greatest antiquarian authority in France, who professes to give no name that is not vouched for by some deed or document of the period. In many (perhaps most) instances it appears to be taken from Domesday Book: and it is especially useful as furnishing, besides the Christian names, the correct French spelling of the surnames. But it is to be regretted that he has in no case cited an authority, or given a reference. M. de Magny reproduces this list in his 'Nobiliaire de Normandie,' with the addition of fifty names "that his researches in the Norman and English archives have enabled him to include." He, too, eschews references; and I am curious to know upon what authority he has included Courtenay.

There are probably other MS. lists with which I am not acquainted. All those I have mentioned, though very evidently the work of different hands, resemble each other in so far that they have many names in common. With these, however, we have not here to do, as only one of them (as I have already said) professes to derive its authority from the Roll of Battle, and they do not in the least resemble it in their arrangement. Leland, Holinshed, and Duchesne therefore alone remain in the field as its interpreters.

Leland himself affords us no information respecting his list; for the two pages that precede it, as well as the four that follow it, are left blank in his MS. It is certain that he visited Battle Abbey, for he makes mention of the place, and gives a catalogue of the Latin books in the monks' library; and Browne Willis, and others declare this to have been "the table of the Norman gentry which came into England with the Conqueror, preserved by the monks of Battle." I think I shall be able to show that this is borne out by internal evidence; but I will begin with the two acknowledged copies of the Roll—Holinshed's and Duchesne's.

When placed side by side, as I have here printed them (see p. xix.), it seems to me that no dispassionate person can doubt their common origin. In both, the names are arranged alphabetically, and (in spite of many gaps, and some differences of orthography) follow each other in the same order. Duchesne's copyist evidently did not relish his task, and skipped as much as he decently could; and thus, while Holinshed gives us six hundred and twenty-nine names, only four hundred and seven are to be found in Duchesne. As the work progresses, we see how he becomes puzzled as well as weary, and now and again helplessly loses his way in the entangling labyrinth of names. In the letter M

[illegible] leaving some out that should be [illegible]; and [illegible] his blunders [illegible], leaving [illegible] T, V, and W, [illegible] blanks as he goes. Yet, careless and ill done [illegible] with forty names that are left out by Holinshed, [illegible] the proper spelling. What further liberties Holinshed [illegible] with the Roll we can only conjecture, but, [illegible] to be found on his list, we may safely conclude [illegible] nothing nor any accounts. Nor ought we to forget [illegible] those copies transcribed from the original, but taken [illegible] probably undergone similar manipulation. Many of [illegible] mentioned in the Battle Roll thus exhibit an [illegible] differing degree of negligence than that displayed (for [illegible], would account for the disappearance of all the [illegible] undoubted right to a place on a roll of the Con[illegible] are certainly not a few of them; but in this respect [illegible] more defective than others." The one so severely [illegible] must have been unusually meagre and imperfect; [illegible] "among many others to be found in Domesday [illegible]" the great names of Ferrers, Stafford, Gifford, [illegible] Bulli, Salisbury, Speke, Tony, Vesci, Byron, Gernon, [illegible] Montgomery, Churchill, Lovet, Lincoln, Pauncefoot, [illegible] Dapifer, De Romare, De Vipount, De Creon, De Gresley, [illegible] Yet, of these thirty names, ten only; that is, [illegible] Bulli: see p. 76), Speke (or Espec), St. Valery, [illegible] Lovet, Pauncefoot, De Salsay, De Creon, De Romare, and [illegible]; for the Earl of Salisbury is represented (as it is [illegible] surname of D'Evreux, Stafford by De Toesni, and [illegible] From the reprints published by Sir Bernard Burke in [illegible] Abbey, Annotated') are very far from being blameless [illegible] names are left out in Holinshed's copy, and two in [illegible] however, be the last person in the world to throw a stone [illegible], for I can vouch for the difficulty of the task [illegible] one who has not personally attempted it (and I have [illegible]) can conceive how tedious and laborious it is to [illegible] constantly the long rows of disconnected names, piled [illegible] slip out of their places.

[illegible] now come, seems at first sight to be wholly different [illegible] names are in truth almost all the same. This is

[illegible] History of Lancashire, expressly tells us, that "in the Roll [illegible] of William de Molines stands eighteenth in order." Yet [illegible] all the three copies, and is enrolled among the missing

simply owing to their arrangement, for they are here strung together in rude rhymes, most probably as an aid to the memory. There are four hundred and ninety-five names, comprised in two hundred and forty-seven lines, for each line consists of two names (in one solitary case there are three), generally beginning with the same initial letter; but, beyond this, no attempt is made to class them in alphabetical order. Now and then two successive lines commence with the same letter, and once we find as many as three; but these are merely the exceptions that prove the rule. Consequently, they are jumbled together in such utter confusion, that it seems hopeless to recognize any connection between them and the symmetrically arrayed columns of their compeers. Nevertheless, the connection is to be found. I took the trouble of sorting these lines, arranging them alphabetically (according to their first letter) in the order in which they occurred; and discovered that out of the four hundred and ninety-five names, one hundred and seventy-five followed each other as they did in Holinshed. By making some allowance for faulty spelling, and admitting names that are placed together in inverted order (probably to suit the metre) this number may be increased to two hundred and seventy-eight or more. Surely it would be idle to treat such a result as an accidental coincidence. Elsewhere the list, thus arranged, is printed at full length (see p. xxviii), in order that all may have an opportunity of judging for themselves; but I will here give, as a sample, the first part of the names commencing with the letter C.

HOLINSHED.	LELAND.
Camois	Cameys et Cameville
Camville	
Chawent	Chavent et Chauncy
Chauncy	
Conderay	Soucheville, Coudrey et Colleville
Coluile	
Chamberlaine	Chaumberlayn et Chaumberoun
Champernoun	
Comin	Comyn et Columber
Columber	
Cribet	Griketot et Grevequer
Crenquere	
Corbine	Corby et Corbet
Corbett	
Chaundos	Chaundoys et Chaward
Chaworth	Challouns et Challeys
Clereuaus	Clerevalx et Clarell
Clarell	
Chopis	Chapes et Chauduit
Chaunduit	

It will be seen that there are three additions on Leland's side; but, if we eliminate these (Soucheville is plainly an afterthought edged in, for this happens

to be the only line that has three names), and admit, with a few other discrepancies of spelling, the counterchange of G for C—not uncommon in old writings—the analogy is almost complete. The single exception, Cribet, I believe stands for Criket, the abbreviation of Criquetot. Leland's is probably what we should call "a popular edition" in the present day; curtailed in length, and rendered more palatable, as well as more easy to repeat and remember, by its jangle of rhyme. He begins, as Holinshed does, with Aumarle and Aincourt, and restores to us at least forty names that are given neither by the latter or Duchesne. He enables us to note the exact place where Avenel, Byron, Vipont, &c., stood on the original Roll; and in many cases also helps us to recover the original spelling. Thus, for example, "Pygot et Percy" identifies the name given as Pery in Holinshed and Pecy in Duchesne.

The spelling is in fact the principal difficulty that we have to contend with in attempting to decipher the Roll; and no one has yet thought it worth their while to grapple with it fairly. Sir Egerton Brydges dismisses the list with a very cursory inspection; and Sir Bernard Burke, in his published 'Annotations,' takes notice of no more than two hundred and nine of Holinshed's six hundred and twenty-nine names, passing over in silence the additional one hundred and eleven found in Duchesne and Leland. Nor does his reprint aid us in our search for the correct orthography, but considerably adds to our impediments, as he makes eighty-six mistakes in copying Holinshed's list, and twelve in copying Duchesne's. Many of these are unimportant; but in some cases, such as Orival—given Ounell—the name of the great house of De Aureavalle becomes unrecognizable. Mallory is disguised as Mallony, Noers becomes Noell, Avverne Arwerne, Beteville Beteurville, Filioll Folioll, Taverner Tavernez, &c. There is another very evident error. The two names given by Holinshed as Mountmartin and Miners thus appear in Duchesne's copy:

"Mountmartin
yners."

The letter M has clearly here been lost by some typographical accident. Yet the names are at once joined together as Mountmartin Yners!

There can be no possible difference of opinion as to the fact that all the three copies which we possess of the Roll are more or less mis-spelt. Many of the names, as they stand, are unintelligible. No doubt this is chiefly owing to the negligence or misapprehension of the scribes, but we must not, on the other hand, lose sight of the latitude to be allowed to all ancient writers in that respect. Before entering upon this vexed question of spelling, we must lay aside all our modern notions (I will not call them prejudices) in regard to the observances, distinctions, and exigencies that surround it in the present day. We live in an age when people are punctilious and fastidious as to the way in which their names are spelt; when we should wound the susceptibilities of

Mr. Smijth, Mr. Smythe,* or Mr. Smyth, if we inadvertently mistook them for Mr. Smith; when any one whose patronymic began with two little f's would be roused to just indignation by seeing it written with one large F. But it was far otherwise in mediæval times. Men wrote their names—when they could write at all—in any way that occurred to them at the moment, for there was neither rule nor precedent to guide them. Mr. Henry Drummond, in his 'Noble British Families,' quotes eighteen different ways of spelling Nevill that he had met with in deeds and records; Nash, in his 'History of Worcestershire,' gives us twenty-three versions of Percy: and this uncertainty, if we are to judge by the example of Shakespeare, still continued in the sixteenth century. Again, *a'* and *an*, *him* and *hel*, *mar* and *mal*, are synonyms; and *val* and *ville* (at least in the Roll) are treated in a similar way. V and F, S and C, C and G, G and W, V and W, W and M, are also used indiscriminately to produce the same sound. Nor should we fail to remember how easy it is to confound one letter with another in the old black letter character. The *u* and *n* are these as undistinguishable as they are in the "running hand" of our own times.

Sir Francis Palgrave mentions "the strange tricks produced by the ambiguity of the form of the *s* and the *x* in ancient manuscripts. It is very remarkable that in the old times, themselves, the very persons holding the names, either from caprice or ignorance confounded them. The name of Septvans or Septvans affords a curious example of the fact, that in the black letter days, the old scribes could not always be certain of their own writing."—(See *Feuvilla*, vol. iii., p. 239.) The distinctions between them in the printed lists, given, as they must be, by guesswork, are very generally wrong. Further, the *w* easily merges into *m*; the *s*, so unlike an *l* in our modern print, becomes its twin sister as the black letter I, and is several times given for it. I might easily multiply these instances of confusion. Yet, with all such considerations to aid me in forming conjectures and solving difficulties, there remain eleven names of which I can make absolutely nothing, and have had to abandon as impregnable.

The antiquity of these names can, on account of the admitted interpolations, only be accepted with great reserve. But Sir Egerton Brydges does them injustice when he stigmatises the Roll as an imposture, because of "the insertion of families who did not come to England till a subsequent period, and of surnames which were not adopted for some ages after the Conquest: of which, the greater part of the list is composed. If the Roll of Battle Abbey had been genuine, it must have received confirmation from that authentic record of the reign of Henry II., the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, published by Hearne, but no two registers can less agree." This is hard measure, for out of the seven hundred and

* I knew a gentleman of ancient lineage who bore this name, and used to enlarge upon the ignorance of his ancestors. "I suppose they know no better," he was fond of saying, "but I find that in Henry VII.'s time they actually wrote their name *Smith*!"

[illegible] accounts by far the greater number [illegible] and are to be found in the *Liber Niger* [illegible] the inhabitants of the different religious houses [illegible] of Domesday Book that we must chiefly look for [illegible] of the list; and if the 'Recherches sur le Domesday,' [illegible] so admirably conceived and commenced by [illegible] de St. Marie, had ever been carried out to the end, [illegible] sought in vain. The principal difficulty we encounter in [illegible] is, that by far the greater number of the persons [illegible] by other than their Christian name, and can only be [illegible] and laborious investigation. Most of the great [illegible] landowners in Normandy as in England, who can [illegible] their surnames; and these Norman antiquaries, [illegible] they had made themselves with the contemporary [illegible] bearing their kindred, their domiciles, their [illegible] and charters relating to their property, can generally [illegible] to which belonged. They likewise give us some valuable [illegible] that prevailed regarding the adoption of surnames [illegible] in Normandy alone was finished, and appeared as long ago [illegible] of Montfaucon, any prospect of the work being resumed. [illegible] us to decipher some of these disfigured names; and [illegible] Surnames,' followed by the author of 'The Norman [illegible] rendered service in tracing out the corruptions and transformations [illegible] nomenclature has undergone in this country. A large [illegible] on the Roll appear in this debased form: [illegible] and some [illegible] of abstraction of the monks, are given over again [illegible] such as Limesay, repeated as Lindsay, Mucegros, as [illegible] to show that the list must have been several times re-[illegible] alphabetical order, very few additions could have been [illegible] this necessity.

[illegible] interpolations would seem to have been grossly [illegible] Stapleton Brydges, we admit (as I think we are justified [illegible] names which appear in the *Liber Niger* or occur in the [illegible] assumed to date from the Conquest in England, [illegible] and forty names are at once ratified; and of the [illegible] excluded from the benefit of a doubt. So far from being

[illegible] that of other documents of the period") has led the [illegible] to conjecture that it was compiled in the reign of [illegible] only embraces a certain part of the Norman aristocracy [illegible] the spelling is, however, of even later date; for at that [illegible] Ryvia, "Mallory," Mallore or Malesoures, "Daniel,"

"principally composed" of impostors and intruders, the Roll contains not more than ten *proved* interpolations.

Of this great array of time-honoured names, very few are now borne by representatives in the male line. Some descendants survive under the name of their manors, for which, according to an early mediæval practice still prevalent in Scotland, they exchanged their own; more still are probably lost to sight in poverty and obscurity, and have dropped all the links that connected them with their former degree. I fully believe that the class included in this latter category, though unknown and almost unsuspected, is a very considerable one, for nothing is more striking than the extent and variety of the ramifications belonging to each family that are brought to light by a careful inspection of its history. They are so numerous that, from want of time and space, I have, in most cases, not attempted to deal with them. Genealogists, as a rule, are solely occupied with making out the descent of a title or estate; and thus the erratic female baronies, conveyed by heiresses, are sedulously traced through a succession of often uninteresting families, while the disinherited younger branches of the parent stock are ignored. These must, of necessity, have frequently sunk into insignificance and passed out of notice, gradually falling into the lower stratum of the social scale. I will quote a remarkable instance of this. "In 1872 a vessel was lying in the Thames, about to take its departure for Tasmania. It conveyed as passengers three hundred navvies, who had been engaged to proceed to the Colonies, to complete an intended railway. They were all on board, when a fatal collision at night sent the vessel and every human being on board to the bottom.

"The list of the drowned passengers appeared in the public journals. It included a large number of purely Norman names. Several names were there recognized as formerly baronial and historical; and one baronial name the writer there discovered, the existence of which in England in the present age he had never before ascertained."—*The Norman People.* The great Norman name of De Venoix, transformed into Veness, is very common among the farm-labourers in the neighbourhood of Battle Abbey; and many Vaseys or Veseys, humble representatives of the powerful De Vescis, may still be found lingering in the county of Durham. But the authenticated male descents remain few and far between.

I do not imagine that the present generation would invest much money in having their names added to the Battle Abbey Roll. In these days the monks would have driven but a sorry trade; and they were fortunate in living at a time when those who have gone before were more highly esteemed than they are now. The pride of ancestry has in a great measure passed away; for the fast-rising wave of democracy day by day obliterates the old landmarks and traditions that were once held dear. Far removed, indeed, are we from the period when the gentleman's right to bear arms was considered so high a privilege, that Henry V.

offered it as a boon to those who had fought by his side at Agincourt.* Heraldic bearings may now be assumed by any one who chooses to pay the coachmaker to paint them on his carriage,† and names and even peerages are bandied about without reference to any right of blood. It is a humiliating reflection that any swindler or scoundrel may, without incurring a legal penalty, call himself by an honourable and "unblamed" name, adopt its coat of arms, and drag it about in the dirt in all parts of the world. More lamentable is the belief so rapidly taking root among us, that money stands in lieu of all else; that the highest social position, and the good opinion and respect of our fellow-men, will always wait upon riches, and belong to their fortunate possessor.‡ The transmitted splendour of a glorious or venerated name, the honours gained on the field or at the council board, weigh but lightly in the scale that is so easily turned by gold.

Some, however, I trust there are, to whom the great names of the past remain a living memory; who shape their course in this world under a deep sense of the responsibility of bearing them; and fill their appointed positions and do their appointed work

"Commanded
By the dead gaze of all their ancestors."

To them, I feel I owe an apology for this cursory and imperfect retrospect. The subject deserves to be treated by an abler hand than mine; and if developed to its full proportions, would embrace nearly the whole of the eight last centuries of the History of England.

* It is to this that Shakespeare makes allusion in the following lines:

"For he this day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition."

"Henry V., in the year 1417, issued a proclamation that no assumption of arms should be allowed, unless the assumer had fought at Agincourt."—*Woodward's Hampshire.*

† There is a story told of a Scottish gentleman resident in America, who sent a carriage that he had brought over with him several years before to a coachmaker's to be repainted and repaired. As soon as it was pronounced to be ready, he went to look at it, and to his consternation found his coat of arms and crest reproduced on all the various vehicles exposed for sale. "I guess," said the exultant coachmaker, "that the pattern has been very much admired."

‡ "I am free to acknowledge," says a contemporary writer, "that I feel sometimes a pang when I hear or read of the extinction of a great name, grey with the hoar of innumerable ages—sorrow when I read, in paper after paper, of the passing of great ancestral estates under the hammer of the auctioneer; and for this reason, that in every such case I feel there is one more sword gone that would have helped us in the battle which we must all fight against the superstitious idolatry of wealth."

HOLINSHED'S ROLL.	DUCHESNE'S
A.	
Aumarle	Aumerle
Aincourt	
Audeley	Audeley
Adgillam	Angilliam
Argentoune	Argentoun
Arundell	Arundell
Auenant	Auenant
Abell	Abel
Auuerne	
Aunwers	
Angers	Avvgers
Angenoun	Angenoun
Archere	Archer
Anuay	
Asperuile	Asperuile
Abbeuile	
Andeuile	
Amouerduile	Amonerduile
Arcy and Akeny	Arey
	Akeny
Albeny	Albeny
Aybeuare	
Amay	
Aspermound	Asperemound
Amerenges	
B.	
Bertram	Bertram
Buttecourt	Buttecourt
Brebus and Byseg	Bræhus
	Byseg
Bardolfe	Bardolf
Basset and Bigot	Basset
Bohun	Bohun
Bailif	Baylife
Bondeuile	Bondeuile
Brabason	Barbason
Baskeruile	
	Beer
Bures	Bures
Bounilaine	Bonylayne
Bois	
Botelere	
Bourcher	
Brabaion	Barbayon
Berners	Berners

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Braibuf	Braybuf
Brande and Bronce	Brand
	Bonuile
Burgh	Burgh
Bushy	Busshy
Banet	
Blondell	Blundell
Breton	Breton
	Belasyse
	Bowser
Blunt and Baious	Bayons
	Bulmere
Browne	Broune
Beke	Beke
Bickard	
	Bowlers
Banastre	Banestre
Baloun	
	Belomy
	Belknape
Beauchampe	Beauchamp
Bray and Bandy	Bandy
Bracy	
Boundes	
Bascoun	
Broilem	
Broleuy	Broyleby
Burnell	Burnel
Bellet	Belot
	Beufort
Baudewin	Baudewine
Beaumont	
Burdon	Burdon
Berteuilay	Bertevyley
Barre	Barte
Busseuile	Busseuile
Blunt	Blunt
Beaupere	Beawper
Beuill	
Barduedor	
Brette	Bret
Barrett	Barret
Bonrett	
Bainard	
Barniuale	Barneuale
Bonett	
Barry	Barry
Bryan	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Bodin	Bodyt
Beteuile	Berteuile
Bertin	Bertine
Bereneuile	
Bellewe	Belew
Beuery	
Busshell	Buschell
Boranuile	
Browe	
Beleuers	Beleners
Buffard	Buffard
Boteler	Boteler
Bonueier	
Boteuile	Botuile
Bellire	
Bastard	
Balnard	
Brasard	Brasard
Beelhelme	Belhelme
Braine	
Brent	
Braunch	Braunche
Belesar	Bolesar
Blundell	Blundel
Burdet	Burdet
Bagot	Bigot
	Beaupoent
Beannise	
Belenis	
Beisin	
Bernon	
Boels	Boels
Belefroun	Belefroun
Brutz	
Barchampe	Barchampe

C.

Camois	Camos
Camuille	Chamuille
Chaweat	Chaweat
Chaumcy	Chaucy
Conderay	Conderay
Coluile	Coluile
Chamberlaine	Chamberlaine
Chambernoun	Chambernoune
Cornin	
Columber	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Cribett	Cribet
Creuquere	
Corbine	Corbine
Corbett	Corbet
	Coniers
Chaundos	Chaundos
	Coucy
Chaworth	Chaworthe
Cleremans	Claremaus
Clarell	Clarell
Chopis	
	Camuine
Chaundnit	Chaunduyt
	Claruays
Chantelow	Chantilowe
Chamberaye	
	Colet
Cressy	Cressy
Curtenay	Courtenay
Conestable	Constable
	Chancer
Cholmeley	Cholmeley
	Corleuile
Champney	Champeney
	Carew
Chawnos	Chawnos
Cominile	
	Clarauile
Champaine	Champain
Careuile	
Carbonelle	Carbonell
Charles	Charles
Chereberge	Chareberge
Chawnes	Chawnes
Chanmont	Chawmont
Caperoun	
Cheine	Cheyne
Curson	Curseu
Couille	Conell
Chaiters	Chayters
Cheines	Cheynes
Cateray	Cateray
Chereconrt	Chereconrt
Cammile	Chammile
Clerenay	Clereney
Curly	Curly
Cuily	
Chiseis	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Chaundos	
Courteney	
Clifford	Clyfford
D.	
Denauille	Deauuile
Dercy	Dercy
Diue	Dine
Dispencere	Dispencer
Daubeny	
Daniell	Daniel
Denise and Druell	Denyse
	Druell
Deuaus	Devaus
Dauers	Dauers
Dodingsels	Doningsels
Darell	Darell
Delaber	Delabere
Delapole	De la Pole
Delalinde	De la Lind
Delahill	De la Hill
Delaware	De la Wate
Delauache	De la Watche
Dakeny	Dakeny
Dauntre	Dauntre
Desny	Desuye
Dabernoune	Dabernoune
Damry	Damry
Daueros	Dauers
Dauonge	
Duilby	
Delauere	De la Vere
Delahoid	
Durange	
Delee	De Liele
Delaund	
Delaward	De la Warde
Delaplanch	De la Planch
Damnot	
Danway	Danway
Debense	De Hewse
Deuile	
Disard	Disard
Doiuile	
Durant	Durant
Drury	Diury
Dabitot	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Dunsteuile	
Dunchampe	
Dambelton	
E.	
Estrange	Estrange
Estuteuile	Estutauille
	Escriols
Engaine	Engayne
Estriels	
	Euers
Esturney	Esturney
F.	
Ferrerers	
Foluille	Foluile
Fitz Water	Fitz Water
Fitz Marmaduke	Fitz Marmadux
Fleuez	
Filberd	Filberd
Fitz Roger	Fitz Roger
	Fitz Robert
Fauecourt	Fanecourt
Ferrers	
Fitz Philip	Fitz Philip
Filiot	
Furniueus	
Furniuaus	
Fitz Otes	
Fitz William	Fitz William
Fitz Roand	
Fitz Pain	Fitz Paine
Fitz Auger	
Fitz Aleyn	Fitz Alyne
Fitz Rauff	Fitz Raulfe
Fitz Browne	Fitz Browne
Fouke	Foke
Freuil	Freuile
Front de Boef	
Facunberge	Faconbrige
Fort	
Frisell	Frissell
Fitz Simon	
Fitz Fouk	
Filioll	Filioll
Fitz Thomas	Fitz Thomas

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Fitz Morice	Fitz Morice
Fitz Hugh	Fitz Hugh
Fitz Henrie	
Fitz Waren	Fitz Warren
Fitz Rainold	
Flamuile	Faunuile
Formay	Formay
Fitz Eustach	
Fitz Laurence	
Formiband	Formiband
Frisound	Frison
Finere and Fitz Robert	Finer
	Fitz Vrcy
Furniuale	Furniuall
Fitz Geffrey	
Fitz Herbert	Fitzs Herbert
Fitz Peres	
Fichet	
Fitz Rewes	
Fitz Fitz	
Fitz Iohn	Fitz Iohn
Fleschampe	
G.	
Gurnay	
	Gargraue
Gressy	
Graunson	Graunson
Gracy	Gracy
Georges	
	Glanuile
Gower	Gouer
Gaugy	
Goband	
	Gascoyne
Gray	Gray
Gaunson	
Golofre	Golofer
Gobion	
Grensy	
Graunt	Grauns
Greile	
Greuet	
Gurry	
Gurley	Gurly
Grammori	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Gernoun	
Grendon	
Gurdon	Gurdon
Gines	
Griuil	
Greneuile	
Glateuile	
Gurney	
Giffard	
Gouerges	
Gamages	Gamages
	Gaunt
H.	
Haunteny	
Haunsard	Hansard
Hastings	Hastings
Hanlay	Haulay
Haurell	
Husee	Husie
Hercy	
Herioun	
Herne	Herne
Harecourt	
Henoure	
Houell	
Hamelin	Hamelyn
Harewell	Harewell
Hardell	Hardel
Hakett	Hecket
Hamound	Hamound
Harcord	Harecord
I.	
Iarden	Iarden
Iay	Iay
Ieniels	
Ierconuise	
Ianuile	Ianuile
Iasperuile	Iasparuile
K.	
Kaunt	
Karre	Karre

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Karrowe	Karron
Koine	
Kimaronne	
Kirkell	Kyriell
Kancey	
Kenelre	
L.	
	Lestrange
Loueny	Leuony
Lacy	
Linneby	
Latomer	Latomere
Loueday	Loueday
	Logenton
Louell	Leuel
	Lescrope
Lemare	Lemare
Leuetot	
	Litterile
Lucy	Lucy
Lany	
	Lislay, or Liele
Logeuile	
Longespes	Longspes
Louerace	
Longechampe	Lonschampe
Lascales	Lastels
Lacy	
	Lindsey
Louan	
Leded	
Luse	
Loterell	Loterel
Loruge	
Longeuale	Longuaile
	Lewawse
Loy	Loy
Lorancourt	
Loions	
Limers	
Longepay	
Laumale	
Lane	Laue
	Le Despenser
Louetot	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
M.	
Mohaut	
Mowne	
Maundeuile	
Marmilon	Marmilon
Moribray	Moribray
Moruile	Moruile
Mirkell	
Manlay	Manley
Malebraunch	Malebranche
Malemaine	Malemaine
	Muschampe
Mortimere	
	Musgraue
	Mesni-le-Villers
Mortimaine	Mortmaine
Muse	Muse
Marteine	Marteine
Mountbother	Mountbocher
Mountsoler	
Maleuile	Maleuile
Malet	
Mounteney	Mountney
Monfichet	
Maleherbe	Maleherbe
Mare	
Musegros	Musgros
Musard	Musard
Moine	
Montravers	Mautrauers
Merke	Merke
Murres	Murres
Mortiuale	
Monchenesy	
Mallory	
Marny	
Mountagu	Montagu
Mountford	
Maule	
Monhermon	
Musett	
Meneuile	
Manteuenant and Manfe	
Menpincoy	
Maine	
Mainard	
Morell	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Mainell	
Maleluse	
Memorous	
Morreis	
Morleian Maine	
Maleuere	
	Montalent
Mandut	Mandute
Mountmarten	
Mantelet	
	Manle
Miners	
	Malory
Mauclerke	
	Merny
Maunchenell	
Mouet	
Meintenore	
	Muffet
Meletak	
Manuile	
Mangisere	
Maumasin	
Mountlouel	
Mawreward	
Monhaut	
Meller	
Mountgomerie	
Manlay	
Maulard	
	Menpincoy
Mainard	Mainard
Menere	
	Morell
Martinast	
Mare	
	Morley
	Mountmartin yners
	Mauley
Mainwaring	Mainwaring
Matelay	
Malemis	
	Mantell
Malebzire	
Moren	
Melun	
Marceans	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Maiell	Mayel
Morton	Morton
N.	
Noers	
Neuile	Neuile
Newmarch	Neumarche
	Norton
Norbet	Norbet
Norice	Norece
Newborough	Newborough
Neiremet	
Neile	Neele
Normauile	Normanuile
Neofmarch	
Nermitz	
Nembrutz	
O.	
Otouell	Otenel
Olibef	Olibef
Olifant	Olifaunt
Osenel	
Oisell	Oysell
Olifard	Oliford
Orinall	
Orioll	Oryoll
P.	
Pigot	Pigot
Pery	Pecy
Perepount	Perecount
Pershale	Pershale
Power	Power
Painell	Paynel
Perche and Pauey	Peche
Peurell	Peuerell
Perot	Perot
Picard	Picard
	Pudsey
Pinkenie	
Pomeray	Pimeray
Pounce	Pounsey
Pauely	
Paifrere	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Plukenet	
Phuars	
Punchardoun	Punchardon
Pinchard	Pynchard
Placy	Placy
Pugoy	
Patefine	Patine
Place	
Pampilioun	Pampilion
Percelay	
Perere and Pekeny	
Poterell	Poterell
Peukeney	Pekeney
	Perwinke
Peccell	
Pinell	
Putrill	
Petiuoll	
Preaus	
Pantolf	
Peito	
Penecord	Penicord
Preudirlegast	
Perciuale	
Q.	
Quinci	Quincy
Quintiny	Quintine
R.	
Ros	Rose
Ridell	Ridle
Riuers	
Riuell	Rynel
Rous	Rous
Rusbell	Russel
Raband	
Ronde	Rond
Rie	
Rokell	
Risers	
Randuile	
Roselin	
Rastoke	
Rinuill	
Rougere	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Rait	
Ripere	
Rigny	
Richemound	Richmond
Rochford	Rocheford
Raimond	Reymond
S.	
Souch	Seuche
Sheulle	
Seucheus	
Senclere	
Sent Quintin	Seint Quintine
Sent Omere	Seint Omer
Sent Amond	Seint Amand
Sent Legere	Seint Leger
Someruile	Soueruile
Siward	
Saunsouere	
Sanford	Sanford
Sanctes	
Sauay	
Saulay	
Sules	
Sorell	
Somerey	Somery
Sent Iohn	
Sent George	Seint George
Sent Les	Seint Lés
Sense	
Saluin	Sauine
Say	
Solers	
Saulay	
	Seint Clo
Sent Albin	Seint Albine
Sent Martin	
Sourdemale	
Seguin	
Sent Barbe	Seinte Barbe
Sent Vile	
Souremount	
Soreglise	
Sandulle	Sandeuile
Sauncey	
Sirewast	
Sent Cheuerell	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
Sent More	Seint More
Sent Scudemore	Seint Scudemor
T.	
	Tows
Toget	Toget
	Talybois
Tercy	
Tuchet	Tuchet
Tracy	
	Truslot
Trousbut	Trusbut
Trainell	Traynel
Taket	Taket
Trussel and Trison	
Talbot	Talbot
Touny	
Trales	
Tollemach	
Tolous	
Tanny	Tanny
Touke	
Tibtote	Tibtote
	Trussell
Turbeuile	Turbeuill
Turuile	Turuile
Tomy and Tauerner	
Trencheuile	
Trenchelion	
Tankeruile	
Tirell	
Triuet	
Tolet	
Trauers	
Tardeuile	
Turburuile	
Tineuille	
Torell	Torel
	Tauers
Tortochappell	
	Torel
Trusbote	
Treuerell	
	Tirell
Tenwis	
Totelles	Totels
	Tauerner

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
V.	
Vere	
Vernoun	
Vescy	
Verdoune	
Valence	Valence
Verdeire	
	Vancord
Vauasour	Vauasour
Vendore	Vender
Verlay	
	Verder
Valenger	
	Verdon
Venables	
	Aubrie de Verc
Venoure	
	Vernoun
Vilan	
Verland	Verland
Valers	
	Verlay
	Vernois
Veirny	Verny
Vauuruile	
	Vilan
Veniels	
	Vmframuile
Verrere	
Vschere	
Veffay	
Vanay	
Vian	
Vernoys	
Vrnall	
Vnket	Vnket
	Vrnall
Vrnafull	
Vasderoll	
Vaberon	
Valingford	
Venicorde	
Valiue	
Viuille	
Vancorde and Valenges	

HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.	HOLINSHED'S.	DUCHESNE'S.
W.		Wareine	Waren
Wardebois		Wate	Wate
Ward		Watelin	Wateline
Wafre		Wateuil	Wateuile
Wake	Wake	Wely	Woly
	Waledger	Werdonell	
	Warde	Wespaile	
	Wardebus	Wiuell	Wyuell

LELAND'S ROLL.

[Alphabetically arranged.]

Aumarill et Deyncourt
Audel et Aungeloun
Argenteyn et Avenele
Sainct Amande et Adryelle
Avenel et S. Amary
Aimeris et Aveneris

Bertrem et Buttencourt
Biard et Biford
Bardolf et Basset
Bigot et Boown
Baillof et Boundeville
Briansoun et Baskerville
Burnel et Buttevillain
Bruys et Dispencer
Boys et Boteler
Brabasoun et Bevers
Braund et Baybof
Bruys et Burgh
Bavent et Bussy
Bretonn et Blundet
Baius et Bluett
Banestre et Bekard
Bealum et Beauchamp
Baudyn et Bray
Burdet et Boroun
Baudewyn et Beaumont
Blundet et Burdoun
Barray et Bretevile
Blounte et Boseville
Benny et Boyvile
Broth et Barbedor
Baret et Bourte
Byngard et Bernevale
Bonet et Barry
Brian et Bidin
Buscel et Bevery
Bernevile et Bretevile
Belew et Bertin
Broy et Bromevile
Bleyn et Breicourt
Busard et Belevile

Camoys et Cameville
Chavent et Chauncy
Chaumberlayn et Chaumberoun
Comyn et Columber
Corby et Gorbet
Chaundoys et Chaward
Challouns et Challeys
Clerevalx et Clarel
Chapes et Chaudut
Cauntelow et Coubray
Crescy et Courteny
Constable et Tally
Champeneys et Chanceus
Coursoun et Courtevile
Chartres et Chenil

Deyville et Darcy
Daubenay et Deverelle
Denyas et Druel
Delahay et Haunsard
Dodingle et Darell
De Lalaund et de l'Isle
De la Pole et Pinkeney
De Wake et De la War
De la Marche et De la Mare
Dakeny et Dautre
Diseney et Dabernoun
Damary et Deveroys
Daverenges et Duylly
De la Rivers et Revel
Destraunges et Delatoun
Dulee et De la Laund
De la Valet et Veylaund
Damot et Damay
Duraunt et Doreny
Disart et Doynell
De la Huse et Howell

Estraunge et Estoteville

Fererers et Foleville
Fiz Walter et Werdoun
Fenes et Felebert
Fitz Roger et Fitz Robert
Fovecourt et Feniers
Fitz Philip et Fliot
Fourneux et Fournivaus

Fitz Alayne et Gilebof
Fitz William et Watervile
Fitz Robert et Fitz Aleyne
Fitz Ralph et Rosel
Fitz Brian et Bracy
Fryville et Fressel
Fitz Rauf et Filiol
Fitz Thomas et Tibol
Fitz Morice et S. More
Fitz Hugh et Fitz Henry
Fitz Arviz et Esturmy
Fitz Raynald et Roscelin
Fitz Marmaduke et Mountrivel
Fitz Eustace et Eustacy
Fermbaud et Frisoun
Fichent et Trivet

Gurnay et Greilly
Graunson et Tracy
Gorgeise et Gower
Griketot et Grevequer
Gaunt et Garre
Genevile et Gifard
Gaugy et Gobaude
Gray et Graunson
Galofer et Gubion
Grymward et Geroun
Glancourt et Chaumont
Graundyn et Gerdoun

Hautein et Hauville
Hastings et Haulley
Hurell et Husee
Hercy et Heroun
Heryce et Harecourt
Hayward et Henour
Hameline et Hareville

Jardin et Jay

Kymarays et Kyriel
Kanceis et Kevelers

Loveyne et Lascy
Lymesey et Latymer
Lungvilers et S. Ligiere
Loveday et Lovel
Lenias et Levecote
Lascels et Lovein
Longvil et Longespe
Loverak et Longchaump
Lifford et Osevile
Loring et Loterel
Lisours et Longvale
La Muile et Lownay
Liof et Limers

Mohaut et Mooun
Morley et Moundevile
Moubray et Morvile
Menevile et Mauley
Malebuche et Malemayn
Morteine et Mortimer
Muse et Martine
Mountburgh et Mounsorel
Maleville et Malet
Mounfey et Mounfichet
Maleberge et Marre
Mussegros et Musard
Maingun et Montravers
Merkingfel et Mourreis
Montagu et Mountfort
Mautalent et Maudict
Maunys et Meulos
Mortivaux et Monthensy
Mallop et Marny
Maihermer et Muschet
Menyle et Maufe
Maucovenant et Mounpinson
Maoun et Mainard
Malebys et Mounceus
Myriet et Morley
Mauliverer et Mouncy
Mauclerk et Maners
Musteys et Merlay
Mauches et Mascy
Movet et S. Martine
Male Kake et Mauncel
Mangysir et Mauveysin
Maulovel et Maurewarde

Neners et Nereville
Newmarch et Newbet
Neville et Newburgh
Nairmere et Fitz Neel

Otinel et S. Thomer
Onatule et Cheyni
Oysel et Olifard

Pygot et Percy
Power et Panel, alias Paignel
Peche et Peverelle
Perot et Pykarde
Poynce et Pavely
Paifrer et Plukenet
Peverel et Fitz Payne
Pikard et Pinkadoun
Perpounte et Fitz Peris
Pugoys et Paiteny
Perrers et Pavillioun
Percehay et Pereris

Quincy et S. Quintine
Querru et Coigners

Ros et Ridel
Ryvers et Ryvel
Rugetius et Fitz Rohaut
Ry et Rokell
Rysers et Reynevil
Rivers et Ripere

Soucheville, Coudray et Colleville
S. Cloyis et S. Clere
Sainct Amande et Adryelle
Someraye et Howarde
Saunzaver et Saunford
Sainct Tese et Sauvay
Souley et Soules
Sorel et Somery
S. John et S. Jory
S. Leo et Luscy
Saunzpour et Fitz Simon
Salvayn et Say
Sesee et Solers
Sovereng et Suylly

Surdevale et Sengryn
S. Barbe et Sageville

Tregos et Treylly
Tuchet et Trussell
Takel et Talbot
Tourbeville et Tipitot
Thays et Tony
Tuk et Tany
Thorny et Thornille
Tyriet et Turley
Tolimer et Treville
Tourys et Tay
Tingez et Grayele
Tinel et Traville
Tolet et Tisoun
Tarteray et Chercourt

Vipount et Umfraville
Veer et Vinoun
Vuasteneys et Waville
Vescy et Verders
Valence et Vaus
Vavasor et Warroys
Verbois et Wacelay
Vallonis et Vernoun
Vendour et Veroun
Venables et Venour
Vilain et Valeris
Vernoun et Waterville

Warenne et Wauncy
Waville et Warley
Waloys et Levele
Wace et Wyvile
Warde et Werlay
Walangay et Fitzwarin
Wemerlay et Wamervile

DIVES ROLL.

Ours d'Abbetot
Roger d'Abernon
Achard
Ruaud l'Adoubé
Norman d'Adreci
Engenouf de l'Aigle
Aioul
Bernard d'Alençon
Guillaume Alis
Geoffroi Alselin
Hugue L'Ane
Richer d'Andeli
Anagot
Guillaume d'Ansleville
Honfroi d'Ansleville
Fouque d'Appeville
Guillaume L'Archer
Arnoul d'Ardre
David d'Argentan
D'Argouges
Guillaume d'Arques
Osberne d'Arques
Robert d'Armentières
Roger Arundel
Robert d'Auberville
Roger d'Auberville
Seri d'Auberville
Néel d'Aubigny
Guillaume d'Audrieu
Goubert d'Aufay
Robert d'Aumale
Guillaume de l'Aune
Raoul d'Aunou
D'Auvrecher d'Angerville
Hugue d'Avranches
Rahier d'Avre
Azor

Renaud de Bailleul
Geoffroi Bainard
Raoul Baignard
Guineboud de Balon
Hamelin de Balon
Raoul de Bans
Raoul de Bapaumes
Robert de Barbes
Guillaume Basset
Raoul Basset
Robert Le Bastard
Bavent
Eude, évêque de Bayeux
Hugue de Beauchamp
Guillaume de Beaufou
Richard de Beaumais
Henri de Beaumont
Goubert de Beauvais
Geoffroi du Bec
Guillaume Belet
Ours de Berchères
Raoul de Bernai
Hugue de Bernières
Hervé Le Berrurier
Guillaume Bertran
Néel de Berville
Dreu de La Beuvrière
Richard de Bienfaite
Roger Bigot
Guillaume de Biville
Honfroi de Biville
Guimond de Blangi
Gilbert Le Blond
Guillaume Le Blond
Gilbert de Blosseville
Raoul Blouet
Robert Blouet
Hugue de Bois Hébert
Honfroi de Bohon
Roger Boissel
Hugue de Bolbec
Richard de Bondeville
Guillaume Bonvalet
Guillaume du Bosc
Roger de Bosc Normand
Guillaume de Bosc Roard
Roger de Bosc Roard
Raoul Botin
Guillaume de Bourneville
Hugue Bourdet
Robert Bourdet
Fouque Le Bourguignon
Guillaume de Brai
Hugue de Brébeuf
Auvrai Le Breton
Roger de Breteuil

Gilbert de Bretteville
Osberne du Breuil
De Briqueville
Renier de Brimou
Guillaume de Briouze
Robert de Brix
Raoul de La Bruière
Robert de Buci
Gilbert de Budi
Roger de Bulli
Serlon de Burci
Ernois de Buron
Guillaume de Bursigni

Fouque de Caen
Maurin de Caen
Guillaume de Cahaignes
Guillaume de Cailly
Guillaume de Cairon
Geoffroi de Cambrai
De Canouville
Carbonnel
Guillaume de Cardon
Guillaume de Carnet
Honfroi de Carteret
Mauger de Carteret
Roger de Carteret
Guillaume de Castillon
Guillaume de Ceaucé
Eude, comte de Champagne
Robert de Chandos
Roger de Chandos
Raoul de Chartres
Anquetil de Cherbourg
Guillaume La Chèvre
Gonfroi de Cioches
Sigar de Cioches
Fouque de Claville
De Clinchamps
Gilbert de Colleville
Guillaume de Colleville
Baudoin de Colombières
Raoul de Colombières
Renouf de Colombelles
Raoul de Conteville
Robert Corbet
Roger Corbet
Guillaume Corbon
Hugue de Corlon
Anafroi de Cormeilles

Goscelin de Cormeilles
Aubri de Couci
Raoul de Courbépine
Robert de Courcelles
Richard de Courcy
Robert de Courçon
Gui de Craon
Mile Crespin
Renaud Croc
Robert Cruel
Honfroi de Culai
Eude Cul de Loup
De Cussy

Daniel
Danneville
Guillaume de Daumerai
Guillaume Le Despensier
Robert Le Despensier
Beuselin de Dives
Hugue de Dol
Fouque de Douai
Goscelin de Douai
Amauri de Dreux
Herman le Dreux
Guillaume de Durville

Hardouin d'Écalles
Écouland
Guillaume d'Ecouis
Richard Engagne
Auvrai d'Espagne
Hervé d'Espagne
Guillaume Espec
Raoul L'Estourmi
Richard L'Estourmi
Guillaume d'Eu
Osberne d'Eu
Robert, comte d'Eu
Guillaume, comte d'Evreux
Roger d'Evreux

Guillaume de Falaise
Guillaume de Fécamp
Henri de Ferrières
Robert fils de Geroud
Guillaume fils d'Osberne
Turstain fils de Rou
Toustain fils d'Unspac
Baudoin Le Flamand

Eude Le Flamand
Gerboud Le Flamand
Guinemard Le Flamand
Hugue Le Flamand
Josce Le Flamand
Renouf Flambard
Guillaume Folet
Etienne de Fontenai
Guillaume de La Forêt
Néel Fossard
Guillaume de Fougères
Raoul de Fougères
Eude de Fourneaux
Raoul Framan
Richard Fresle
De Fribois
Robert Froment

Raoul de Gael
Gilbert de Gand
Gilbert Gibard
Berenger Giffard
Fouke Giffard
Osberne Giffard
Girard
Robert de Glanville
Guillaume Goulaffre
Hugue de Gournai
Néel de Gournai
Anquetil de Grai
Aubert Greslet
Gautier de Grancourt
Hugue de Grentemesnil
Turold de Grenteville
Robert Guernon
Toustain de Guernon
Geoffroi de La Guierche

Gautier Hachet
Robert de Harcourt
Raoul de Hauville
Hervé d'Hélion
D'Héricy
Arnoul de Hesdin
Gautier Heusé
Hugue de Hodenc
Hugue de Hoto
D'Houdetot

Gautier d'Incourt
Honfroi de l'Ile

Raoul de l'Ile
Achard d'Ivri
Hugue d'Ivri
Roger d'Ivri

Gautier de Laci
Hugue de Laci
Ibert de Laci
Roger de Laci
Landri
Lanfranc
Raoul de Languetot
Guillaume de Lêtre
Raoul de Limesi
Roger de Lisieux
Fouque de Lisors
Bigot de Loges
Robert de Lorz
Guillaume de Loucelles
Guillaume de Louvet

Hugue de Maci
Durand Malet
Gilbert Malet
Guillaume Malet
Robert Malet
Guillaume de Malleville
Gilbert Maminot
Hugue Maminot
Geoffroi de Mandeville
Hugue de Manneville
Toustain Mantel
Guillaume de La Mare
Hugue de La Mare
Geoffroi Le Maréchal
Geoffroi Martel
Raoul de Marsi
De Mathan
Guillaume Maubenc
Gonfroi Mauduit
Guillaume Mauduit
Geoffroi Maurouard
Richard de Méri
Du Merle
Auvrai de Merleberge
Robert, comte de Meulan
Baudoin de Meules
Roger de Meules
Hugue de Mobec
Guillaume de Moncesaux

Ansger de Montaigu
Dreu de Montaigu
Hubert de Mont Canisi
Geoffroi de Montbrai
Robert de Montbrai
De Montfiquet
Hugue de Montfort
Robert de Montfort
Hugue de Montgomeri
Roger de Montgomeri
Robert, comte de Mortaine
Mathieu de Mortagne
Raoul de Mortemer
Robert des Moutiers
Guillaume de Moyon
Roger de Moyaux
Gautier de Mucedent
Néel de Munneville
Robert Murdac
Hascouf Musard
Hugue Musard
Roger de Mussegros

Bernard du Neufmarché
Richard de Neuville
Raoul de Noron
Guillaume de Noyers

Roger d'Oistreham
Gautier d'Omontville
Roger d'Orbec
D'Orglande
Osmond
Raoul d'Ouilli
Robert d'Ouilli

Raoul Painel
Bernard Pancevolt
Guillaume Pantoul
Turould de Papelion
Foucher de Paris
Guillaume de Parthenay
Osberne Pastforeire
Guillaume Péché
Arnoul de Perci
Guillaume de Perci
Geoffroi, comte de la Perche
Guillaume Pevrel
Renouf Pevrel
Roger Picot

Anscoul de Picquigni
Guillaume de Picquigni
Geoffroi de Pierrepont
Renaud de Pierrepont
Robert de Pierrepont
Raoul Pinel
Raoul Pipin
Roger de Pistres
Guillaume Poignant
Richard Poignant
Guillaume de Poillei
Thierri Pointel
Guernon de Pois
Guillaume Le Poitevin
Roger Le Poitevin
Raoul de La Pommeraie
Robert de Pontchardon
Guillaume de Pont-de-l'Arche
Hubert de Port
Hugue de Port

Gui de Rainecourt
Enguerrand de Raimbeaucourt
Gui de Raimbeaucourt
Roger de Rames
Ravenot
Hugue de Rennes
Guillaume de Reviers
Richard de Reviers
Robert de Rhuddlan
Gautier de Risbou
Goscelin de La Rivière
Robert de Romenel
Vauquelin de Rosai
Anquetil de Ros
Ansgot de Ros
Geoffroi de Ros
Serlo de Ros
Alain Le Roux
Geoffroi de Runeville

Richard de Sacquenville
Richard de Saint Clair
Roger de Saint Germain
Renaud de Sainte Hélène
Toustain de Sainte Hélène
Robert de Saint Leger
Bernard de Saint Ouen
De Sainte Marie d'Agneaux
Hugue de Saint Quentin

Raoul de Saint Sanson
Gautier de Saint Valeri
Renouf de Saint Valeri
Sanson
Osberne de Saussai
Raoul de Saussai
Raoul de Savigni
Eude Le Sénéschal
Hamon Le Sénéschal
Simon de Senlis
Ansger de Senarpont
Guillaume de Sept Meules
Hugue Silvestre
Roger de Sommeri
Richard de Sourdeval

Guillaume de Taillebois
Ive de Taillebois
Raoul de Taillebois
Geoffroi Talbot
Richard Talbot
Auvrai de Tanie
Guimond de Tessel
Robert Thaon
Raoul du Theil
Honfroi de Tilleul
De Tilly
Toustain Tinel
Gilbert Tison
Berenger de Toeni
Guillaume de Toeni
Ibert de Toeni
Juhel de Toeni
Raoul de Toeni
Robert de Toeni
Renaud de Torteval
De Touchet
Geoffroi de Tournai
Raoul de Tourlaville
De Tournebut
Raoul de Tourneville
Toustain
Raoul Tranchard
Geoffroi de Trelli

Pierre de Valonges
Guillaume de Vatteville
Richard de Vatteville
Robert de Vatteville
Ansfroi de Vaubadon
Osmond de Vaubadon
Renouf de Vaubadon
Guillaume de Vauville
Aitard de Vaux
Robert de Vaux
Ive de Veci
Robert de Veci
Gilbert de Venables
De Venois
Guillaume de Ver
Bertran de Verdun
Gautier de Vernon
Huard de Vernon
Richard de Vernon
Hugue de Vesli
Robert de Vesli
Le Vicomte
Robert de Villon
Honfroi Vis-de-Loup
Raoul Vis-de-Loup
Vital
Robert de Vitot
Hugue de Viville

Wadard
Osberne de Wanci
Guillaume de Warenne
Gilbert de Wissant

NAMES ADDED TO THIS LIST BY M. DE MAGNY IN THE 'NOBILIAIRE DE NORMANDIE.'

Bernard, fils de Hervé, duc d'Orleans
Alain Fergant, comte de Bretagne
Néel, vicomte du Côtentin
Odon, éveque de Bayeux
Herbert d'Aigneaux
Eustache d'Ambleville
Avenel des Biards
Martel de Bacqueville
Guillain de Banville
De Barville
De Baynce
Eude de Beaujeu
Toussaint du Bec
De Breauté
De Brécey
Hamon de Cayeu
De Chambray
De Courtenay
De Coville
De Creuilly, issu de la race des ducs de Normandie
Doynel
Etienne Érard
D'Espinay
D'Estouteville
De Folleville
De Gacé
Gouhier
Robert Grante
Robert Gruel
Harenc (tige de la maison de Gauville)
Robert de la Haye
De la Haye-Malherbe
Hercé
Houel
De Janville
De Malherbe
De Mallebranche
De Mauvoisin
Payen du Montier
De Roumare
De Rupierre
Russel, alias Rozel
De Tancarville
Raoul Tesson
Amaury de Thouars
De Tillières
De Tracy
D'Unfraville
Guillain de Vieux-Pont

I have given these exactly as M. de Magny has himself noted them, only omitting the second notice of the Viscount of the Côtentin as "Néel de St. Sauveur." But two of them are not in reality additions; for Robert Gruel is obviously the same person given in the Dives Roll, more correctly, as Robert Cruel; Toussaint de Bec and Turstain fils de Rou, the standard-bearer at Hastings, are also identical; and I may add that I do not believe any real distinction can be drawn between Hercé and Héricy.

THE BATTLE ABBEY ROLL.

"Dicitur a bello, bellum locus hic, quia bello
Angligenæ victi, sunt hic in morte relicti;
Martyris in Christi festo cecidere Calixti:
Sexagemus erat sextus millesimus annus
Cum pereunt Angli, stella monstrante cometâ."

Aumale: in Leland's list Aumarill. This name, altered by habit of speech to Albemarle, was taken from the Norman fief of Aumale, afterwards raised to the rank of a Comté by William the Conqueror. The castle stood on the river Eu (now called the Bresle) at the point where it divides Normandy from Picardy, and had been built about the year 1000 by Guernifroi, Sire d'Aumale, who also founded the neighbouring Abbey of St. Martin d'Auchi. "Cil ki ert Sire de Aubemare" is included in the Roman de Rou among,

"Les Grauntz dela la Mer,
Que vindrent od le Conquerour
William Bastard de graunt vigour,"

and fought by his side at Hastings. This was Odo, the disinherited Count of Champagne, then, in right of his wife, Lord of Aumale, of whom the first clear and detailed account yet known has been recently compiled by Mr. Stapleton from the records of the church of St. Martin d'Auchi, commonly called of Aumale. (*Collectanea topographica et genealogica*, vol. vi. p. 265.) His father, Stephen II., Count of Champagne and Brie, died, in 1047, leaving him a mere child, and "he was immediately dispossessed of his inheritance by his uncle, Thibaut II.; legally, it would appear, according to the law of that period, which, if the heir of the lordship was not of sufficient age to receive investiture by the ceremony of girding with the sword, authorized the nearest in blood of full age to claim the succession."—*The Conqueror and his Companions*, by J. R. Planché. He took refuge at the court of William of Normandy, who was, as William de Jumièges informs us, his kinsman; and in due time married the Duke's half-sister Adeliza. She was, though a young

woman, already a widow for the second time. Her first husband was Enguerrand (Ingelram), son of Hugh II., Count of Ponthieu, and Sire d'Aumale, in right of his mother Bertha, the heiress of Guérnifroi. By him she had a daughter named after herself, Adeliza, who inherited Aumale. Enguerrand was killed in an ambush at St. Aubin in 1053, and she remarried in the following year Lambert, Count of Lenz in Artois (the brother of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne), and had another daughter called Judith—the richly-dowered Countess Judith of Domesday. Lambert scarcely lived long enough to see the birth of his child, for he fell in battle at Lille, in 1055. She then bestowed her hand on Odo, and by him was the mother of Stephen, who appears to have held Aumale by joint-tenure with his elder half-sister Adeliza, and after her death became the first Comte d'Aumale or Earl of Albemarle.

Odo's name is not in Domesday: but we there find the "Comitissa d'Albemarle" holding a barony in Essex, and another in Suffolk, of the King. According to Sir Henry Ellis, this was his wife; but Mr. Planché asserts that his wife was dead before 1085, and that the Countess in question was his step-daughter. Not long after this, he obtained the great fief that had been originally granted to Drogo de Brevere, "a Fleming of approved valour, who came over to England with William, and received for his services the Isle of Holderness, on which he built the strong castle of Skipsey, and other considerable estates in various counties, amongst them Bytham, in Lincolnshire. He is said to have married a kinswoman of the King—how related to him, or how named, is not stated. Whoever she was, Drogo killed her—whether by accident, or with *malice prepense*, does not appear in the indictment. His subsequent conduct, however, was that of a guilty man. He hastened to the King, and pretended that he was desirous to take his wife to Flanders; but, not having sufficient money at command for the purpose, craved assistance from his royal connection. The King, not doubting his story, gave or lent to him the sum required, with which Drogo wisely made the best of his way to the coast, and took ship for the Low Countries. The King, on learning the truth, sent orders for his arrest, but too late. Drogo was beyond his reach."—*Planché*. But Drogo's fief, at all events, was not; it was forthwith seized and appropriated, and the vast lordship of Holderness, comprising a large tract of Yorkshire, and erroneously styled an earldom by Orderic, was bestowed upon Odo. Not content with a part, Odo coveted the whole, and, complaining that Holderness was a barren country, bearing no other grain but oats, obtained from the King, Bytham, in Lincolnshire, that he might "feed his young son with wheaten bread."

On the death of the Conqueror, Odo, after some perplexity, elected to take part with his suzerain in England against his suzerain in Normandy; yet, within five years, he had thrown off his allegiance, and joined Robert de Moubray and some other disaffected nobles in an attempt to place his own son on the throne. The King received timely warning of the plot, and both he and Stephen were

[illegible] prison. Odo never saw the light of day again, but [illegible] dungeon pit to which he was consigned. None knew with [illegible]; but he is believed to have endured his captivity for [illegible] years.

[illegible] fortunate. The King had sentenced him to have his eyes [illegible] (a favourite punishment); but by means of the piteous [illegible] and kindly, and the payment of a large sum of money, he [illegible] and release. It was he who first bore the title of Earl of [illegible] and married Robert Courthouse on his crusade, and twice rose [illegible] Henry I.; the second time in 1129, when "of those that [illegible] lost their lives, some were imprisoned, and some [illegible] what became of this our Stephen, I can give no account."—[illegible] Hawise de Mortimer, he was the father of three sons and [illegible] the two younger sons, Stephen and Ingelram, we hear [illegible] William, styled Le Gros, second Earl of Albemarle, [illegible] potentates of his day, and commanded in chief at the [illegible] in 1138. On the approach of the King of Scots, [illegible] who had the custody of the Borders, and was himself too [illegible], issued his summons far and wide, and "caused a famous [illegible], and thereon the banners of St. Peter, St. John of [illegible] of Ripon, adding thereto the Sacred Host, to the end [illegible] it might receive the more encouragement." Around it, on [illegible] as Standard Hill, was gathered the flower of the northern [illegible] of the great names of the midland shires, William Peverel, [illegible] Nottingham," and Robert Ferrers with the men of Derby. [illegible] and Walter Espec, the black-browed Baron of Helmsley, [illegible] and harangued the rest before the action. It was fiercely [illegible] it began with an advantage gained by the men of [illegible] vanguard, this first check was quickly retrieved, the [illegible] and the Scots "began to shrink back, first by partes, and [illegible]." The King and his brave son, Henry of Huntingdon, [illegible] to stay them"; but the day was utterly and irretrievably [illegible] disaster complete. About 10,000 men fell in this battle, [illegible] services on this memorable occasion, William Le Gros [illegible] the Earldom of Yorkshire. But he tarnished his fame [illegible] at Lincoln, in 1141, for he "is said to have fled away [illegible] the King to that loss he there underwent."—*Dugdale.*

[illegible] several monasteries, and as a devout son of the [illegible] on pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but, as years went by, [illegible] and grew," the prospect of so long and toilsome a [illegible] more heavily on his spirits. A subtle and keen-eyed [illegible] Adam, who had presided at the building of his abbey

of Vaudey, as well as of Woburn in Bedfordshire, and Kirkstead in Lincolnshire, "discerning that he was in no small trouble of mind about his vow," offered to obtain his absolution from it of the Pope, if he would undertake to build and endow another house for Cistercian monks. The Earl agreed, and the monk travelled to Rome, procured the required dispensation, and came back to claim the fulfilment of the condition. It was settled that Adam should himself choose the site of the proposed monastery, and he had ample range for his choice, as the Earl was at that time, by marriage and inheritance, the owner of the greater part of Yorkshire. He fixed upon a lovely and fruitful valley—a true monk's paradise—with broad lakes and flowing streams, embosomed in hanging woods; and, climbing what was then named Our Ladies Hill, fixed his staff in the ground, crying, "This place shall be called the King's Court, the Vineyard of Heaven, and the Gate of Life. Here shall be ordained a people worshipping Christ." The poor Earl was, however, more disturbed in mind than ever; for this happened to be his favourite retreat, obtained not long before by exchange from Sir John de Meaux, a place for which he had "an extraordinary love," and had already begun to enclose for a park. But there was no going back from his word, or gainsaying the monk's prophecy. The Abbey of Meaux was built in this Naboth's vineyard, and Adam became its first abbot.

Besides these two religious houses, he founded another at Thoraton-upon-Humber, where he was buried. The chronicler of Meaux recounts how, "When crossing the seas, if the vessel was in danger of being wrecked, during darkness, he remained sleepless until midnight; resigning himself then to rest in the assurance that his convents at Aumarle and Thornton had risen to their devotions, and that likewise after cock-crow, when their orisons would be finished—whether sleeping or waking—he was careless of the danger, and calmly awaited the return of daylight, in reliance on the prayers which he knew were arising in the choirs of Vaudey and Meaux." Aumale had been founded by his father.

His wife, Cecily, was of the blood royal of Scotland, the eldest of the three daughters of William Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murray, by Alice de Romelli, Lady of Craven, and through the death of her three brothers,* the heiress of the great barony of Skipton. It had come to her from her mother, and it passed from her to her daughter, for she brought the Earl no male heir. At his death in 1179, Hawise, the eldest of her two girls, succeeded to the Earldom of Albemarle and a vast inheritance, which she successively conveyed to her three husbands. Like all the great heiresses of that period, she was in the custody of the Crown, and one of its sources of revenue; for the King only granted her in marriage on payment of a heavy fine, and never suffered her to remain long a widow. She was first bestowed on William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex; then on Geoffrey de Fors or Forz (usually Latinized as De Fortibus); and lastly on Baldwin de

* See *Lucy*.

...Richard Cœur de Lion's. When Baldwin died in 1211, ...for the fourth time at the disposal of the King, she ...of 5000 marks "to have possession of her dowries and ...be compelled to marry again."*

...by the Earl of Essex; but by Geoffrey de Fortibus she ..., who inherited her Earldom and great possessions; and ..., who died young, and a daughter named after herself, who ... William Marechal, Earl of Pembroke. Of her younger ... two different accounts. Some say that she died early, ... that she was the ancestress of John de Eston or Aston, who ... in the time of Edward I.

...was the next Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Craven ... the former had then become an empty title, for Philip ..., ceasing the town of Aumale in 1196, had granted the ... de Dammartin. "He was one of the barons present ..., the second whose signature is attached to the great ..., his arms being Bendy of 6, *Argent* and *Gules*.† He soon ... party, and attached himself to the King, being with him in ... career of rapine and spoil which John pursued in the North. ...was well rewarded by the King, who gave him all the ...."—*Poulson's Holderness*. Unfortunately the predatory ... were never lost; for in the following reign, "having by this ... much plunder, he could not refrain from that ravening ..., opposed, "flew into open rebellion." Henry III. threw ... cowle of Bytham, and Pandolf, the legate, excommunicated ..., to make his peace with both, and continued plundering ... for and sometimes against the King—till his death in ..., to go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was actually on his ... died at sea while crossing the Mediterranean. He married ..., at length co-heiress of Richard de Montfitchet, and their ..., the last Earl of his race. He does not appear to have ... turbulence and lawlessness, but lived an uneventful life, and ... He had two wives; the first, Christian de Sully, was ... heir of Alan of Galloway, by Margaret of Scotland, and ... ; the second, Isabel, was the daughter of Baldwin de ..., and eventually sole heir to her brother, who died s. p. in ... mother of three sons and two daughters; John, Thomas, ...; but all of them died young, except the last born,

... Exchequer it appears that "the Bishop of Winchester was ..., for his not reminding the King to give a girdle to the ...."

... entirely different coat: *Argent*, a chief *Gules*.

Aveline, who thus, at a very early age, was left the only remaining representative of the family. The whole accumulated inheritance of her father, mother, and grandmother, with the two great Earldoms of Devon and Albemarle, and the Sovereignty of the Isle of Wight, had centered on a delicate child of six years old, and were to be the appanage of her future husband. The King had at first granted her wardship (which comprehended her disposal in marriage) to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, for "the whole term of fifteen years of her minority," but, on second thoughts, resumed it himself, and decided that so splendidly-dowered a bride should mate with none other than a Plantagenet. Aveline was accordingly married in 1269 with all due state and magnificence to his deformed second son, Edmund Crouchback, "in the presence of the King and Queen, and the greater part of the Nobility of England." She came of age in 1272, in which year her husband, "doing his fealty, had Livery of her lands." But she gave him no heirs, and in 1275, Edward I., "having a mind to all her castles and lands," came to an agreement with her to surrender them to him on certain conditions, and the payment of 20,000 marks. It is clear, however, that she could only give up the reversion of what belonged to her mother, who was still alive—in fact, Dugdale's account leaves it uncertain whether this agreement was not in reality made with the mother after her own death. Aveline was certainly dead before 1277, when John de Aston put in his claim as her "right heir," and a part of her estate went to the De Playzs by reason of their relationship with the Montfichets. The King, however, retained Holderness in his own hands, and by fair or foul means succeeded in obtaining the Isle of Wight (see *Reviers*).

Countess Aveline was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. "Her monument stands at the head of that of Aymer de Valence; it is an altar tomb of touchstone, placed under a canopy twelve feet high, formed in imitation of those temporary structures or hearses, under which, in ancient times, the corpses of the Kings, Queens, and principal nobility were laid."—*Poulson's Holderness.*

Aincourt: from Aincourt, a fief in the Norman Vezin, in the deaconry of Magny. Walter d'Aincourt holds nearly sixty manors in Domesday, chiefly in Lincolnshire, where Blankney was the head of his barony, and "the Deyncourts flourished in a continual succession, from the coming-in of the Normans to the time of Henry VI."—*Camden.* All we know of Walter's lineage is derived from a leaden tablet inscribed to the memory of his son, William, which was found in 1670 in Lincoln Cathedral. This son, who had been brought up at the court of William Rufus, died young, and was taken from Westminster to Lincoln for his burial, sewn up in leather for the long journey*—tedious and toilsome enough in those days. The inscription states that his father was "cousin to Remigius,

* A body thus preserved, and supposed to be his, was discovered in 1741 near the W. door of the cathedral.

...built this church," and that he himself was of royal ... born through his mother; but who she was has not ... probably a relation of the King's, which would account for his ... favour. In the seal of Edmund, Baron d'Eyncourt, attached ... to the Pope (1301) a lion passant will be found in the first ... shield, as if a memorial of this descent."—*A. S. Ellis.*

... succeeded by another son, Ralph, who founded Thurgarton ... Priory, and was the progenitor of a line of powerful barons, ... connected with all the principal events of the time. One ... at Lincoln, where his son was taken prisoner; another (the ... Lincolnshire heiress, Nichola de Hale) forfeited his barony ... which it was granted to Philip Mark, "then an eminent ... soldier," but recovered it by the usual means of a fine; and a ... Edwards in their French and Scottish wars. This was ... Eyncourt, first summoned to Parliament in 1293; who, seven ... *Radulphus de Eyncourt, Dominus de Thurgarton*, subscribed, ... asserting the supremacy of England over the realm of Scotland, ... Pope Boniface VIII. by the barons assembled in Parliament at ... one of the nobles summoned to attend the coronation of ... sons, John and William, both died before him. The date ... not given; but he was, with his brother, at the siege of Car- ... and "mult bien fist son devoir." William was killed before ... years later, on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn:

> "Back to the host the Douglas rode,
> And soon glad tidings are abroad,
> That D'Eyncourt, by stout Randolph slain,
> His followers fled with loosen'd rein."—*Lord of the Isles.*

... three sons; Edmund, who again died in his grandfather's ... John. Edmund's only child, Isabel, then became heir- ... entitled to the succession of the barony; but her great- ... that it should be transferred by her marriage to another ... Edward II. for license to dispose of it as he might see fit. ... considering that his name and arms, after his death, descending ... extinguished; and being cordially desirous that both his ... should remain to posterity; did, in consideration of his own ... connection to King Edward I. and Edward II., obtain a special ... Edward II. for power to enfeoff what person soever he ... Lordships and Lands, Knights' Fees, with Advowsons of ...; to have and to hold, to such person and his heirs for ... and his Heirs, by the services antiently due and of right ... He thereupon settled the whole of his possessions on ... William; and died, then a very old man, in 1327.

To our minds, accustomed to the present rule of succession, there is something fantastic in the declaration of a man, who had two living grandsons, that his name must go down with him to the grave.

William, Lord d'Eyncourt (by a new creation in 1335), who was called upon to represent it, worthily maintained its old martial renown. He was a stout and tried soldier, whose sword, like his master's, was but seldom in its sheath; for he followed Edward III. in his French and Scottish campaigns, fought in the great victory of Nevill's Cross, and was present at the taking of Calais. When a French invasion was threatened in 1352, he was appointed to defend the Lincolnshire coast; and with Lord Grey of Codnor, a Commissioner of array for the counties of Derby and Notts. Seven years later, he was among those commissioned to remove the captive King of France from Hertford Castle to Somerton Castle in Somersetshire. He died about 1382, and his successor was again a grandson, William, the father of Ralph and John, who each inherited the barony. Both died early; Ralph, while still under age, in 1401, and John four years afterwards. Yet, young as he was, he left a widow and three children, the eldest of them, three years old. He had married Joan, the daughter and heir of Lord Grey of Rotherfield, and their only son William bore his title in addition to his own. This William, the last of the D'Eyncourts, proved as short-lived as his predecessors. In 1421, he "was retained by indenture to serve King Henry V. in his Warrs beyond sea, with ten men at armes, himself accounted; and thirty archers, all on horseback," but died the year following, "at that time not full twenty-one years of age." His wife, Elizabeth, sister of John Viscount Beaumont, had remained childless; and his two young sisters, Alice and Margaret, became his heirs. Alice, in whom were vested the two baronies of D'Eyncourt and Grey of Rotherfield, married, first, Ralph Boteler of Sudeley, who died s. p.; and secondly Lord Lovel of Tichmarsh. Margaret married Ralph Cromwell, but had no children. The whole inheritance thence fell to the share of Alice's descendants by her second marriage; but her grandson Francis, Viscount Beaumont, forfeited her baronies with his other honours by attainder in 1487.

Thus, within little more than one hundred years from the settlement made by the first Baron, the highly-prized name he had been so earnest to preserve and perpetuate, had altogether died out. "He was," writes Camden, "very solicitous to have it survive and be remembered. Yet this surname, for aught I can find, is now quite extinct, and would have been forgotten for ever, if the memory of it had not been preserved in books." It is, however, still borne by Wooburn-Deincourt, one of the Buckinghamshire manors held by Walter de Aincourt in 1086; and at least two attempts have been made to resuscitate it. Sir Francis Leke of Sutton, in Derbyshire, without any reason assigned (at least by Burke), chose as his title the ancient barony of Deincourt, and was subsequently created Earl of Scarsdale. Both titles expired with the fourth Earl in 1736. More recently in 1835, a Lincolnshire gentleman of the name of Tennyson added the

D'Eyncourt to his own, in compliance with a condition ... enjoyment of certain manors and estates, by a codicil to his ... to commemorate his descent from the ancient and noble ... Barons d'Eyncourt of Blankney, and his representation in ... Earls of Scarsdale, Barons d'Eyncourt of Sutton." His ... several different families, from Lady Anne Lake, daughter of ... sufficiently clear; but for the more tortuous and involved ... him from Alice, the heiress of the D'Eyncourts, I must ... Sir Bernard Burke, as I avow myself unable to compre-

... unwarrantable interpolation. This name was assumed from the ... of Aldithley (Aldidelege, *Domesday*) in Staffordshire.—See

... Aubigillum in Duchesne's copy: Ausgeloun in Leland's. Ac- ... *Recueil sur le Domesday*, this family gave its name* to ... Marie-de-la-Haie d'Aigullon, which was granted in 1213 by ... Jordan, Bishop of Bayeux, on the foundation of his abbey of ... d'Aigullon and his son witness a charter of Stephen, Count ... "William de Aigullon, Sire de Trie, defended Pont ... Henry I. in 1123 (Ordericus Vitalis). He was the son-in-law ... de Montmorency, Seneschal of Gisors, and died in ... *The Norman People*.

... a sub-tenant in the Exon Domesday, is believed to be ... English house, which first became of note in the reign of ... Dugdale commences the pedigree with Manser or Manasser de ... obtained from the King a confirmation of his land, and died ... Godfrey de St. Martin paid £100 for license to marry ... "with her inheritance." His successor, William, was ... who took up arms against King John. He, too, married ... daughter of Bartholomew Cheney, and in her right held ... Addington in Surrey by serjeanty, or service of the kitchen; ... a cook at each coronation to dress a dish of meat ... serve it up at the King's table. Addington had been ... conveyed to his cook Tezelin, as a reward for a successful ... the above-mentioned dish, thus described by Dugdale: ... which being made with Fat, is called *Maupigernon*, other- ... Jusne." It was a pottage, and consisted of almond milk, ... sugar and spices, chicken par-boiled and chopped, &c. ... Kennett, gives it the strange name of Dillegrout. The dish

... *History of Surrey*, declares this name to be synonymous with De ... there seems to be no ground whatever, though Aguillon is

was to be cooked "in an earthen pot in the kitchen of our Lord the King, on the day of his coronation," and served up after the first course of the great banquet in Westminster Hall. This was ushered in with the full splendour of feudal state by a solemn procession, headed by the Lord High Steward, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal of England, in their peer's robes and coronets, all three on horseback, and preceded and followed by the serjeants-of-arms with their maces. Next came the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, then the Sewer and Assistant-Sewer, and after them twenty-four gentlemen-at-arms bearing twenty-four dishes of meat, all walking two and two. The Lord of the manor of Addington, attended by two clerks of the kitchen in satin gowns, then appeared on the scene with his mess of maupygernon, and offered it to the King. This curious tenure still survives. When the manor passed, by the marriage of Isabel de Aguillon, to the Bardolfs, the dish was sometimes called by their name, and was evidently popular; for at the coronation of Edward III., Thomas Bardolf served up "three messes of maupygernon," one for the King, one for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the third for whoever the King might be pleased to name. But, like other things, it fell into disuse and disfavour; and when Mr. Thomas Leigh, at that time lord of the manor, offered his dish to Charles II. at his coronation-banquet, we are told by Ashmole that the King "accepted the service but did not eat the pottage." The last time it was presented was to George III. by Mr. Spencer, for no Lord of Addington was forthcoming at the coronation of George IV., and thus the ancient dainty was omitted from the last Royal banquet that has been held in Westminster Hall. The manor had then been sold to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who did not claim the service. "The privilege or duty now belongs to the Primate, or, more correctly speaking, perhaps, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners."

The son of William de Aguillon—another William—who was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, Governor of Guilford Castle, and for some time Castellan of Arundel, obtained license to castellate his manor-houses of Addington and Percingeres (Perching) in Sussex, and died in 1286, leaving no heir but his daughter Isabel, married to Hugh Lord Bardolf.

In Morant's *History of Essex* I find mention of a Robert de Agillun or Aguyllion, to whom Henry II. granted the government of the Hundred of Lexden. His heirs were four daughters: Isabel, mother of Adam de Cokefend; Ela, of Luke de Poynings; Margery, of Andrew de Saukvill, or Sackville; and Joanna, of Ralph Fitz Bernard.

There was a branch of this family settled in Cumberland. Walter d'Aguilon came there in the train of Earl Ranulph de Meschines, and gave his name to his dwelling place, still called the manor of Aguilon, or Aglionby. His descendants remained till 1785, when Christopher Aglionby "died a bachelor in the flower of his age, the last of the male line of this ancient family."—*Hutchinson's Cumberland.*

[illegible] one of the Hampshire barons summoned to serve against [illegible] Robert de Aguylon. Apparently he left only a daughter, [illegible] Wandward, "bore *Guler* a fleur de lis *Argent*. After [illegible] wife to John de Mohun, John or his son stuck into the [illegible] head holding the Aguilon fleur de lis."

[illegible] from the town and castle of Argenton, Berry, held in 1080 by [illegible] whose descendants continued there for twelve genera- [illegible] (perhaps his brother) held lands *de feodo* in Cambridge- [illegible] (Domesday). He is there styled David de Argentomago [illegible] the name gradually lapsed into Argentein or Argentine. [illegible] in Cambridgeshire was held by grand serjeanty, "to [illegible] his coronation day with a silver cup"; and the English [illegible] substituted three covered silver cups for the tentaunes [illegible] by their ancestors in France. The notices of the first [illegible] posterity are very scanty. Richard de Argentine founded [illegible]; Peverel de Argentine witnessed a deed of Richard de [illegible] of St. Mary's Quarr, in 1147; William de Argentine another [illegible] Baldwin. Reginald (the son of another Reginald) was [illegible] and Huntingdon, 5, 6, 7, & 8 Richard I., and took part [illegible] John; but "made his own composition" with Henry III. [illegible] and got back the whole of his lands. His son Richard, [illegible] Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1223, and one of the [illegible] household, "being a Noble Knight and Valiant in Arms," [illegible] to the Holy Land, and died in 1246. Contemporary with [illegible] de Argentine, a Knight Templar, "who, in 21 Henry III., was [illegible] the Christian Army in a great Battel against the Turks, near [illegible] Land, and carried it till his Hands and Leggs being broke,

[illegible] Giles (or Egidius), "a knight also of great valour," was with [illegible] Welsh wars, when he was taken prisoner in a sharp fight near [illegible] followed him to Gascony, and was named castellan [illegible] of Windsor. Soon after this, however, he joined the [illegible] and was one of the Council of Nine elected to govern the [illegible] defeat and capture at Lewes. He married the heiress of [illegible], and was the father of Reginald, a baron by writ in 1297. [illegible] de Vere (a daughter of the Earl of Oxford), brought him [illegible], who, at his death in 1318, left a little boy, then only six [illegible] destined to be the last heir of this gallant race. Neither [illegible] was ever summoned to parliament. The last died in [illegible] daughters; Maud, married to Sir Ivo Fitz Warren; Joan, [illegible] Naunton; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Baldwin [illegible] In addition a son born out of wedlock, to whom he gave

his name, with the manor of Wymondley, Horseheath, Argentines, and the greater part of his Cambridgeshire estates. But this son's posterity only held them for a single generation; as Elisabeth, daughter and sole heir of the next Sir John de Argentine, carried all his possessions to her husband, William Alington (son of the Sir William who was Treasurer of Normandy in the time of Henry V. and Henry VI.); and her descendant, Lord Alington, presented the first silver cup to James II. at his coronation as Lord of the manor of Wymondley. The Lords Alington in their turn became extinct in 1722.

A branch of the Argentines was seated in Yorkshire, where William, the son of Robert, held one knight's fee* of Percy early in the reign of Henry I. Walter de Argentoun was the first husband of Aaliza de Percy; and their son Roger left three co-heiresses; Agnes, Amota, and Elizabeth. Several others of the name are mentioned; "but the entire question of the mutual relationship of these Argentines, and of their connection with the more famous family, of which Sir Giles was so conspicuous a member, is utterly obscure."

The chief glory of the house rests on this famous Sir Giles, a knight of Rhodes, who was slain on the fatal field of Bannockburn, where

> "Twa hundre payr of spuris redd
> War tane of knichtis that war deid."

He was probably a younger son of the elder Sir Giles, one of the governing council in the baronial war who had received a writ of military summons in 1243. He bore a high reputation as a soldier, having served with great renown in the Holy Land, where he encountered and overthrew two Saracen foemen single-handed ("Forsooth, a small matter, quoth he, for a Christian knight to slay two Paynim dogs"); and when summoned to join the great army that invaded Scotland in 1313, had only lately come from the wars of the Emperor Henry de Luxemburgh. Throughout the calamitous day of Bruce's triumph, when the pride and power of England were trodden in the dust, he remained in attendance on the King, and did all that mortal man might do to avert or retrieve the disaster. The unhappy Edward himself showed a spirit not unworthy of his great father or greater son. When he saw the wreck and ruin of his splendid array, and the best and noblest of his realm falling around him, he threw himself among the spears with all the courage of despair, in the vain effort to arrest the rout. He would listen to no counsel, and take no thought for his safety, till the Earl of Pembroke, seizing his bridle rein, peremptorily forced him away from the field, and hurried him along the road to Stirling. De Argentine kept

* A knight's fee—called in Normandy *fief d'haubert*—is said to have been equal to 600 acres. "In the time of Henry I. it was termed a *Knyghtes-meteskow*, a knight's place or 'home' of 'meat' or maintenance. We have retained this term as applicable to ecclesiastical benefices, and in Hampshire the people call any holding a Living."—*Sir Francis Palgrave.*

...did but save him out of danger; then, with the parting words, "Live, for it is not my wont to fly," turned his horse's head, and ...soldier's death in the battle-field. Once more he laid his ...once more, rising in his stirrups, shouted the dreaded ...pe!" then, charging the advancing foe, he unhorsed his ...and bore down upon the Lord of Colonsay, who was leading ...already wounded; his crest had been razed by a battle-axe, ...pierced one of the joints of his harness. But his arm was ...and his aim true; the lance-thrust struck straight home, ...from his saddle, lay pinned to the ground as he fell. The ...would not, however, die unavenged. By one mighty effort he ...reared round, and, with a last furious stroke, dealt De Argentine ... Then, falling back, he died laughing—like the grim Norsemen ...paid his debt, and laid low his great adversary beside him.

...De Argentine was mourned by friend and foe, and by none more ...Bruce, who had been his comrade in the days gone by:

> "'And, O farewell!' the victor cried,
> 'Of chivalry the flower and pride,
> The arm in battle bold,
> The courteous mien, the noble race,
> The stainless faith, the manly face!
> Saint Ninian's convent light their shrine
> For late-wake of De Argentine.
> Our better knight on death-bier laid,
> Torch never gleam'd nor Mass was said!'"
>
> —*The Lord of the Isles.* Canto vi.

...Reginus Arundel" holds a Somersetshire barony of twenty-...Domesday. No one precisely knows who he was; but the ...opinion is that he was a kinsman of Roger de Montgomeri: ...'Somerset,' even asserts that he was the Earl's son, and ...authority, "probably Castellan of Arundel," from whence ...his having derived his name. Like the town, he bore ...*hirondelles* (swallows or martlets), which are also the bearing of ... *Arundelle* is the older form of the modern French ...Belleau writes in 1585:

> "Ces arondelles qui vont
> Et qui sont
> Du printemps les messagères."

...that Roger de Arundel did not take his name from any ...in the 'Recherches sur le Domesday,' we find that the ...of very ancient standing in Normandy, and flourished ...centuries after the Conquest. Eight or nine of the name

are found in the Chartulary of Mont St. Michel, and the church of St. Nicolas d'Arundel, in the département of the Arne, is also mentioned. William d'Arundel was Treasurer of the diocese of Lisieux about 1202; and Emma, his daughter, in a deed of gift dated 1259, speaks of the mill of Arundel, near the mouth of the river Guines. Robert de Fontaine (probably her husband) ceded to Henry, Bishop of Bayeux, his fisheries at Arundel. Their castle is believed to have stood near the mill, on the banks of the Guines; but all trace of its site is completely lost, and it is only remembered in the *ritournelle* of an old ballad still chanted by the young girls of the neighbouring villages as a dance measure. It is the *complainte* of a peasant, whose ass has been devoured by a wolf, and who thus laments the useful back that bore his flour-sacks:

"Échine, povre échine,
Plus ne portras farine
Au château d'Arundel."

The tradition of this descent was preserved till Leland's time by the Cornish Arundells, for he received from one of them the following account (giving the name of another of their Norman castles): "Humfre Arundale told me that he thought that he cam of the Arundales in Base Normandy that were Lordes of Culy Castelle, that now is descendid to one Mounseir de la Fontaine, a French man by Heire General.

"This Arundale gyvith no part of the Armes of great Arundale of Lanheran by S. Columbes. . . . and is caullid Arundale of Trerise by a difference from Arundale of Lanheran."

But in later times it seems to have utterly disappeared. "Sir John Arundell, the last possessor of Lanherne, told me he could never understand there was any such local place in France as Arundell, though he lived long in that country, and made strict enquiry after it."—*Gilbert's Cornwall.*

Roger Arundel's son Wido, or Guy, held under him Pourton, Dorset (Domesday). His grandson was another Roger, and the barony passed through a female heir to Gerbert de Percy in 1165.—*Hutching's Dorset.* John Arundel is mentioned, temp. Henry I., and Ralph Arundel, 15 Stephen. It must have been the latter, who, according to Sir John Gilbert, about the middle of the twelfth century, made the match with the heiress of Trembleth that first transplanted the family into Cornwall. Their principal seat was at Lanherne, acquired, in the reign of Henry III., through an heiress of the Pincernas or Butlers: Trerice, the home of a younger branch, came to them, temp. Edward III. There were also Arundels of Tolverne and of Trevithic, as well as in Devonshire, where the name is kept by Morchard-Arundel, Hempston-Arundel, and Yewton-Arundel, "the land that hath had longest continuance in that name within this county." There is also a Somersetshire manor—Samford-Arundel, named from them. But their home was in Cornwall, where, says Carew, "the country

[illegible] the Great Arundells,' and greatest for love, living, and [illegible] heretofore they were." The last of the old Lanherne [illegible] died in 1792, having settled his estates on his daughter's son, [illegible] on the condition that he should take the name and arms of [illegible] and an only daughter and heir, who married Henry, seventh [illegible] Wardour, and brought him the whole property, most of which [illegible] son, "thus severing the very ancient connexion of his family [illegible] Cornwall."

[illegible] represented a younger branch that had been seated in Wiltshire [illegible] The first of the Arundells who established himself in Wilts," says [illegible] "was Sir Thomas, second son of Sir John Arundell of [illegible] Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Thomas, second Marquess of [illegible] his father, 18 Henry VIII., granted lands in Somerset and [illegible] Oatsond, one of the manors granted by the Conqueror to [illegible]. In 1547 he purchased of Sir Fulke Greville the Castle of [illegible] have remained seated to the present day. His wife, [illegible] was the sister of Henry VIII.'s fifth Queen; and, as the co-heir [illegible] Edmund, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, "brought an [illegible] family." But, like most of those that owned any connection [illegible] on whom a curious fatality seemed to rest, he died on the [illegible] in 1552 with Sir Michael Stanhope, Sir Ralph Vane, and Sir [illegible] for complicity in the Duke of Somerset's real or supposed plot [illegible] Dudley Duke of Northumberland. They had been staunch [illegible] Protector, and two of them were connected with him by family [illegible] was the brother, and Sir Thomas the half-brother of his [illegible] died protesting their innocence with their last breath, and [illegible] blood would make Northumberland's pillow uneasy."

[illegible] grandson and namesake of this "famous knight," as he is styled [illegible] in Tisbury Church, was the first Lord Arundell of Wardour.

[illegible] of the sixteenth century, this Thomas, then quite a young [illegible] Germany, entered the Imperial army as a volunteer, and [illegible] in Hungary against the Turks, "bearing himself manfully in [illegible] assault of the Water Tower at Gran, he took one of the [illegible] with his own hand, and for this and other services was created [illegible] Roman Empire by Rodolph II. in 1595. The Emperor, [illegible] high in favour, further made him several offers of employment, [illegible] would not be detained abroad, and returned home the [illegible] and his countrymen little disposed to acknowledge his new [illegible] dispute arose among the peers as to whether he should be [illegible] precedence, or any other privilege of rank. Queen Elizabeth [illegible] at once decided against him. She maintained there was a [illegible] between the prince and subject, and that as chaste wives

should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful servants keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns: and that she, for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's mark, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner. She consequently wrote herself to the Emperor, announcing that she had forbidden her subjects to give either place or precedence to the new-made Count. King James, however, created him Baron of Wardour two years after his accession. The second lord was the husband of Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Earl of Worcester, the gallant lady who with a mere handful of followers, held Wardour Castle for the King during nine days against the rebel army under Hungerford and Ludlow.* She only consented to yield it at last on the promise of honourable terms, but they were not observed, and when Lord Arundell returned to find his house occupied by the enemy, he ordered a mine to be sprung under it—thus dislodging them by the destruction of his own castle, a fine building which had been decorated by his father at a great expense. But this was far from being the only sacrifice he made to the Royal cause, which indeed cost him the better part of his fortune. He commanded a regiment of horse, raised at his sole charge, in the King's army: and died of a wound he received in the battle of Lansdown, where his thigh was broken by a brace of pistol bullets. Wardour Castle was never rebuilt till the middle of the last century.

One of the Arundells of Trerice † commanded the Royal garrison of Pendennis Castle, and though then nearly fourscore years old, and besieged both by sea and land, held out bravely till 1646. Four of his sons were in the Royal army, two of whom lost their lives in the service: and the elder, Richard, was created Baron Arundell of Trerice after the Restoration. This barony expired with the fourth lord in 1773.

Auenant. This name is not territorial, though it erroneously became D'Avenant, or Davenant, in England. It is evidently one of the familiar *sobriquets* or nicknames ‡ in which the Normans delighted; and in this instance,

* "Not less valiant was the Lady Arundel, who in the year 1643, with only twenty-five men, made good this Castle for a week against thirteen hundred of the Parliament forces, from whom (contrary to the Articles of Surrender), the Castle and Parks received great damage."—*Camden.*

† Sir John Arundel, Sheriff of Cornwall in 1471, "being forewarned that he would be slain on the sands, forsook his house at Elford, as too maritime, and removed to Trerice, his more inland habitation in the same county; but he did not escape his fate, for being Sheriff of Cornwall in that year, and the Earl of Oxford surprising Mount Michael for the house of Lancaster, he had the king's commands, by his office, to endeavour the reducing of it, and lost his life in a skirmish on the sands thereabouts."—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

‡ The Roll contains many instances of them, including Talbot, one of the greatest of our historical names; and they abound in the *Magni Rotuli Scaccariæ Normannæ*, as well as in our own official records of the twelfth century. There is the good-looking man

complimentary one. The French *avenant*—engaging, pleasing—have adopted into our own tongue. Hengist's daughter [illegible] "fair face and flattering tongue" is thus described:

"Of body she was right avenant,
Of fair color, with sweet semblaunt."

[illegible] as a Christian name. "Avenant uxor Willielmi Wad." 1169.—(Rotuli Curiæ Regis.)

[illegible] her we find Godefrid and Richard Avenant in Normandy (Exchequer Rolls of 1198); and the name was of even earlier [illegible] Robert Avenant witnesses a charter of Hugh, Abbot of St. [illegible] (1157) to William Fitz Leo in Suffolk. "Petrus Auenaund" [illegible] fee in Gressinghall, Norfolk. "Avenant" paid a fine in [illegible] The pedigree of the family given by Sir Richard Hoare [illegible] Davenant, living in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., [illegible] nine generations of his descendants, is any place of [illegible] Yet, according to Collinson, Wood-Avenant (now Wood-[illegible]ridge, was held by them soon after the time of Hen. III.; [illegible] early settled in the parish of Sible-Hedingham in Essex, [illegible] century Nicolas Davenant held part of a knight's fee of [illegible] Oxford. Their place (only sold in the last century) was [illegible] Davenant's Land, and William, tenth in descent from Sir [illegible] in 1571, as appears by an inscription on the outer girder [illegible] John, citizen and merchant of London, was the father of, [illegible] Island, co. Cork; 2, John, Bishop of Salisbury, who died [illegible] in Salisbury Cathedral; 3, William, of Breedon-super-[illegible] Isaac, and 5, Ralph. Edward's grandson, John Davenant,

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[illegible] Bellejamb, Bello Viso, Le Merveillus, with the beautiful beard, [illegible] Vis de Chen, Vis de Lou, Mal Taillie; the brave man, Tire [illegible] man, Qui non ridet; the undecided man, Qui va, qui vadet; [illegible] Courtecuisse; the man whose cap sits awry, Tort Chapel; the [illegible] whose neck or hand is crooked, Tort Col, Tortemayns; the man [illegible] Meslus; the thin man, Homo Magri (he was a Roscelin) the [illegible] &c. &c. Primogenitus, Probus Homo, Le Chauf, Le Mauvenu [illegible] (fearless), speak for themselves; but others are more [illegible] such as, Magresauce, Seignesauce, Eil de Boeuf, Quinque [illegible] (Ride he Flog the Oxen?), Bat Lapel, Folensaunt (madcap?), [illegible] Tasteavor, Embrasseterre, Baillabien, Uldebert Bona-[illegible] Bubbo-boef. Pie de Lievre must, I fear, have been a runaway, [illegible] thief; and the unhappy cognomen borne by Agnes Mala [illegible] Here and there we come upon the memorial of some [illegible] (fair skin), La Blondease, Agnes la Bele, Amabil Blancfrunt; [illegible] of Duceparole, Duzamour, Fynamour, Playndamour, &c.

was of St. Martin's in New Sarum and Landford in Wilts, where he took up his abode, and his son served as Sheriff of the county in 1686. But the next heir died childless, leaving his estate, encumbered with heavy mortgages, to his three sisters, Rebecca, Catherine, and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Woodford.

Sir William Davenant, the Poet Laureate of Charles II., was, according to another pedigree given in Hoare's 'Wiltshire,' the great-nephew of the William Davenant who re-built Davenant's Land. His father* kept the Crown Tavern at Oxford, and was Mayor of the town in 1621. Born in 1605, he made his first appearance at Court as the page of the Duchess of Richmond at sixteen, and subsequently lived for six or seven years in the family of Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke. The loss of his patron forced him to have recourse to the stage as a bread-winner; and his plays and masks were acted with such success and applause that, on the death of Ben Jonson, the Queen procured for him the vacant laurel. But his lucky star was soon eclipsed by the coming storms of the Civil War. He was twice apprehended as "the King's friend"; escaped to France, returned to England to serve as Lieut.-Gen. of Ordnance under one of his former patrons, Lord Newcastle; was knighted for his gallantry at the siege of Gloucester; and finally, when the royal cause was lost, went back to Paris and professed the Roman Catholic faith. It was then he commenced his principal work, 'Gondibert'; but the two first books, published in England, attracted little notice, and he sought to mend his fortunes in America. He embarked for Virginia, but the vessel was captured by an English cruiser, and he was imprisoned in Cowes Castle till, in 1650, he was transferred to the Tower, and ordered to be tried by a High Commission Court. His life was spared—some say by the intervention of Milton—but he remained in prison for two whole years. On his release the poor poet opened a theatre in Rutland House, Chester-house-yard, and received the patent of a playhouse, under the title of the Duke's Company, when his friends came back to power at the Restoration. He died eight years afterwards, and was buried with great ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

He had married Frances, daughter of James Molins, and had numerous descendants. One of these, James Davenant, of Clearbrook in Herefordshire, married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Stoke in Shropshire, and in the end his heiress, for both her brothers died childless, and none of her sisters married. Corbet Davenant, her only child, took the name of Corbet in 1783, and received a baronetcy three years afterwards. But he left no posterity.

Abell: "a name which has not a very genuine sound as a surname."—*Sir*

* It is shrewdly suspected that he was the son of Shakespeare. "Mrs. Davenant is represented as a woman of beauty and gaiety, and a particular favourite of Shakespeare's, who was accustomed to lodge at the Crown on his journies between Warwick and Oxford."—*Chalmers*. One of the young poet's first attempts in verse was an Ode in remembrance of Master William Shakespeare.

Egerton Brydges. Nevertheless, N. Abel held lands from Lanfranc in Kent 1086 (Domesday); and "Johl Abel et Consorti Sue" were among the Kentish gentry summoned by a writ of Edward I. in the first year of his reign "to be present at his and the Queen's coronation at Westminster on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine the Martyr."—*Hasted's Kent.*—This was probably the same Sir John Abell of Hering Hill in Erith, afterwards knighted at the siege of Carlaverock, who was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1298, 1299, 1300, and 1301; and left two sons; 1, John, one of the Barons of the Exchequer 5 Ed. II., and 2, Walter, the owner of Foot's Cray. His coat of arms, *Argent*, a saltire engrailed *Gules*, is given in the 'Parliamentary Roll'—"probably of knights eligible to be called to the council of the nation"—published by Sir Francis Palgrave. "His descendant, John Abell, died possessed of Hering Hill, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but his son Samuel was the last of the family there."—*Ibid.* A branch remained in Buckinghamshire, where six of the Abells lie buried in East Claydon Church. One of them (who died in 1661) was High Sheriff of the county. They bore *Argent* a saltire engrailed *Azure.* —*Lipscomb's Bucks.* The Abells of Essex had entirely different arms, and were, according to Morant, "originally considerable clothiers. John Abell (who died in 1558) held the Manor of Cooke's Hall of the Queen as of her Honour of Clare." In 1666, one of his descendants, William Abell, was living at Fordham, in the same county.—*Ibid.*

Auuerne: or, according to Leland's rendering, Aveneris, probably Avesnes, from a plan so named in Normandy, called in the Exchequer Rolls of 1180–98 "Avesnes in Vulcassino." Nicholas de Aveines and William Avennes are there entered; and "Bertinus de Avesnia, one feod lig." with "Galterus de Avesnis et frater eius," occur in Duchesne's list of Norman feudatories. In England Richard de Anese held two knight's fees in Hampshire of John de Port (Lib. Niger). Nigel de Havene, of the same county, is mentioned in 1202 (Rotulus Cancellarii). At the same date, Robert de Avesne held in Oxfordshire (*Ibid.*). A knight of this name had been with Cœur de Lion in the Holy Land. "On the Saturday evening, when the Christian soldiers were mustered after the battle" (of Arsoof) "the renowned knight, James d'Avennes, the friend and companion of King Richard, was amongst the missing warriors; and the next morning at sunrise the Templars and Hospitallers went out to search the field of battle in quest of him. They found his dead body, disfigured with blood and dirt, amid a heap of the slain, and placing it upon their lances, they brought it into the camp at Arsoof amid the tears and lamentations of their brethren. It was Sunday, the 8th of September, the day of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the army halted at Arsoof the whole of that day for the purpose of burying the dead. The solemn mass was said by the priests, and Richard Cœur de Lion, and Guy, King of Jerusalem, accompanied by the Grand Masters of the Temple and the Hospital, and the other chieftains of the army, attended the funeral of the brave

James d'Avennes, which was celebrated with great solemnity amid the tears of the warriors of the Cross."—*Addison's Knights Templars.* I am sorry, however, to add that this gallant knight was not an Englishman, but the "Jacques D'Avesnes croisé en 1189," who belonged to the great Flemish house of that name.

Nevertheless, it is evident that he had kinsfolk in this country; for his coat of arms, "Bandé d'or et de gueules de six pièces," tallies almost exactly with that assigned by Robson to the English house of Avenes or Avesness: Bendy of six, *Gules* and *Argent*, or *Argent* and *Gules*. Unfortunately no clue to its domicile is afforded us. Perhaps John de Avennes, the third husband of Anne de Valence, eldest sister and co-heir of Aymer, last Earl of Pembroke, may have belonged to it. He was no doubt the same "John Daveines, pardoned, by consent of Parliament, for all felonies and trespasses committed up to 7 August, 1318."—*Palgrave's 'Parl. Writs.'* The great heiress whom he had married brought him no children.

In some cases the name was certainly local. William and Walter de Avene of Wilts, entered in the Hundred Rolls about 1272, must have derived it from Avene in that county, a manor "mentioned in the Saxon chartulary of Wilton Abbey, in a grant of King Eadgar."—*Sir Richard Hoare.* The Avenes or Avones of Avonescourt in Gloucestershire, enfeoffed by the Berkeleys as early as the reign of Cœur de Lion "in processe of time drewe that sirname of Avone to them from the water or small ryver* running neere unto it. Their landes were in the time of kinge Edward the thirde the landes of John Walter, by maryage of the heire of Avone."—*Lives of the Berkeleys.* They were sometimes called Avery, and bore *Gules* three chevrons *Argent*. Another coat of the Avenes was *Gules* a chevron *Argent*. In Dorsetshire John de Aven gave evidence at an Inquisition held at Brockhampton 32 Ed. I.—*Hutchin's Dorset.*

Faringdon Ward was originally the property of this family. William Faryngdon, goldsmith, in 1229, "purchased of Ralph le Feure all the aldermanrie, and the appurtenances, within the city of London and the suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also within the same gates which Ankeritus de Auene held, during his life, by grant of Thomas Auerne. To have and to hold to the said Ralph and his heirs, yielding one clove, or slip of gilliflower, at the feast of Easter."—*Stowe.* This flower is then said to have been "of great rarity."

The Norman house still existed in the last century. D'Avesnes seigneur de Familly in the bailifry of Orbec, was represented at the great Assembly of the Nobles in 1789.

Aunwers: see *Davers.*

Angers: Ansger in Domesday, where several of the name are found. The

* "Avon. *Afon*, one of the commonest Kymric words for a river."—*Worth's Devon.*

principal land-owner among them, who is supposed to have been of Breton origin, held considerable estates in Devonshire under Baldwin de Meules. "A branch of Angers flourished at Carclew, from temp. Henry II. (when one married Margery de Serischall or Seriseaux) till temp. Henry IV."—*Gilbert's Cornwall.* Anger's Leigh in Somersetshire was held by the family from 1360 to 1427. John de Aunger served as knight of the shire for Leicester in three of Edward I.'s parliaments, and in the first held by Edward II. Josceline D'Aunger in 1169 witnessed the foundation charter of Lanercost Abbey, and Ralph de Angers in the thirteenth century held lands in Wilts. Ralph de Aungers was Sheriff of Notts, 49 and 50 Henry III. The name, transmuted to Hanger, appears in Gloucestershire, where Sir George Hanger of Driffield was High Sheriff in 1695; and "hath a large handsome house, and pleasant gardens near the church, and a large estate."—*Atkyn's Gloucestershire.* Gabriel Hanger, a cadet of this house, was created Baron Coleraine of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, in 1762, and the title was successively borne by his three sons: but as none of them ever married, it expired with the last in 1824. Another Irish peerage had been granted in 1621 to Sir Francis Aungier, appointed Master of the Rolls in 1609, and descended, as Sir Bernard Burke informs us, from a Cambridgeshire family. He had settled in Ireland, having married a sister of the Earl of Kildare's, and took the title of Baron Aungier of Longford. His grandson Francis, who filled several offices of trust in the latter end of the same century, being Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Ordnance, and Constable of Carrickfergus, received a Viscounty in 1675, and an Earldom two years afterwards—both with remainder to his brother Ambrose, as his wife, the widowed Countess of Gowran (one of the co-heiresses of the Earl of Donegal), had proved childless. But Ambrose, the second Earl of Longford, also *d. s. p.* within four years—in 1704; and the title, thus early extinct, was re granted in 1785 to the daughter and heir of his great-nephew Francis Cuff, and by her conveyed to the Pakenhams.

Angenoun: or rather, as Leland gives it, Aungewyne, for Angevinus or L'Angevin. This was a Norman family, whose *habitat* is not ascertained. In 1202 Robert l'Angevin, with the consent of his elder brother, Henri de Burnodivilla, granted to the monks of Aunay his lands at Montortaire; and some traces of the family are to be found down to the seventeenth century. Osmond and Guy l'Angevin (probably brothers) both appear in *Domesday*: the former held the manor of Witham in Essex; the latter under the Count de Boulogne in Norfolk. From one or other of these descended William l'Angevin or Angevin, settled at Churchfield in Northamptonshire, who died in 1199. Another William (perhaps his son) in 1250 held, in addition, Waplode in Lincolnshire, and was father of a third William, who left an only child, Margaret, still a minor when her mother died in 1276. She married Sir Hugh de Gotham, who possessed Churchfield and Waplode in her right. In Warwickshire

"William Angevin anciently enfeoffed by Robert de Tayboys" (Angevin of Churchfield), "father of Nigel, gave the tithe of [illegible] Hodnell to the monks of Combe, excepting two yard land reserved [illegible] use, afterwards bestowed upon them by Nigel his son."—*Dugdale*. [illegible] the time of Henry II.

In Norfolk the descendants of Guy l'Angevin, who was Lord of [illegible] under Earl Eustace, continued till 1417. His grandson Sir Robert, [illegible] himself sometimes de Massingham and sometimes de Thorpe, having [illegible] in these towns, and held seven fees, with those in Annere, &c., about [illegible] 1200 of the honour of Bologne."—*Blomfield's Norfolk*. From that [illegible] forward, however, they were invariably styled Thorpe of Ashwell Thorpe. [illegible] Hugh de Thorpe, Sir Robert's son, was a benefactor to Castle Acre Priory, and in the next generation Sir John de Thorpe sealed with a cheque *Or* and *Gules*, a fesse in a bordure *Argent*. The last of the name, Sir Edmund, was slain, at the siege of Lovers Castle, Normandy, in 1417, and was brought home to be buried at Ashwellthorpe, where he and his lady lie "in a stately tomb of white alabaster, under a canopy of wood." He left two daughters and co-heirs, Joan, first married to Sir Robert Echingham, and then to Sir John Clifton; and Isabel, the wife of Philip Tilney. The arms of Thorpe were then entirely different; for they bore *Azure* three crescents *Argent*.

Archere. "Willelmus Arcarius" held a barony in the hundred of Sunburne, in Hampshire. (Domesday.) This family took its name from the office it held under the Dukes of Normandy before the Conquest. Its derivation is rather uncertain, but a family of L'Archer, still flourishing in Brittany, bears the same three arrows that were borne by the English Archers, differenced in tincture. The latter claim as their ancestor Fulbert l'Archer, the father of Robert, to whom the Conqueror entrusted the charge of his son, afterwards Henry I. But Robert the tutor was the son of William (see *Fitz William*) and not of Fulbert, who is neither found in Domesday, nor in any list now extant, of the Conqueror's companions. According to the habit of those times, Robert only took the name of Archer after his father's death, and was the undoubted progenitor of the Barons Archer.—*Recherches sur le Domesday*.

On his accession to the throne, Henry I. proved his gratitude to his former tutor by considerable grants of land; and Robert l'Archer added to these by marrying an heiress. His wife Sebit, the daughter of Henry de Villiers, sewer of the Earl of Warwick, brought him Umberslade in Warwickshire, which he transmitted to nineteen generations of his descendants in the male line. It was a regular and monotonous succession, unbroken by forfeiture or attainders, and unmarked by any violent transitions of fortune. His grandson was champion to Thomas Earl of Warwick, who by special grant conferred on him and his heirs, liberty to hunt and hawk in his demesne, paying twelve broad arrows and a couple of capons yearly at Whitsuntide as an acknowledgment. Thomas Archer

served under John of Gaunt in the French wars; and was taken prisoner in 1373 while on a foraging expedition at Ouchy-le-Château near Soissons. His successor, again, was summoned in 1419, "as one that did bear ancient arms from his ancestors," to serve the King in person for the defence of the realm. Sir Simon Archer, sheriff of Warwickshire in 1627, a man of letters well versed in antiquarian lore, aided Sir William Dugdale in compiling his history of the county. Thomas, his son, was a colonel in the service of the parliament, and raised a troop of horse at his own expense; but, on discovering the ulterior designs of his leaders, threw up his commission and left England; remaining abroad till the Restoration. His grandson was created Lord Archer of Umberslade in 1747; but this title expired in 1778 with Andrew, second lord, who left three daughters and coheiresses; 1. Sarah, first Countess of Plymouth and then Countess Amherst; 2. Elizabeth, married to Christopher Musgrave, a cadet of the house of Eden Hall; and 3. Maria, married to Henry Howard of Corby. All, except Maria, left children.

Sir Bernard Burke claims a descent from this house, for an Irish family of the name, "settled at a very remote period, in Kilkenny," and now resident at Mount John, Wicklow. The Cornish Archers (one of whom represented Helston in parliament, temp. Henry VI.), bear totally different arms.

Another family, the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst in Lancashire, claimed descent from "a grandson of Geoffrey L'Arbalestrier (or *Galfridus Balistrarius*) named Robert de Shyrburne, to whom, temp. Richard I., John Earl of Morton, gave six carucates of land in Haconsall and Preesall. Robert had the manor of Hameldon by gift of his grandfather, and survived to 45 Hen. II."—*Bain's Lancashire*. His grandson and namesake was Seneschal of Wiswall and Blackburnshire, having married the co-heiress of Wiswall; and his great-grandson attended Edward I. to the siege of Calais. Sir Nicholas Sherborne, who was created a baronet in 1685, was the last of the family. His son only lived to be nine years old, and his daughter, who was the wife of Thomas, eighth Duke of Norfolk, had no children.* On her death in 1754, the estate reverted to the son of her aunt Elizabeth, Humphrey Weld of Lulworth Castle; and in 1794 Stonyhurst was leased to the Jesuit Fathers that had been expelled from

* The Duchess gives an account of her father and mother on the stately monument that she erected to their memory in Milton Church. It is a wholesome picture of simple old-fashioned kindness and goodwill. Sir Nicholas imported wool from Jersey, and had all his poor neighbours taught to spin at Stonyhurst, where, for more than a year, several rooms were set apart for their use. When all had learned their lesson, he gave to each a pound of wool ready for spinning, and "a wheel to set up for themselves." His wife survived him ten years, and "continued as long as she lived doing good." She and her husband yearly distributed a sum of money to the poor on All Saints' Day, "she serving them with her own hands"; and she sedulously attended to the sick and needy, keeping a store of medicines and necessaries—"an apothecary's shop"—in her house for all who came.

Liège by the proscriptions of the French Revolution, and became a great Roman Catholic college. "The venerable house, which stands on an eminence, commanding extensive views of Calderbottom and Ribblesdale, yet screened from the north by the vast bulk of Longridge, was probably begun by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died 1594, and finished by his son, as the arms of both, with their cyphers and the date 1596, appear on the drawing-room chimney-piece. The domestic chapel was, according to the custom of our old mansions, above the gateway, till within memory, when a spacious and handsome oratory was fitted up, which, together with the size and general disposition of the apartments, rendered the whole easily convertible to the purpose to which it has been munificently devoted by the owner—a large Catholic seminary."—*Whitaker.*

Stoke-Archer, in Gloucestershire, takes its name from a family that held it by serjeancy, and ended with Geoffrey le Archer in 1350. His daughter and eventual heiress, Joan, had two husbands; the second, who married her when she was "the elderly and wealthy widow of Sir Thomas de Berkeley," was Sir William Whittington of Pauntley, the father of the famous Dick Whittington, who became Lord Mayor of London.

Anuay: either for Aunou or Alnet (De Alneto). The "Sire de Alnei" was one of the five knights who, at the battle of Hastings, "challenged Harold the King to come forth, and said to the English, 'Stay! stay! where is your King? he that perjured himself to William? He is a dead man, if we find him.'" This was, according to Wace's commentator, "Fulk d'Aunou, one of the numerous family of Baudry-le-Teuton, by a daughter of Richard de Bienfaite; and the place in question is probably Aunou-le-Faucon, arrondissement of Argentan. There was also in earlier times a Fulk de Aneio, or Aneto; who was of the Vernon family (the son of Osmond de Centumvillis, and one of Gunnor's sisters), and derived his name from Anet, a little south of Ivry. The two Fulks and their families seem to have been sometimes confounded." The confusion became all the greater because, though in France the two houses remained distinct as D'Aunou and D'Anet, in England the two names (as in the case of Cheney) were merged into one as Daunay. To add to the complication, a third family named Alno was settled in Somersetshire, derived from William d'Alno, who in 1086 held of Robert Gernon in Suffolk. He belonged to the house of Bricqueville, who possessed the castle of Aune or Alno in the Côtentin, and probably took its Latinized name for his own. Singularly enough, it is the only one of the three that is found in Domesday, though we are told that Fulk d'Aunon had furnished a contingent of forty vessels to William's fleet for the invasion of England. His posterity flourished in Normandy up to 1586; but there is little trace of it to be found in England.

The other Fulk had a son named Paganus who founded a great English house. "In 1115 Berenger de Annay (son of Paganus) witnessed a charter of Stephen, Count of Albemarle (Mon. II. 999:) and Gouthier his brother had custody of

Bayeux in 1106 (Ord. Vitalis.) William de Aineto, son or grandson of Berenger, held fiefs in Devon 1165 (Lib. Niger)."—*The Norman People.* Norton-Dauney and Slancomb Dauney still recall their name in that county, where they had very considerable possessions, but their seat was at Sheviock, or Shunock, in Cornwall. Leland speaks of it as "some time the ancient Daunye's inheritance, by whose daughter and heir the same (together with other fair possessions) descended to the Earls of Devon. In the church there lie two knights of this name, and one of their ladies by her husband's side, having their pictures embossed on their tombs on the side walls, and their arms once painted round about, but now by the malice, not of men, but of time, defaced. They are held to be father and son; and that the son was slain in our wars with France, and was thence brought home to be here interr'd.

"There runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of the Daunye's ancestors undertook to build the church, and his wife the barn adjoining; and that, casting up their accounts upon finishing of their works, the barn was found to have cost three half-pence more than the church; and so it might well fall out, for it is a great barn and a little church."

Nicholas Dawney, "a person of great note and considerable estate" in the Western counties, in 1327 "was one of those great men who had summons to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne with horse and arms, to march against Robert de Brus; but this summons does not purport to have been a call to parliament *ad tractandum*. After this period he is represented to have peregrinated to the Holy Land, where he greatly distinguished himself against the infidels, and on his return brought with him a very rich and curious medal, which for a long time was, if it is not at this day, in the possession of the family."—*Banks.* This token (a ring, not a medal), is said to be of much earlier date, and the gift of Cœur de Lion to one of the Dawneys that had distinguished himself in the Crusade. "It is a somewhat massive silver ring, containing a talismanic gem, denominated a *toad-stone*, which is still used as a charm in the East."—*Gill's Hastingwold.* On the same occasion they received a grant of their crest, a demi-Saracen in armour, with a ring in the dexter hand, and a lion's paw in the left.

"Were we to rely on village authority, the lion's paw is nothing but a miller's-pick;" for, according to Yorkshire tradition, it records one of those wonderful exploits which," says Camden, "are very proper entertainment for fuddling gossips in a winter night." Once upon a time, Sessay Wood was the haunt of a cannibal giant, who fed upon babies and ravaged all the district round. No one was ever found bold enough to tackle him, till one fortunate morning Dawney espied him lying asleep in the precincts of the Old Mill, and wielding a miller's pick that lay at hand, drove it into his skull. "For this the king then reigning decreed that the giant-slayer should always keep hold of the Miller's Pick, by which token all men might know that to him and his heirs had been given the royalty of Sessay, to have, and to hold, thenceforward and for

ever."—*Ibid.* It is hardly necessary to point out that the Dawneys only acquired Sessay by marriage in the reign of Henry VII., when the age of giants and giant-slayers had long passed away. The tradition may refer to their predecessors, the Darells.

Sir Nicholas Dawney died about 1331, leaving several sons. John, the eldest, inherited his lands, and passed them to an only daughter Emmeline, who was the wife of Sir Edmund Courtenay, and the mother of Edward, third Earl of Devon. Her uncle Thomas was, it is believed, the ancestor of the Viscounts Downe.

This Sir Thomas had married a Yorkshire heiress, and was seated at Estrick in that county, in 1387. From him descended Sir Guy Dawney of Cowick, who first obtained Sessay by his wife Joan, sister of the last Sir Thomas Darell, who died in 1505. Five of his descendants have served as High Sheriffs of Yorkshire; and in 1642, Sir Christopher Dawney, a zealous loyalist, received a baronetcy from Charles I. He died without an heir; and was succeeded by his brother Sir John, created in 1680 Viscount Downe of Ireland, who sat in King James's Irish parliament of 1689. The fifth Viscount, in 1796, obtained an English peerage as Lord Dawney of Cowick.

Asperville. Baudoin and Hugues de Espervill are mentioned in Duchesne's *Feda Normannie* as holding under the bailiwick of St. Audemer. In England, Oliver de Aspreville witnesses Richard Earl of Cornwall's charter to the monks of Lammana in Cornwall (a cell of Glastonbury Abbey). This was in the time of Henry III. He is mentioned in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* as holding land at Dodington in Northamptonshire. "In the thirtieth year of Henry III., a grant was made to Oliver de Aspreville of thirty-five acres and a half of land in Dodington and Morehay, to be held of the Crown by the payment of sixpence yearly at Michaelmas, for all services. He was succeeded in them at his death, in the forty-sixth year of the same reign, by John de Aspreville, his son."—*Bridge's Northamptonshire.* Margerie de Aspreville held "one yardland of our Lord this King in capite in Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, by the serjeanty of keeping all the distresses made for the King's debt by the summons of the Exchequer."—*Pla. Cor. in Com. Bucks, 14 Ed. I.*

Abbeville. This name has been commonly accepted as standing for Appeville, taken from one of the three *communes* that bear it in Normandy. Walter d'Appeville in 1086 held the manor of Folkestone under William de Arcis. "There was," says Mr. Planché, "more than one Norman family of note in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries" so named. On the other hand, we find "Wiestace de Abevile" mentioned in the Roman du Rou, and classed among the greatest Norman nobles at the battle of Hastings. "There is," says Wace's commentator, "a *commune* so named in the arrondissement of Lisieux, but M. Le Prevost thinks it more probable that Abbeville in Ponthieu is intended. Is it clear that Wace did not mean—however incorrect the geography—Eustace

[illegible] he should not at all mention to him [illegible] does not, unless he is intended here." Mr. Planché [illegible] the Counts of Ponthieu and the Counts of Boulogne [illegible] de Abbeville.'" No such name is entered in Domes[illegible] great possessions are recorded under the head of [illegible] Eustacy," on Leland's Roll, may possibly stand for [illegible], though it is only in very exceptional cases that the [illegible] surname, is given. I prefer to adopt Taylor's reading [illegible]."

[illegible] to give an account of the battle of Hastings that did [illegible] this powerful French noble. His figure stands out in [illegible] vicissitudes of the fateful seven hours' struggle that [illegible] of England. It was he who rode by William's side in [illegible], and when the Duke's second horse was killed under [illegible] his own. It was he who, with Walter Giffard and the [illegible] Montfort, cut down the wounded King, as, faithful to his [illegible] expended, "in grievous pain, defending himself to the last." [illegible] blunt of the helmet; another stabbed him in the breast, [illegible] and ran him through the body till his bowels gushed out; [illegible] at his leg, "striking him on the thick of the thigh," as [illegible] history. His death sealed the doom of his army. The [illegible] Standard, at whose foot he and his two brothers had [illegible] captured and carried off; and the news, spreading over [illegible] fast-gathering twilight, sounded the death-knell of their [illegible] broke their ranks and took to flight, plunging into the [illegible] of the surrounding forest, and the Norman horsemen [illegible] furious pursuit. But their headlong course was suddenly [illegible] by a gully of the Malfosse, and men and horses together [illegible] its banks, to flounder helplessly in the swamp below. [illegible] day's battle," says Wace, "did so many Normans die as [illegible] who said they who saw the dead." The fugitives made a [illegible] side, hurling down stones and javelins at the Normans [illegible] and "rolling one over the other with their faces to the [illegible]. So severe was the check, that "Count Eustace, deeming [illegible] had come to the rescue, turned with fifty knights and [illegible] sound a retreat. He whispered in the ear of the Duke [illegible] would be to certain death. The words were hardly out [illegible] lips, dealt in the darkness, struck the Count between the [illegible] was borne off with blood flowing from his mouth and [illegible] streamed on."—*Freeman.*

[illegible] the eldest son of Eustace "with the Eye," Count of [illegible] Mahaut, daughter of Lambert the Bearded, Count of

Louvain, and was a sovereign prince in his own county, owing no superior save his lord the King of France. His house had been founded by Angilbert, a Frank noble, who married Bertha, daughter of the Emperor Charlemagne, and before 790 was created Duke of the maritime territory, afterwards styled Ponthieu. (Art. de Vérifier les Dates, xii., 318). In 1050 he had married Godgifu or Goda, the sister of Edward the Confessor; and the following year came over with a great train to visit his brother-in-law. As he was passing through Dover on his way home, one of his followers quarrelled with a townsman about his quarters, and killed him on the spot. The whole town flew to arms, and the Count and his retainers had to fight for their lives against desperate odds, only escaping at last with the loss of upwards of twenty men. The King took their part, and called upon the Earl of Kent to punish the men of Dover, but Godwin, jealous of the favour shown to the foreigners, refused to interfere unless both parties were brought to trial, demanding that Eustace and his men-at-arms should be delivered up to him. This dispute, prolonged and embittered by much exasperating altercation, lead to the banishment of Earl Godwin and his family. By a strange irony of fate, when the men of Kent rose against the stern rule of Bishop Odo in 1067, it was their ancient foeman Count Eustace that they summoned to their aid; and he brought over a French force that made an unsuccessful attempt to seize Dover Castle. For this he was, according to ancient form, arraigned for high treason before the King and his Witan; but contrived to make his peace, and continued high in William's favour till his death. His English wife, who had given him no children, died about 1054; and two years later, in passing through Lower Lorraine, on his return from escorting Pope Victor II. to Rome, he was entertained by Duke Godfrey at Bouillon, and fell in love with his daughter Ida. She became his second wife,* with the Castle of Bouillon for her dowry, and bore him three sons, Eustace, Godfrey, and Baldwin. Godfrey, who took his name from his mother's inheritance, and earned for it an imperishable renown, was the first Christian King of Jerusalem; but neither he nor his brother Baldwin, who succeeded to his throne, left an heir. The eldest son, Eustace III., Count of Boulogne, inherited his father's possessions about 1081 (in a charter quoted by Sir Henry Ellis, Countess Ida is spoken of as a widow in 1082), and held them at the date of Domesday; but two years after was implicated in the rebellion against William Rufus. His wife was a Scottish princess, Mary, the

* This Countess Ida (a great landowner in Domesday) is the princess alluded to in the famous romance of 'Le Chevalier du Cygne,' as the daughter of the enchanted knight who became Duke of Bouillon (see *Bohun*), and her son Godfrey gave as the arms of his new kingdom the golden cross on a silver shield spoken of in the legend as borne by his grandfather. The blazonry of metal upon metal is contrary to every rule of heraldry, and makes this bearing a most unusual one. Singularly enough, it is figured in the Bayeux Tapestry, surrounded by an azure border, as the consecrated gonfanon sent by the Pope to William the Conqueror.

...Eustace and the related Margaret, and their only child, ...King Stephen.

...line ended with him, it is certain that the lineage ...William of Poictiers mentions a nephew of Eustace II. ...ause at Dover in 1067, and is conjectured by Freeman to ...his brother Lambert, described as Lord of Sens. Another ...Bishop of Paris; and a charter of Pharamus de Boulogne ...speaks of a fourth, also Godfrid or Geoffrey, whose son ...of Pharamus. Eustace and Simon de Boulogne, brothers ...witnessed in the same deed, by which we learn that Pharamus ...held of the Honour of Boulogne, which then consisted of ...In the *Liber Niger* we find Herebert de Bullun holding half ...Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; and William de Bolein holding ...one in Lincoln. The learned authors of the *Recherches sur* ...admitting that a younger branch of the house of the Counts ...in England, where the name became Bouleyn or Boleyn, ...probably have been an illegitimate one.

...likely that Anne Boleyn may be traced back to this ...Boleyn was the great granddaughter of Sir Geffrey ...of London, temp. Henry VI., who accumulated a large ...had formerly been of great consequence. Sir Thomas ...in Norfolk, grandfather to Sir Geffrey, lived *circa* 1400, ...descended from John de Bologne of Sall, living 1283, whose ...held lands in Norfolk by fine in 1252. The father of the ...and heir of Robert Malet (Blomfield), and possessed ...—*The Norman People*. One of this house married, ...thirteenth century, the heiress of the great house of ...Her ancestor, Ernulph de Ardres, was one of the knights ...de Boulogne, and probably his kinsman, holding large ...1086, both in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire.

...of the Boleyns, consequent upon Anne's advancement, ...their collapse and disgrace. Her reign was a very short ...day of May, 1533, she had been brought from the Tower in ...escorted by all the dignitaries of the realm in their robes of ...Queen of England in Westminster Abbey. The streets ...passed were "radiant with masses of colour," every house ...cushion, or hung with arras, velvet, tissue, or cloth of gold. ...conduit within the walls ran all day with wine, the ...were ringing, children lay in wait with songs, and ladies ...She came, "borne along upon the waves of this sea ...of all observers, in a white chariot, drawn by two palfreys ...that swept the ground, a golden canopy held above

her, making music with its silver bells." She was "dressed in white tissue robes, her fair hair flowing loose upon her shoulders, her temples circled with a light coronet of gold and diamonds," and thus, supreme in loveliness as in all else, she had passed on "in a blazing trail of splendour" to the goal of her ambition. She had won all she sought for in this world. But remark the reverse of this flattering picture. In less than three years from that time, at the beginning of another month of May, 1536, she was led back to the Tower to die; and as if to complete the bitter misery of the change, she was taken "to her own lodgings in which she lay at her coronation."*—*Ibid.* Within two days of her own execution the head of her only brother, Lord Rochford, had fallen upon the block; and the ambitious old father, who had striven and plotted to place his daughter on the throne, lived to lament the utter downfall and extinction of his house. One daughter only remained; Mary, married to William Carey, whose son was created Lord Hunsdon in 1559, and one infant grandchild, destined to a long and glorious reign as Queen Elizabeth. He had been created Viscount Rochford in 1525, and Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde in 1529, but both titles expired at his death in 1538.

Andeuile: or Ansleville. This, according to the *Recherches sur le Domesday*, was a noble and puissant Norman family, that either gave its name, or received it, from a parish in the Val-de-Saire, that has been at different times called Ansleville, Ansneville, Asneville, Aundevyle (in England), and is now Anneville. It is, or was, still represented by M. Paul d'Anneville at Valogues. The first mentioned of this house, Samson d'Asneville, was sent (before 1050) by Duke William to free the people of Guernsey from some Biscayan pirates, of whom they had made complaint. Samson destroyed the pirates' forts, and drove them from the island, and for this service received a grant of the fourth part of Guernsey, to be held by the service of squire of the body to the Duke and his successors. At the time of the Conquest another Sire d'Asneville (probably his brother) was governor of Val-de-Saire. William and Humphrey d'Asneville are both subtenants in Domesday; William held under Earl Roger in Hampshire; Humphrey of Eudo Dapifer at Hertford. They are supposed to have been both the sons of Samson; and in that case the extreme parsimony of the King towards them is difficult to explain, unless, indeed, we accept the conjecture that their father came to England with them, and was the *Equarius quidam*

* Anne Boleyn spent some of her earliest years with her aunt at Erwarton in Suffolk; and either from some old memory, or affection for the place, is said to have desired that her heart should be buried there. The local tradition, "that the heart of Queen Anne was somewhere in the church," has been religiously handed down from father to son; and when, during its restoration in 1837, part of the north wall was taken down, a heart-shaped leaden casket was discovered by the workmen. It contained a handful of dust, but had no mark or inscription of any kind; and was re-closed and re-buried by order of the rector.

[illegible] as the "Samson" (Staffordshire, f. 1478), married [illegible] the King. The Annevilles may be traced in Hampshire, [illegible], &c., to the end of the reign of Henry II. At [illegible] Annevile was assassinated in the latter county. In the [illegible] find, Jordan d'Anneville, whose wife, Beatrice de Lacy, [illegible] and at Kingdon to the Knights Templars. A branch [illegible], pronounced to be one of the oldest families in the [illegible] commissioners that Queen Elizabeth had appointed to examine [illegible] feudal tenures there.—*Recherches sur le Domesday.*

[illegible] Waltham, Kent, "is the hamlet and green of Hanville, as [illegible] of Handrille or Handfield, whose habitation was close [illegible] he is buried in this church; they afterwards removed [illegible] and Canterbury; at the former place, a descendant of [illegible] (in 1600). "They bore for their arms *Argent*, a fess [illegible] of nine crosses *formée Sable*. There is a pedigree of [illegible] Kent, anno 1619."—*Hasted.* The arms of the French [illegible] widely different. D'Anneville, Sieur de Chifrevast, Tanner- [illegible] *D'Hermine à la face de gueules*; and the Sieur de Merville [illegible] *de gueules.*

[illegible] spelt in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of 1198): for [illegible] from Amondeville, near Caen. In Lincolnshire, for some [illegible] the head of the family always bore the mysterious *affair* of [illegible] who came to England, Roger de Amondeville, "called also [illegible] chaplain to Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln (one of the compilers [illegible] by him endowed with four Lincolnshire manors, Kingerby, [illegible] of his successors, Auresby, Ellesham, and Croxton. He [illegible] Sir Gerard Salvin, of Thorpe-Salvin in Yorkshire, and left, [illegible] John, and Robert. Jolland's wife, Beatrix Paynell, [illegible]; 1. Walter, with whom at some time before 1166, she [illegible] Ellesham; 2. William; 3. Ralph; 4. Adam; 5. Elias: and [illegible] and Adam both received grants, the former of the manor of [illegible] of Scodelthorpe, from Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln; [illegible] from the Earl of Albemarle the Yorkshire manor of Carlton. [illegible] already an estate in that county; for Whitaker tells us [illegible] probably the first grantees of Preston-in-Craven under Robert de [illegible] elder brothers died s. p., leaving the inheritance to Elias, [illegible]deville, witnesses a deed of William le Gros about 1154, [illegible] benefactor of Salley Abbey. His son Jolland married a [illegible] Earl of Albemarle, and was the father of the last heir, [illegible] daughters and co-heiresses. Ermentrude, the eldest, married [illegible] and with her Kingerby, &c.; and Amabel married John [illegible] John Sowdington.

But it is quite evident that the name had not died out, either in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire; though the objectionable form of Humfines occurs no more; for Walter de Amundeville was for seven years Viscount of Lincoln in the early part of Henry III.'s reign; and Whitaker speaks of a Nigel de Amundeville who succeeded Elias in Craven, and was most likely his younger son. "Ralph de Amundeville, before 1340, was one of the principal benefactors of Swine Priory, on condition the convent would receive his daughter as a nun."—*Poulson's Holderness.*

In the county Durham, John de Amundeville, who may have been Roger's son, was seated at Coatham-Amundeville, now a village on the banks of the river Skerne, towards the latter end of the eleventh century. He was its earliest recorded lord, and among the first Norman settlers in the North of England. His name appears on several deeds in the time of Bishop William de Carilepho (1080–99): and Robert, probably his son, witnesses a charter of Bishop Galfrid Rufus (1133–40). Hugh de Hamonda-Villa was one of guardians of the Bishopric during the vacancy of the See on the death of that prelate. Thomas de Amundeville, about 1189–1209, witnesses a charter of Matthew de Lumley to Finchale Priory, and founded a chauntry at Coatham-Amundeville for the soul's rest of his parents, Richard and Clarice. His son John, who succeeded, sold the property; and we next meet with the family in Weardale. "Robert de Amondeville demorant a Wotton in Werdale," stands fifth on the list of the "Chivallers demorantes en le Franchise de Duresme demy Tyne et Teys, q. furent a Baner a la Bataille de Lewes" in 1264.—*Hutchinson's Durham.* There is now no such place as Wotton in the county; but it was the ancient name of Witton-le-Wear, which about eighty years afterwards became the stronghold of the Lords Eure. How it passed into their possession does not appear; nor can I find any further mention of the Amundevilles in the North.

Another branch existed in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Henry de Newburgh, the first Norman Earl of Warwick, enfeoffed Ralph de Amundeville at Lighthorne and Berkeswell, where he was seated in the time of Henry I. In 1122 he witnessed his suzerain's foundation charter of the collegiate church of Warwick. Nigel his son confirmed to the canons of St. Sepulchre, t. Henry II., some land he had bequeathed to them, and likewise "had his seat at Berkeswell, as I guess; for it appears that he had then a Park at this place, and that Oliva his wife had the whole Lordship in dower."—*Dugdale.* His son and successor, Richard, "had many publique and eminent employments in this Countie;" and the next heir, a second Richard, was of no less account. In 1256 he attended the Earl of Cornwall to Germany; and in 1262, was in the Welsh expedition under Prince Edward. "Whether he did cordially adhere to the rebellious Barons shortly after, I will not take upon me to say; though plain it is that he was in Kenilworth Castle when the Royal army besieged it, and being reputed one of the Baron's partie, had safe conduct with Henry de Hastings and others,

to march out upon the render thereof: yet so far he had favour by the Jurie, upon the seizure of his lands, as that they said upon their oaths, that he was there with young Simon de Montfort *per districtionem et contra voluntatem suam:* so that I do not find that he compounded for his estate. But I suppose that this Richard had no issue; for in 6 Ed. I. he past unto William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the inheritance of Berkeswell and Lighthorne, reserving only an estate for life to himself and Maud his wife, and the longer liver of them."—*Ibid.* His will bears date 27 Ed. I. Way-Amundeville retains his name in Dorset, where his father had received from Ralph Basset the manor of Up-Melcumbe. Thorp-Mundeville was their seat in Northamptonshire, where the last Sir Richard had a grant of free warren in 1253. Hutchins, in his *History of Dorset*, speaks of younger branches seated at Oakenhill, Stornefield, and Cransford in Suffolk.

Lord Byron, in one of his ballads, introduces an Amundeville as the Lord of his haunted Abbey, over which the vengeful Black Friar held ghostly sway;

> "And whether for good, or whether for ill,
> It is not mine to say;
> But still with the house of Amundeville
> He abideth night and day;
> By the marriage bed of their lords 'tis said,
> He flits on the bridal eve,
> And 'tis held as faith, to their bed of death
> He comes—but not to grieve."

The Lincolnshire Amundevilles certainly had property in Nottinghamshire, where they owned Winthorpe; but Newstead as certainly never belonged to them, and Byron simply adopted an harmonious and "mouth-filling" name that he had met with on his own pedigree. His ancestor, "Little Sir John with the great Beard," to whom the Abbey was first granted, was the son of Jane Bussy of Hougham in Lincolnshire, descended from one of the heiresses of Amundeville.

Arcy: from Arci or Aréci, Normandy. Norman de Areci held thirty-three lordships in the county of Lincoln by the immediate gift of the Conqueror, (Domesday) and chose Nocton, one of them, as the head of his barony. His posterity retained it as their seat for "divers after ages," and his son Robert founded an Augustine priory there. In the fifth year of King John, Thomas D'Arcy "was retained to serve the king with three knights for one whole year, in consideration of which King John remitted to him a debt of 225 marks, which he then owed the Jews:" and his grandson Philip, though he had married the co-heiress of Roger Bertram of Mitford, was so deeply in debt that in 1255 he was obliged to obtain "certain letters hortatory" to all his tenants by military service, promising them the especial thanks of the Crown if they would "yield unto him such reasonable aid" as might extricate him from his pecunia-

difficulties. There were several successive confiscations of the estates for different rebellions, but in every case they were restored after the lapse of a very few years. Norman D'Arcy, who fought with the defeated barons at Evesham, and obtained pardon and restitution by the memorable *Dictum de Kenilworth*, was the father of two sons who were both summoned to parliament as barons; Philip, the firstborn, in 1299, and John, the second, in 1322. Philip's line failed with his grandson, the third lord, and his barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters; but the younger brother, John Lord D'Arcy, was the founder of all the existing families that bear his name. He was a man of considerable ability, actively engaged in the service of the three Edwards, who entrusted him with some of the highest offices of the State, and prominent in their French and Scottish wars. He was sheriff of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lancaster, and York: for some time governor of Norham Castle: then of York Castle: accredited Ambassador to France and Spain by Edward III.: Constable of the Tower: and governed Ireland as Lord Justice for the greater part of his life. His second wife, Joan de Burgh, was an Irishwoman, and his son by her was the ancestor of the various branches of the D'Arcys still settled in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Galway.* By his first marriage to a Northumbrian heiress, Emmeline de Heron, he had three other sons, from the second of whom the Darcys of Essex, Barons Darcy of Chiche, are supposed to have derived. The elder, who maintained his father's fame at the battle of Cressy, succeeded him as second Lord D'Arcy, and was followed by four other barons, till this second title again fell into abeyance on the death of Philip, sixth Lord, in 1458. Though he died a minor, he left two daughters behind him, and it was by right of descent from the younger, Marjory, the wife of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, that the seventh Duke of Leeds took the name of D'Arcy.

This last Lord D'Arcy had, however, a younger brother named John, who, though he did not inherit his barony, of course took his place as the male representative of the house, and was seated in Yorkshire. His great grandson, Sir Thomas D'Arcy, was distinguished both as a soldier and as a politician. He first won his spurs in the French wars against Louis XII.: and during the reign

* O'Hart, in his *Irish Pedigrees*, deduces the latter from "O'Dorchaidhe, anglicised Dorcey, Dorsey, Darcy, Darkey, and D'Arcy (of the co. Galway)." O'Dorchaidhe's father was no less a personage than "Fiachra, the elder brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland," even though, according to his pedigree, he was only 87th in direct descent from Adam! Seriously speaking, it is not easy to determine the lineage of Irish families, as so many Norman and English names were adopted by the Celts. They did it on severe compulsion. By the statute of 5 Ed. IV. (1456) it was enacted that every Irishman dwelling within the Pale (then comprising the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth and Kildare) "shall take an English surname, and that he and his issue shall use the same, under pain of forfeiting his goods." In this wise O'Connor became Conyers; O'Cribbain, Corbet; O'Lathain, Lyons; O'Fuala, Foley; Murtagh, Mortimer; MacSpallane, Spenser, and so on.

Henry VII. had at different times the custody of nearly all the strong places in the North of England, and was entrusted with the defence of the Border as Warden of the East and North Marches towards Scotland, and Captain of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Henry VIII., on his accession, summoned him to parliament as Baron D'Arcy of D'Arcy, made him a member of his Privy Council, a Knight of the Garter; and twice sent him with a contingent of English archers, to fight the Moors in aid of Ferdinand of Arragon. But as years went on, and Lord D'Arcy had grown to be an old man, he found his better entering upon courses in which, as a dutiful son of the Church, he found it more and more difficult to follow him. He consented, indeed, to be among the lords who exhibited the articles against Cardinal Wolsey, and signed the famous letter to Clement VII.; but five years later he obtained a license to absent himself from parliament "in regard of his age and debility of body," and thus avoided voting on the impending question of the dissolution of the monasteries. When the measure had passed, and the lesser houses were destroyed, the whole North was aflame for the old religion, and there was "one loud storm of bells and blaze of beacons from the Trent to the Cheviot Hills." The Yorkshiremen trooped in thousands to join the rising under Robert Aske, bearing as their badge the Five Wounds of Our Lord, and for colours, the crosses of the churches carried by the priests. The King at once wrote to D'Arcy who, upon his credit with the crown, his rank and his position, was at this moment the feudal sovereign of the East Riding."—*Froude.* But he faltered in his allegiance, for his heart was with the cause of the insurgents. Though he would not at first join the movement, yet he did not take the field nor order any muster of men to oppose it; and he ended by shutting himself up in Pomfret Castle, with about a dozen of his servants, but neither stores nor provisions. It was plain that he had no intention of holding the place; and when Aske appeared before the gates, and threatened to take it by storm, Lord D'Arcy, after a brief parley, surrendered on the following day, and was sworn to the common oath: "Ye shall into the Pilgrimage of Grace, for the love of God, the preservation of Holy Church, the King's Person, and Issue; the purifying of the nobility, expulsing all villain-born blood and evil-counsellors; for no particular profit to themselves, nor to do displeasure to any, nor to slay nor murther any for envy; but to put away all such as shall take afore them the Cross of Christ, His Faith, the restitution of the Church, and the suppression of Hereticks, and their Opinions."

Soon after he was arraigned for high treason, and executed on Tower Hill in June, 1537. He must then have been nearly eighty years of age, but his spirit appears to have remained unbroken. While he was under examination of the Privy Council, pressed with questions, "he turned, with the prophetic insight of old age, to the Lord Privy Seal:—'Cromwell,' he said, 'it is thou that art the first and chief causer of all this rebellion and mischief, and dost daily study to bring us to our ends, and to strike off our heads. I trust that

ere thou die, though thou wouldest procure all the noblemen's heads within the realm to be stricken off, yet shall there one head remain that shall strike off thy head.'"—*Froude.*

His son George was restored in blood, with the dignity of Baron D'Arcy of Aston, soon after the accession of Edward VI.; but this fresh title was borne only by his son and great-grandson. The latter, though four times married, had only one son who died young: and again a junior branch (derived from the second son of the attainted Lord D'Arcy) became the head of the family. One of these D'Arcys, named Thomas, who died in 1605, was the husband of Elizabeth Conyers, the heiress of Hornby; and their son, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, set forth in a petition to Charles I., dated 1640, "that being the principal male branch then remaining of this ancient and noble family, and likewise son and heir of Elizabeth, da. and coheir of John Lord Conyers, lineal heir to Margery da. and coheir to Philip Lord D'Arcy, one of the barons of this realm in the time of King Henry IV., he prayed that His Majesty should be pleased to declare, restore, and confirm the dignity of Lord D'Arcy to him and his heirs male." The King granted him accordingly a patent of peerage in 1641. His son was further advanced to an earldom in 1682, and took the title of Earl of Holderness. There were four earls of this creation; of whom the last died in 1778, leaving his daughter Lady Amelia D'Arcy his sole heir. She thus became, in her own right, Baroness Conyers (the only one of his titles that, passing through females, did not become extinct), and married first Francis Godolphin Marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards the fifth Duke of Leeds, by whom she had a son, George, sixth duke, who inherited her barony. (See *Conyers.*) She was divorced from Lord Carmarthen in 1779, and had for her second husband John Byron, the father of the poet.

The descent of the Darcys of Chiche in Essex has never been clearly traced, for we hear nothing of them till the time of the wars of York and Lancaster, when Robert Darcy, a lawyer's clerk, achieved his fortune by marrying a rich widow. His grandson was esquire of the body to Henry VI. and Edward IV.:—impartially serving both the Red and White Rose: his great grandson filled the same office to Henry VII., and in the next generation we find Sir Thomas Darcy vice chamberlain of the household, Captain of the Guard, one of the principal knights of the Privy Chamber, and at last Baron Darcy of Chiche by letters patent in 1551. Edward VI. also gave him the Garter. His grandson, Thomas was created Viscount Colchester in 1621, and Earl of Rivers five years later, with remainder in both cases to Sir Thomas Savage of Rocksavage, who had married his eldest daughter Elizabeth. There were three other daughters, and there had been a son, but he died without issue during his father's lifetime. Lord Rivers himself survived till 1630.

A younger line of these Essex Darcys, seated at Tolleshunt and Tiptree, in that county, obtained a baronetcy in 1660, and considerably outlasted the elder

[illegible] contact with the fourth baronet, Sir George Dancy, who [illegible] sisters to divide the property.

[illegible]quigny, from Acquigny, near Louviers, Normandy. "Le [illegible] in Taillefer's Chronicles of Normandy." Hervaius [illegible] 1058 (Monce, Histoire Bret. Preuves, i. 439). Roger de [illegible]ouney, held fiefs from the Honour of Peveril of London [illegible]. This family was numerous, and of great importance in [illegible] shire."—*The Norman People.* In the time of Henry III. [illegible] some lands in Norfolk to the "P^l or de Petra": and [illegible]akeney held a fourth part of Northwold, in the same county. [illegible] *Baldwin Johanne de Dakeneye* was of Suffolk. Baldwin de [illegible]ham, and his son Thomas, also appear in Kent, where [illegible]ney was a land owner in Wittlesford Hundred.—*Rot.* [illegible]. "Several generations of Dakeny, from Edward I. to 1390, were [illegible] of the barony of Cainho, in Bedfordshire."—*Glover's Derby.* [illegible] of the Lords of Clophill and Kannbo, also held Lathbury [illegible] Buckinghamshire. He was knight of the shire for Bedford [illegible] Commissioners for raising foot-soldiers. Roger Dakeny, [illegible]ntioned.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* Chancy records [illegible] land lasted for some generations, in Hertfordshire, that is [illegible] the name.

[illegible] survive under various disguises, more or less uncouth, [illegible]ayne, Ducking, Dawkin, Dakyn, Deakinne, &c. "A [illegible] was settled at Biggin Grange, in Derbyshire; and one of [illegible] Katherine, daughter of Patric Schange or Strange of [illegible] Maid of Honour to Mary Queen of Scots, and reputed to [illegible] the scaffold. This may be queried, since she was married [illegible] but son John was born in the same year. Her luckless [illegible] hundred francs by her draft will made at Sheffield, but as [illegible] appear in her last testament it was probably given to [illegible]ranger. The descendants of her eldest son John are the [illegible] Dakeyne, late of Bagthorp Hall, co. Notts. The motto [illegible] "Devil's in the Hempe," was granted to General Arthur [illegible] Kiding) in 1563, and if generals then commanded on [illegible] the hand, it may allude to some most gallant hacking at [illegible] foods. It certainly is a maritime motto, for the crest [illegible] holding a battle-axe out of a naval crown."—*Longstaffe's* [illegible] that the heralds who gave the motto failed to explain [illegible] meant, that the explanation is lost. It is difficult for the [illegible] to conceive a cable possessed by the devil, though perhaps [illegible] administered might suggest the idea to the sufferer.

[illegible] the Dakeynes of Ashover and Darley Dale [illegible]

Derbyshire, "people of much note," in a curious "Elegy upon the Death of all the greatest Gentry in Darley-Dalle, who loved Hunting and Hawking, and several other games."

> "None of my ancient friends I could espy;
> In Asher parish I could find not one,
> Old Crich, and Dakin, and ould Hobskinson,
> They are departed and gone hence away."

"In 1547 the Earl Marshal issued a warrant for the apprehension of one William Dakyns, a notable dealer in arms and maker of pedigrees 'for which fault about twenty years past he lost one of his ears.'"—*Sir Bernard Burke.* He had compiled spurious pedigrees for nearly one hundred families in Essex, Hertford, and Cambridge.

Albeny: from Aubigny, near Periers, in the Côtentin; now divided into the two parishes of St. Martin and St. Christophe d'Aubigny. Nigel de Aubigny or de Albini—destined to be the founder of one of the most illustrious houses in England—is the only one of this name entered in Domesday. He held a great barony in the counties of Buckingham, Leicester, Bedford, and Warwick; and belonged to a family that had been attached to the household of the Conqueror's father, Duke Robert. He was the grandson of William d'Aubigny, who had married a sister of the traitor Grimault du Plessis; and the son of Roger Pincerna, by his wife, Amicia de Moubrai. Nigel was the youngest of their children; and early involved in the rebellion of the Norman barons against their Duke, through his brother William, who was actively engaged in it. Both were forced to take refuge in Brittany, and William never obtained his pardon; but Nigel's brilliant valour in the Angevin war regained him the Duke's favour, and he rose high in his good graces. Wace speaks of him as "Boteiller d'Aubigny," but in reality this title never belonged to him. He was Bow-bearer to William Rufus, and unshaken in his allegiance to him and his successor. It was Henry I. who first "girt him with the sword of knighthood; and he spared not to adventure his life in his quarrel in the most perilous encounters." No better or braver soldier was to be found in the kingdom: none more renowned for his feats of arms. At the battle of Tinchebrai he encountered Robert Curthose, hand to hand, slew his horse, and brought him prisoner to the King. For this service he received the forfeited estates of Robert Front-de-Boeuf: and it is computed that he then held one hundred and twenty manors in England, and as many more in Normandy,* including the great domain—once Earl Mowbray's—that had come to him with his wife. Her hand, according to Dugdale, was the guerdon he received for taking by assault a castle that Henry was then besieging in Normandy, and which he was the first to enter, and deliver into the King's

* His barony was afterwards increased by a grant of the lands of Geoffrey de Wirce.

[illegible] gives the history of this strange marriage. [illegible] having rebelled against William Rufus, was let down into [illegible], in which his robust constitution increased his punishment, strength to linger during thirty-four wretched years. [illegible] not sorrow very long for her husband. According to a [illegible] still prevailing in France, and adopted from the [illegible] imprisonment is equivalent to civil death: the Pope [illegible] the marriage dissolved. Another husband soon appeared, [illegible] King's Lord-hunter, who, obtaining Earl Mowbray's wife and [illegible], transmitted Earl Mowbray's name to his posterity. Nigel [illegible] as long as she could promote his interest: but when her [illegible] death, even as she had divorced her first husband, so [illegible] her. As she had done, so was she done by. Nigel kept [illegible] the lady. Matilda died in disgrace and poverty; and [illegible] Beauclerk's special intervention, married the great heiress, [illegible] daughter of Gerard de Gournay; and his son Roger, [illegible] Mowbray, though without a drop of Mowbray blood in [illegible] founder of the new Mowbray family."

[illegible] ignores the fact that Nigel's mother was Amicia de [illegible] *nor in Domesday*), and that he must have obtained his [illegible] of consanguinity. No doubt one reason for discarding [illegible] was his desire to have an heir, and this was fulfilled by [illegible] was the mother of two sons: 1. Roger, and 2. Henry. [illegible] command, Roger took the name of Mowbray, and was the [illegible] house (see *Mowbray*). Henry had the barony of Cainho, [illegible] who bore the name of De Albini Cainho, continued till [illegible] De Albini died, leaving no heirs but his sisters. One of [illegible] to the St. Amands.

[illegible] reached a very great age, and died in 1138, having lived [illegible] Kings of England. In his last days he became a monk of [illegible] his ancestors had been buried, and he himself was laid [illegible].

[illegible] William had, as I have already said, never found favour in [illegible] never been pardoned for his early rebellion. During his [illegible] dared venture into his dominions; and it is even [illegible] to England as early as the time of Rufus. But he [illegible] the good graces of Henry Beauclerk, who granted him [illegible] Norfolk; and among them the barony of Buckenham, [illegible] barony by the butlery," whence he obtained his father's [illegible] styled *Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum*. This feudal [illegible] his representatives, the Dukes of Norfolk, who officiate [illegible] every coronation, receiving for their service a cup of

pure gold. He was the founder of Wymondham Abbey; and at the funeral of his wife, Maud Bigot, "with great lamentations gave to the monks," with other rich gifts, "part of the wood of the Cross whereon our Lord was Crucified: part of the Manger whereon He was laid at His birth; and part of the Sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin;" his three sons, William, Nigel, and Oliver, witnessing his donation. He himself was buried in front of the high altar, where the monks continued, for many generations, to pray for the soul of "William the King's Butler."

The eldest son, William of the Strong Hand, seemed, like the happy prince in a fairy tale, destined from his cradle to wear Fortune's favours, and revel in every good gift she has to bestow. Success waited on his steps as a bond-woman; and no feat seemed beyond the reach of his romantic valour. Two Queens were in love with him; and the one he married brought him a noble principality in one of the fairest parts of England; with the famous castle that, alone in the kingdom, is privileged to confer an Earldom on its possessor.

I will leave Dugdale to narrate the picturesque legend associated with his name. "It hapned that the Queen of France, being then a Widow, and a very beautiful woman, became much in love with a Knight of that Countray, who was a comely person, and in the flower of his youth: and because she thought that no man excelled him in valor, she caused a Tournament to be proclaimed throughout her Dominions; promising to reward those who should exercise themselves therein, according to their respective demerits: and concluding that if the person whom she so well affected, should act his part better than others in those Military Exercises, she might marry him without any dishonour to herself.

"Hereupon divers gallant men, from forrain parts hasting to Paris; amongst others, came this our William de Albini bravely accoutred: and in the Tournament excelled all others; overcoming many, and wounding one mortally with his Lance: which, being observed by the Queen, shee became exceedingly enamoured of him, and forthwith invited him to a costly Banquet, and afterwards bestowing certain Jewels upon him, offered him Marriage. But having plighted his troth to the Queen of England, then a Widow, refused her. Whereat she grew so much discontented, that she consulted with her Maids, how she might take away his life: and in pursuance of that designe, inticed him into a Garden where there was a secret Cave, and in it a fierce Lion, unto which she descended by divers steps, under colour of shewing him the Beast. And when she told him of his fierceness, he answered that it was a womanish and not manly quality to be affraid thereof. But having him there, by the advantage of a folding dore, thrust him into the Lion. Being therefore in this danger, he rolled his Mantle about his Arm: and putting his hand into the mouth of the beast, pulled out his Tongue by the root; which done he followed the Queen to her Palace, and gave it to one of her Maids to present to her.

"Returning thereupon to England, with the fame of this glorious exploit,

...ficed to the Earldome of Arundel, and for his arms the ...

...appear that the great honour of Arundel—comprising ... fees—was the dowry of Adeliza de Louvain, the widow of ... he acquired it only when, "not long after that, the Queen of ... him for her husband." He thus became Earl of Arundel by ... Earldom so held in England; and was also styled Earl of ... sex," says Dugdale, "of the county of Sussex that he was ... *Veritate Dominum* of the pleas of Sussex, granted to him: ... way of investing such great men (in ancient times) with the ... Earldom." Nor was the lion granted to him alone, for Nigel ... it to his descendants, the Mowbrays: the elder brother ... and the younger a silver lion. The arms of their kinsmen in ... nearly different; for a seal of Bertrand d'Aubigny (who lived ... twelfth century) shows the homelier bearing of three pots,

... was "a stout and expert soldier," and having been one of ... the Empress Maud to come to England, he received her on ... port of Arundel, and nearly lost his life in her quarrel, "being ... midst of the water," during a sharp skirmish, and almost ... interference, however, it was that checked further blood- ... the siege of Wallingford Castle, he declared, "If it be ... are in each army, not only kinsmen and nephews; but ... another: If we joyn battle, it cannot be avoided, but many ... less than parricide: Let therefore this pernicious fury of a ... cease; and fit persons chosen to compose all differences." ... and eventual agreement. He was afterwards constantly ... II. He died in 1176, leaving by his wife, Queen Adeliza, ... daughters; but the line failed with his two great grandsons. ... Hugh, the fifth and last Earl, "in the prime of his ... his four sisters divided his great inheritance. Mabel de ... had Buckenham Castle; Isabel FitzAlan, the second, the ... Arundel (thus conveying the Earldom to her descendants"), ... the third, had Barwe in Leicestershire; and Cecily de ... the Castle of Rising in Norfolk.

... young Earl Hugh was also richly dowered. She was the

... Clun, in Wales, was in possession of Arundel Castle, as ... mother, Isabella de Albini, heiress of her two brothers, the last ... though in favour at court he never enjoyed, nor did his son ... though this is contrary to a popular opinion of its tenure. ... was the first of the name summoned to Parliament as Earl of ... *War*.

daughter of Earl Warenne: a lady of haughty spirit and ready tongue, who "not speeding in a suit" she had made to the King, plainly told him, "That he was by God Almighty constituted to govern: but that he did neither govern himself nor his subjects as he ought to do." The King was at first amused, and asked, "What is that you say? Have the Peers framed a Charter, and made you their Advocate to speak for them, by reason of your Eloquence?" But when she burst forth "What are become of those Liberties of England, so often solemnly recorded, so often confirmed, nay so often purchased? I, though a Woman, and all the free born people, do appeal to the Tribunal of God against you! and Heaven and earth shall bear witness how injuriously you have dealt with us!" and rated him soundly, "the King," says Dugdale, was "much astonished, knowing his own guilt." It was obviously the last favour she ever asked of Henry III.

Aybeuare. Here, I believe, r should be l, giving us Aybevale or Aubevel (*Brompton*) from Auberville, near Caen. Four of this name are found in Domesday, disguised under the various spellings of Otburvilla, Oburvilla, Odburvile, Otburgvile, and Odburcuilla. Roger de Auberville held a barony in Essex and Suffolk: William de Auberville, Lord of Berlai, one in Herts: Robert de Auberville another in Somerset, where he held the office of Chief Forester; and Seri or Seric de Auberville was a mesne-lord in Cambridgeshire.

Dugdale ignores all but the two first-named Barons, who are said (though not by him) to have been brothers; and gives his attention to Roger's descendants only. Of these there were in all five generations. His son and successor Hugh the "Hugh de Albertivilla" of Kent, entered in the Pipe Roll of 1130, was the father of Sir William de Auberville, whom he left a minor at his death in 1139, and for whose wardships Turgis de Abrincis paid "one hundred marks of silver, one mark in gold, and a Courser." Sir William was seated at Westenhanger in East Kent, where he founded the Premonstratensian Priory of East Langdon in 1192; and he was likewise a benefactor of Christ Church. His wife Maud was the eldest of the three daughters among whom the great Justiciary, Ralph de Glanville, divided his estate before departing with Coeur de Lion for the Holy Land; and she had for her share the manor and advowson of Bulham. The next heir, Hugh, died in 1212, again leaving a son under age, whose guardianship was a far more costly prize than his grandfather's had been; for it was first purchased by William de Ainesford for one thousand two hundred marks; and the following year transferred to William Briwer for one thousand more. With this last William de Auberville the line expired. He left as his heiress his daughter Joan, married first (in 1247) to Sir Henry de Sandwich of Dent de Lion in the Isle of Thanet; and secondly, to Nicholas de Criol, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Sheriff of Kent. There is no mention of any children by her first husband; but by the second she had a son who bore his father's name.

[illegible] of the Aubervilles as *Argent*, three bars, in chief six [illegible] was certainly not that of the Sir William who founded [illegible] appears by his seal appendant to a deed in the Surrender [illegible] per dancette, two annulets in chief, and one in base."

[illegible] the other Aubervilles must have left some descendants, for [illegible]ville," witness a deed of Ralph Gernon, Earl of Chester [illegible] Richard de Hanbervyle occurs about 1272 (Rot. Hundred). [illegible] with no account of them. "William de Obervill, Lord of [illegible] in 1291 to the Abbot and convent of Dunfermline a charter [illegible] work some coal pits and quarries on his estate. This is one of [illegible] of coal in Scotland."—*Chalmers' Dunfermline.* John de [illegible] William's father—is mentioned in 1231.—*Ibid.*

[illegible]ne, or Ame. This name is found 1180–90 in the *Magn. Rotulus.* In the thirteenth century Richard Amy held from [illegible] in Cornwall (*Tests de Nevill*). His descendants were [illegible] till the middle of last century. Mr. Amy, Sheriff of the [illegible] inherited Botreaux Castle from his uncle Sir John Cotton, [illegible] of Cotton Amy, the last heir male, who left only two [illegible] *Cornwall.* One of them was insane; the other, Grace, [illegible] Phillipps, of Camelford, a Captain in the Cornish Militia, and [illegible]; who all died early.

[illegible] Ame occur in Essex in the time of Edward I. (Rotul.

[illegible] from the Castle and county of Aspramont. "The Spear- [illegible] the parish of Tynemouth, claim to be a branch from those [illegible] Newport, in Shropshire, who themselves assert their [illegible] the Peers of Charlemagne, who 'jousted in Aspramont or [illegible] from the ancient Lords or Counts of Aspramont, a certain [illegible] between the Maes and the Moselle, on the confines of Lorrain [illegible] may, perhaps, be reminded of Don Raphael's principality, [illegible] qui sont entre les Suisses, le Milanois, et la Savoye.' [illegible] is no imaginary Castle: it was sacked by the French, and [illegible], in 1551 (De Thou.). In 1740 the Castle was besieged [illegible] Marquis de Mines. A Count of Aspramont, in the service of [illegible] made prisoner, and died of his wounds in Italy, in 1743; [illegible] in the last Army List of *Royal* France. But, whatever [illegible] descent from Aspramont, which as it is not easy to prove, it [illegible] points: the Spearmans, whencesoever they sprang, came into [illegible] gentlemen, in the time of Henry VII.; and have ever since [illegible] as such, together with considerable landed property in [illegible] the family in *both* Countries. "Au reste, il y a longtemps

que nous sommes nés bons gentilshommes—ainsi tenons-nous en là."—*Surtees' Durham.*

"Dominus de Asperomonte," is among the Barons of Champagne entered in Duchesne's *Nomina militum ferentium bannerias:* and it is quite possible that "Le Sire d'Asperemont, son of the Count d'Asperemont" may, as the family tradition avers, have come over to England with the Conqueror. "The corruption of the name," says Hutchinson, "has been attributed by some of the family to an atchievement in the holy wars under Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I.:" but the transition is no greater than from Espec to Speke, which is an unquestioned derivation. The Spearmans do not, however, bear the silver cross of the House of Aspramont (*Argent* on a field *Gules*), but a chevron between three broken spears, of course alluding to the adventure or feat of arms in the Crusade. Nor is the name to be found in any of the public records that I have searched; such as the Hundred Rolls, the Pipe Rolls, the Parliamentary Writs, the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, &c.; and though Eyton, in his *History of Shropshire*, mentions a Stephen de Spearman and his wife Emma in 1267, he furnishes us with no clue to their descent. I opine, with Surtees, that it can neither be proved nor disproved.

A cadet of the Shropshire family came into the North with the army that suppressed the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was at the battle of Solway Moss in 1542. He settled at Preston, near Tynemouth, and his descendants are also to be found at Hetton-le-Hole, Thornley, and Bishop-Middleton in the co. of Durham. One of them acquired Eachwick in Northumberland by marriage in 1748: but his line ended in the following generation.

This last Spearman of Eachwick was a somewhat celebrated local antiquary, said to be the original of "Monkbarns" in Scott's *Antiquary*. He died in 1823, leaving his estate to an old unmarried sister for her life, and then to his steward, John Hunter, an old and faithful servant, determining, as he had no children of his own, "to follow the example of Abraham, and to consider his Eleazar heir to all his house."

Amerenges: for Averenges or Avranches. This house can be distinctly traced back to the father of the first Duke of Normandy, Rognavald, Earl of Möre. Besides his two legitimate sons, he had, by a favourite slave whom he espoused *more danico*, a third, named Hrollager, who settled with them in Neustria. Hrollager's three grandsons each became the founder of an illustrious Norman stock. From the eldest, Anslac de Bastembourg, came the Bertrams, Sires de Briquebec, and the younger house of Montfort-sur-Rille; from the second, William, the barons of Bec-Crespin; and from the third, Ansfrid the Dane, who was Viscount of Exmes, or Hiesmes, before 978, the house of Avranches. He was the first Viscount of Hiesmes that is on record, and his descendants inherited this dignity, as well as his surname of Le Gotz or Gois. Toustain Le Gois, his grandson, was Chamberlain to Duke Robert the

...high in his favour, and went with him to the Holy Land; ...against his successor, forfeited the whole of his posses... granted to the new Duke's mother, Arletta. Toustain's son ..., who had never swerved from his allegiance, obtained his ... matters straight by a judicious alliance. He married Emma, or ... Danneville, Arletta's daughter, who brought him back all the lands ... held, but; and acquired numerous other estates, notably in the ... whence he took his name. In Duke William's charter to the ... (about 1064), he signs himself Richard d'Avranches, being ... or Viscount of the Avranchin. Wace mentions him at the ...

"D'Avrancin i fu Richars:"

...agree that this was a mistake, and that (though he was ... sixteen years after the battle), it was his son Hugh Lupus, ... came over with the Conqueror. The French authorities, ... (Recherches sur le Domesday), are of a different opinion, because, ... invariable custom of the time in Normandy, Hugh could not ... territorial name of Avranches till after his father's death. There ... quoted by Dugdale from the cartulary of Whitby, which declares ... of Chester, and his brother-in-arms, William de Percy, came into ... William the year after the Conquest, 1067.

... Le Loup, so styled from the wolf's head that he bore on his ... *de loup arrachié d'argent*,* was a skilful and daring ... he served at Hastings or not, at all events greatly aided his ... subsequent campaigns against the Welsh. The first guerdon he ... lordship of Whitby in Yorkshire (of which he afterwards ... of his friend William de Percy;) but a far more splendid ... him. When Gherbod the Fleming, on whom the Conqueror ... Earldom of Chester, obtained leave to re-visit his own country ..., falling into his enemies' hands, was "cut off from all the ... in a dungeon, King William made his nephew Hugh Earl ..., "to hold the county as freely by the sword, as the King ... by the crown."† He had royal jurisdiction, with the state and

...that in 1724, while digging within the chapter house at ... of Hugh Lupus "were found in a stone coffin, wrapt in gilt ... the breast; and at the head of the coffin a stone in the shape ... head, in allusion to his name, engraved upon it."—*Ormerod's*

... marriage in 1236 the then "Earl of Chester carried the sword of ... called Curtein, before the King, in token that he was an Earl ... to restrain the King, if he should do wrong; his Constable ... him, and beating back the people with a rod or staff when they ...."—*Matthew Paris.*

court of a sovereign prince, and a parliament of eight barons, assembled by himself. His special mission was to check the incursions of the Welsh; and in 1098 he joined Hugh de Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury, in invading and harrying the Isle of Anglesey. He stood loyally by William Rufus during the rebellion that shook his throne, and is charged with having mutilated and blinded his own brother-in-law, William Count d'Ew, one of the insurgents whom he had taken prisoner. His possessions were simply enormous. Beside the entire county of Chester ("excepting what then belonged to the Bishop, which was not much") he held one hundred and twenty-four manors in different parts of the country, and the magnificence of his household is vaunted by Gaimar:

"Quiens homs estoit li quens Huons!
L'empereur de Lumbardie
Ne menoit pas tiele compagnie
Come il feoit de gent privée."

"He was," says Ordericus, "not abundantly liberal but profusely prodigal, and carried not so much a family as an army still along with him; he took no account either of his receipts or his disbursements, and daily wasted his estate." Dugdale speaks of him more kindly. "In his youth and flourishing age," he tells us, "he was a great lover of worldly pleasures and secular pomp; profuse in giving, and much delighted with enterludes, jesters, horses, dogs, and other like vanities; having a large attendance of such persons of all sorts, as were disposed to those sports. But he had also in his family, both clerks and soldiers who were men of great honor, the venerable Anselme (Abbot of Bec, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) being his Confessor; nay, so devout he grew before his death, that, sickness hanging long upon him, he caused himself to be shorn a monk in the Abbey of St. Werburge, where, within three days after, he died;" in July, 1101. This was the Abbey he had himself founded at Chester, and in which he lies buried. He had governed Cheshire for exactly thirty years "with great honour and renown."

His wife was Ermyntrude, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, by whom he had three sons; Philip (probably the eldest), who died before him; Robert, a monk of St. Evroult, and afterwards Abbot of St. Edmund's-bury; and Richard, a boy of only seven years old at the time of his death, who succeeded as Earl of Chester. There were also several illegitimate children (amongst whom Dugdale includes Abbot Robert), one, named Ottiwell, who was tutor to the sons of Henry the First, and another, Geva, the wife of Geoffrey Ridel.

The young Earl grew up, and was married to a kinswoman of Royal blood, Maud, second daughter of the Count de Blois or Champagne, who afterwards reigned as King Stephen, and of Maud, Countess of Boulogne. But in the very promise and springtime of their life, he and his youthful Countess perished in the famous wreck of the "Blanche Nef," when the King's two sons and the flower

the English nobility were lost at sea; and with him were drowned his bastard brother Ottiwell, his sister Geva, and her husband. Though barely twenty-five when he met his early doom, the young Earl had already done good service to Henry I., to whom he loyally adhered from the time he was of age to bear arms. He died childless, the last of the illustrious house of Avranches, and his cousin Ranulph de Meschines became the next Earl of Chester.

A family that bore the same name, but different arms, had, however, been settled in Kent, from the time of the Conquest, and are derived by the author of the 'Norman People,' from a younger brother of Hugh Lupus. But the Norman genealogists declare this family (which existed in France as well as in England) to be entirely distinct; and are positive that the great Earl had only four sisters: 1. Judith, married to Richer de L'Aigle (Aquilâ): 2. Elisende, Countess of Eu: 3. Isabella, married to a son of Gilbert, Earl of Corbeil; and 4. Matilda, married to Randolf de Briquessart, Viscount of Bayeux, who was the mother of his eventual heir, Ranulph de Meschines. Had there been a younger brother, he or his children would naturally have succeeded to the Earldom, rather than his sister's son.

This Kentish family held the great barony of Folkestone, brought in dower by the grand-daughter of William de Arques, its first Norman Lord, Maud de Monneville, who was given in marriage to Riwallon or Ruallon d'Avranches, by Henry I. Their son William is said to have founded the church upon its present site, about 1138. The line had ended with another William, fourth of the name, before 1235. His sister Maud, styled "the great heiress of Folkestone," conveyed the barony to Hamon de Crèvecoeur, another puissant Kentish lord. An offset of this family, under the name of Evering (a corruption of Avranches), probably lingered in the county to the end of the seventeenth century. They held of the Honour of Folkestone the manor of Evering, sometimes called Avranches, to which they had given their name; and bore the three chevrons of their Seigneurs on a different field. "Sir William de Avranches was one of the knights who held each a portion of land for the defence of Dover Castle, being bound by their tenure to provide men-at-arms to keep watch and ward within it, at certain appointed times, and to defend each of them a certain tower in the Castle, that defended by Sir William, being styled Avranches Tower."—*Hasted's*

Bertram. "Robert Bertram ki estoit tort" (crooked), Lord of Briquebec, [illegible] Vaignes, is mentioned by Wace: his younger brother William is also usually considered to have been present at Hastings, and appears on the Battle Roll. The Norman barony of Briquebec, consisting of forty knights' fees, is said to have taken its name from Brico, a Norwegian Viking, who was the ancestor of this family. "Aslac or Anslac, his son, filled a great part in Normandy. His brother Amfrid, the Dane, was ancestor of the Earls of [illegible] and the barons of Bec-Crespin."—*The Norman People.* "A younger

branch, from whom came the Mitfords, formed establishments, though not of much account, in England: it probably descended from the above-mentioned William, or from another William de Bertram, who stands in Domesday as a small holder in Hampshire."—*Taylor*. One of these Williams became Baron of Mitford and Bothall, in Northumberland, probably after the forfeiture of Robert Mowbray. He either founded or gave lands to the Augustinian priory of Brinkbourne, and married a daughter of Guy de Baliol, by whom he had two sons: Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford; and Richard Bertram, ancestor of the barons of Bothall.

The elder line, seated in its picturesque Border fortress on the Wansbeck, survived till 1311. A lineal descendant and namesake of the first Roger joined the rising of the Barons against King John, and, in retaliation, had his castle seized, and his town of Mitford destroyed with fire and sword by the savage Flemish hordes who then devastated Northumberland as the auxiliaries of the King. While still in the custody of the Crown, the castle was besieged by Alexander of Scotland; it was afterwards granted to Philip de Ulcotes, and in the following reign restored to its rightful owner. The next Roger Bertram was one of the Northern barons summoned to march into Scotland to the rescue of the young King of Scots, Henry III.'s son-in-law, in 1258. Six years afterwards, unwarned by the sad experiences of his father, he was arrayed among the insurgents in the Baron's War, taken prisoner at Northampton, and his castle and barony again forfeited—this time for ever. He seems, indeed, to have speedily made his peace with the King, for in 1264 he was summoned to parliament as Baron Bertram—but Mitford knew him no more. He was succeeded by his son, who had no child except a daughter who died early, and on whose death the barony fell into abeyance between the Fitzwilliams, Darcys, and Penulburys, as the representatives of his three sisters.

Mitford Castle passed through various hands. In 1316 it harboured a freebooter "who," says Leland, "robby'd a Cardinal cominge out of Scotland," and was himself there captured by Ralph Lord Greystock, and carried to London for execution. Two years later, when it was taken and destroyed by the King of Scots, who left it in ruins, it was, with the entire barony of Mitford, the property of Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. It eventually came by different co-heiresses to Lord Brough, who, in 1557, granted it to a descendant of the original owners, Cuthbert Mitford. His ancestor, Richard, was a younger brother of the first Lord Bertram, and bore the name of De Mitford as that of the paternal barony. "The manor of Molesden was purchased by this branch 1369,* and in allusion to it, they adopted three moles in their arms, the descent from the Bertrams being probably then forgotten through lapse of time, and so entirely has this been the case, that this, the legitimate male representative of

* Mollaston was not a purchase, but a grant of Strabolgy, Earl of Atholl, to Sir John de Mitford. (See *Hutchinson*.)

Norman families, is now traced to imaginary Anglo-
Norman People. The castle and manor of Mitford
Crown, and were re-granted by Charles II. to Robert
are derived the present family; one of whom, a younger
Lord Chancellor of Ireland and created Baron Redesdale

Bertrams held their barony of Bothall from the King in
of three knight's fees. Their castle also stood on the
by the brawling stream of the Wansbeck, surrounded by
down the banks, and in many places overhanging the
yet remains of it is of a much later date than their time.
of Northumberland and Governor of Newcastle-on-Tyne
Edward III., who first obtained licence to castellate his manor-
served the last of the family; and his daughter Helen carried
, and was the grandmother of the first Lord Ogle.

of Bothall was the Hermit of Warkworth, whose pathetic
lovers by tradition, has been preserved and elaborated in
He loved his neighbour, Isabel de Widdrington, and
, like a true daughter of

"These northern counties here,
Whose word is mantle, spur and spear,"

mantle to the test before giving him her hand. She sent
love-token, with a message desiring him to try its temper
tempest;" and Bertram, obedient to her behest, rode with
Lord Percy on a raid into Scotland, where he was wounded
a desperate fray. The tidings were brought to Isabel,
and remorse, at once set out to go to him; but on her
some prowling moss-troopers, and carried off to one of their
beyond the Border. Thus, when, "at the dewfall of the night,"
was carried home on the shields of his followers, he found
traces of her lost. He made a vow never to rest till he
his brother promised to help him in the quest. As soon as
they went forth together in a "humble disguise:" and the
March, agreed to separate, the brother going Northwards,
to the West. For many weary days and weeks he
and moor" in vain; till at length, when he had well-nigh
a pilgrim directed him to a distant peel-tower, in
had been heard lamenting. Bertram found the place, and
that watched the tower for two successive nights without
of his Isabel. On the third night, however, that he lay
place, he saw her descend a ladder of ropes thrown from

an upper window, assisted by a man muffled up in a cloak, who [illegible] the little stream, and led her away, clinging fondly to his arm. [illegible] maddened at the sight, rushed after them with his naked sword, and [illegible] his rival, who defended himself manfully; but after a stubborn [illegible] succeeded in bringing him to the ground, and stabbed him to the heart [illegible] words, "Die, traitor!" Then, when she heard his voice, the wretched [illegible] for the first time knew who he was, and sprang forward to arrest [illegible] shrieking "It is thy brother!" She was too late, for the deed was done, [illegible] the struggle to throw herself between them, she slipped against Bertram's [illegible] and fell pierced by his brother's side.

For that night's bloody tragedy, the unhappy Bertram did penance to the end of his days. He renounced every tie that bound him to the world. His sword and spear were hung up in his hall; his inheritance passed on to others, and his goods given to the poor; while he himself, clad in monastic garb, took refuge in the rocky recesses of Coquetdale, near Warkworth Castle. No more ideal retreat could be devised for an anchorite than this lovely sequestered glen, where the hurrying Coquet stays its "troubled current" beneath precipitous cliffs, clothed with trees that spring from every chink and crevice of the stone, and from an overhanging grove of stately oaks above, a rivulet of the purest water comes rippling down. Here his dwelling-place, scooped out of the living rock, remains almost as perfect as when he left it. It can only be reached from the river, by a long flight of steps. Over the entrance linger the traces of the original inscription, *Sunt mihi lachrymæ meæ cibo interdiu et nocte.* The whole cell is a miniature chapel, complete in all its details, with a raised altar at the East end; and on a recessed altar tomb beside it the effigy of a woman, "richly delicately designed," but now broken and time-worn, lying with her head towards the East, and her arms slightly raised, showing that her hands have been folded in prayer. At her feet, in a niche cut in the stone, the figure of the Hermit kneels in eternal penitence, his head resting on his hand. Beyond this, reached through a doorway, bearing on a shield the Crucifixion and the emblems of the Passion, is a still smaller oratory, used by the Hermit as a sleeping place; with a similar altar at the farther end, and near it, a narrow ledge hewn out of the rock for his couch. Neither by night nor by day, did he ever lose sight of the beloved effigy in the adjoining chapel; for at the altar a window is contrived through which he could see it as he knelt at his devotions; and when lying on his bed, a niche cut slant wise through the partition wall still enabled him to rest his faithful eyes upon it. No one knows for how many sorrowful years he lived here "in penance and contrition," nor when Death came to his release.*

* Tradition assigns a very early date to the story: but it must be remembered that there were no Percies in Northumberland before 1309, and that Warkworth did not come into their possession till the following reign.

...honoured his memory by maintaining a chantry priest ...pel, and inhabit the Hermitage, whose allowance was ...pension of the monasteries. "The patent is extant ...last hermit in 1532 by the sixth Earl of Northumber-

...court. John de Botetourt is first mentioned in 1281, ...ward of the Castle of St. Briavel in Gloucestershire, and ...Down by Edward I.; and two years later, when he had ...Gascony, he was Admiral of the King's fleet. He was in ..., and appears on the Roll of Carlaverock.

"Oit se a tout bien faire a cuer lie,
Jo sauoir noir engreelie
Jame bauere ot e penon,
Johans Boutetourte ot a noun."

...Il.'s accession he was summoned to parliament as a ...the King at Bolein," says Dugdale "(that being the ...Queen Isabel) he joyned with the rest of the Nobles, then ...instrument dated ult. Jan. under their Hands and Seals; ...obliged themselves, to serve him faithfully, and to ... it was in accordance with the true spirit of this ...afterwards, he was among the first to declare himself ...the favourites, and a confederate of Guy de Beauchamp, ...taking prisoner Piers Gaveston. At that time he was ... Castle in Suffolk, and in 1315 is again spoken of as ... He died in 1324. By his wife Maude, who, as the ...co-heiress of William de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, ...her estate, he had four sons. The elder followed his ...marrying another wealthy heiress, Joane de Someri, sister ...Lisley, but died before him, and a grandson succeeded. ...ert 16 Ed. III. attended the King to France in the ...Warwick, and was constantly engaged in the subsequent ...twice married, and had, besides six daughters, an only ...survived both this son and a grandson, and his grand- ...inherited the barony. She left no children, and at her ...between her aunts. Singularly enough, it was the ..., married to Maurice de Berkeley, in favour of whose ...heard after the lapse of three centuries and a half. ...summoned as Lord Botetourt in 1764, but died s. p. ...Elizabeth married Charles, fourth Duke of Beaufort, ...title, obtained a fresh patent of the barony in 1803.

...was honoured by a special interposition of Our Lady

of Walsingham on his behalf. Every monastery was then a sanctuary: no criminal, who had once found refuge within its [illegible] be touched under pain of sacrilege; and crosses were even set up at a distance on the roads leading to an abbey or priory, to mark the [illegible] within which no capture could be effected, except by payment of a [illegible] monks. The shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham was in such high [illegible] place of pilgrimage, that in those days, when it was generally believed [illegible] Milky Way "was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place of residence of the Virgin, beyond all other places," it came to be called in country the Walsingham Way, and was so known in Norfolk up to the [illegible] of the last century. On the north side of the close of the priory was a very [illegible] and narrow wicket door, through which it was difficult for any one to pass [illegible] on foot, being "not past an elne high, and three-quarters in breadth. A certain Norfolk knight, Sir Raaf Boutetourt, armed cap-a-pee and on horseback being in days of old, 1314, pursued by a cruel enemy, and in the utmost danger of being taken, made full speed for this gate; and invoking this Lady for deliverance, he immediately found himself and his horse within the close and sanctuary of this priory, in a safe asylum, and so fool'd his enemy." A memorial of this miracle, engraved on a plate of copper, was seen by [illegible] nailed to the gate of the Priory.—See *Bloomfield's Norfolk.*

These Norfolk Botetourts had settled on some lands granted by [illegible] Gourney in the time of Henry III.; and 3 Ed. I. Sir Guy de Botetourt "held Uphall manor of Lord Bardolf as part of the honour of Gourney." Sir John Botetourt was Admiral of the Norfolk coast in the same reign, and in "high favour" with the King. The line failed 40 Ed. III. with another John.

Brebus: more correctly given by Duchesne as Broebus; one of the numerous forms of Braose. This great family, which originated at Braose (near Brieuze), near Falaise, has had its name spelt in so many different ways—Briouse, Brewhouse, Brewis, &c., that it is scarcely wonderful it should often have been confounded with that of Bruis or Bruce. Lower, for one, believed the names to be identical. "The men of Brius" are mentioned by Wace, and it is a disputed point among his commentators whether he alludes to Brix, or to Brieuze. William de Braose was one of the most powerful barons in the Conqueror's following, and received proportionally splendid grants; chiefly in Sussex, where he held as his barony the whole Rape of Bramber, and built Bramber Castle. It is not known when he died, but his only son Philip had succeeded in the reign of William Rufus. Philip's son married a great heiress, Berta, second daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford, who brought him the three Welsh baronies of Brecknock, Ower Went, and Gower; and in 1157 he gave to Henry II. one thousand marks of silver for his share of the Honour of Barnstaple in Devonshire, which he inherited from his maternal grandfather, Juhel de Toteines. The other part belonged to Oliver de Tracy, from whom he soon

...by purchase. Thus, in the next generation, William ... all that great estate of his father and mother," ranked ... all the kingdom, and was foremost among the fierce ... cruelty of his jurisdiction.* "Of this William," ... that, harboring some evil purposes towards the ... friendship, he did, about this time invite Sitsylt ap ... Son, with a great number of the most Worshipful men ... at the Castle of Bergavenny, which Castle he had ... possession, and that they doubting no harm, being come ... Company of Armed men upon them, and murthered them ... went forthwith to Sitsylt's House (not far from thence), ... before his Mother's face, and destroyed the House."

... King John, for 5000 marks, the "Honour of Limerick," ... of Munster in Ireland, with the sole exception of the ... According to one account, the purchase money ... was for this debt that the King proceeded against him, ... sudden and violent breach took place between them. ... of the quarrel to his wife. When the kingdom was inter- ... the King, "fearing more mischief, sent Souldiers to all the ... especially to those of whom he stood in any doubt, ... them, to the end he might the better reduce them to ... they should be absolved from their due Allegiance by his ... the messengers came to the castle of De Braose "they ... undaunted lady, Maud de St. Valery by name, boldly told ... should ever be trusted in the hands of a King who ... own nephew. Her husband rebuked her for speaking ... he, too, refused to grant a hostage—offered to give full ... in aught offended the King." But Maud's passionate ... The King's bailiff for Wales was sent with an armed ... and take possession of his lands and castles; and ... he fled with his family to his Irish kingdom of ... He was not long in safety; for the King raised an army ... Maud, with her eldest son, again crossed the sea, and ... land. Unfortunately, they entrusted themselves to the ... of Galloway. He delivered up his guests into their ... were forthwith consigned to a dreadful doom—the slow

... was little short of a crowned king. The King's writ did ... he had his sheriff, his chancery and chancellor, his great ... rights of admiralty and wreck, of life and death, ... tenement, jure regalia, fines, oblations, escheats, wardships, ... incidents. Some of his greater tenants held "per

torture of the *oubliette*. "This year, viz. An. 1210," when [illegible] minster, "the Noble Lady Maud, Wife of William de Braos, with [illegible] Son and Heir, were miserably famished at Windsore, by the command of King John; and William, her Husband, escaping from Southam [illegible] himself into the habit of a Beggar, and privately getting beyond Sea, [illegible] after at Paris; where he had burial in the Abby of S. Victor, on the [illegible] S. Lawrence." Matthew Paris puts his death two years later. All his [illegible] were forfeited to the Crown; but the greater part were given back to his [illegible] for his two younger sons successively held them "by fine and agreement." One of these, Giles, Bishop of Hereford, was a priest: the other, Reginald, left [illegible] only son, William de Braose, who was treacherously seized by Llewellyn [illegible] of Wales at an Easter feast, and put to death in 1230. Some say he was [illegible] on the same gallows as the wife of Llewellyn, "with whom he was suspected [illegible] undue familiarity." His four daughters were great heiresses.

The miserable elder brother, who was starved to death in Windsor Castle, left behind him a son John, surnamed Tadody, who had been secretly [illegible] by a faithful Welshwoman in Gowerland, and was apparently reinstated in his grandfather's Baronies of Bramber, Knepp, and Gower, on the death of his cousin William. He was himself killed two years afterwards by a fall from his horse. The direct line ended with his grandson, another William de Braose, one of the companions in arms of Edward I.—a gallant and well-tried soldier, who had summons to parliament as Baron Braose of Gower in 1299. "He was," says Thomas of Walsingham, "a person who had a large patrimony, but a great unthrift;" and in 14 Ed. II. found it in his heart to put up for sale his noble territory of Gower—the great feudal principality where his family had borne rule for more than a century and a half. Two neighbouring land-holders, the Earl of Hereford, and the Mortimers (uncle and nephew) were eager to purchase; and the former contracted with him for it, and obtained the King's license, while his son-in-law, John de Mowbray, who had "accounted himself secure enough thereon" as the husband of his heir apparent Alina, vehemently protested against the whole transaction.* But a third person (then all powerful with the King) Hugh Le Despencer the Chamberlain, now stepped in and took forcible possession on his own account, having "fixed his eye upon it in regard to his estates in these parts," and found it "lay convenient to them also." This discontent caused by these arbitrary proceedings brought on a revolt; for the noblemen who had dealt for Gowerland "addressed themselves unto Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, with no small complaints of the injury: which, in short," adds Dugdale, "occasioned that unhappy Insurrection, that at length terminated in

* "He defrauded his son-in-law, on whom he had settled the lands of Gower; and cheated his creditors by mortgaging the same three times over, and at last sold them to three different persons at the same time, neither of whom obtained possession, although all paid him the purchase money."—*Jones' Brecon.*

the loss of the Lives and Estates of many brave Men; and in particular of that Noble Earl of Lancaster."

Mowbray himself laid down his life in the cause, for, after having followed the confederates in all their varied fortunes, he was at length taken prisoner with the Earl, while attempting to force the passage of the river at Boroughbridge, and executed for high treason at York on the same day in 1322.

Lord Braose died in the same year, leaving no son to succeed him, and his barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters, Aliva de Mowbray and Joan de Bohun. Ten years afterwards, his nephew Sir Thomas had summons to Parliament, having served long and honourably in the wars of Edward III., first in the retinue of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and then with Richard, Earl of Arundel. His wife was Beatrix de Mortimer, widow of Edward Plantagenet, eldest son of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk; and by her he had two sons, who were successively Barons Braose. The last lost both his children in their minority, and his cousin Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Heron, came to be his heir. Another cousin, Sir John de Braose, died s. p.

Byseg: Here the last letter is clearly an error.* It should be t, which gives us Byset or Bisset, a baronial name well known both in England and Normandy, and though not written in Domesday, to be met with as early as the reign of Henry I. William Biset, in 1130, held lands in Notts and Derby (Rot. Pip.). Manser or Manasser Bisset, Lord of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, was Sewer to King Stephen, and in 1165 held a fee at Chaucy in the baliwfry of Coutances (Duchesne, Feod. Norm.). He was "one of the Witnesses to the Accord made betwixt that King and Henry Duke of Normandy, touching the Succession of the said Henry to the Crown of this Realm." He was, says Camden, "a most noble personage in his time," and founded a priory for secular priests at Bradley in Wiltshire, which he amply endowed; his son Henry confirming his grants. Henry had no heir, and was succeeded by another Henry, his nephew, and then by John Biset, Chief Forester of England under Henry III., mentioned "at the great Tournament held at Northampton in 1241, occasioned by Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, against Earl Roger Bigod." He died not long after, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses, Margaret married to Richard de Rivers, Ela, and Isaac. One of the latter was the ill fated "maiden infected with the leprosie, who founded a house for maidens that were lepers, and endowed the same with her own Patrimony, and Lambeth was as her father before time had ordained, erected a House. Camden says her the place acquired its present name of Maiden Bradley. See also Leland, "her part here in par[ish] and the Personage of Kilmerton were given impropriate to Maiden Bradley. The other two Portions came to the Lords Le

* I have found another instance of the mode of spelling [illegible] Bisech of Staffordshire occurs in the Liber Niger of [illegible]

gavenny, and in that family it yet remaineth." Combs-Bisset, in Yorkshire, and the parish of Preston-Bisset in Berkshire, preserve the name of their lords of lords.

If the history of the Bisets in England is brief and colourless, in Scotland and Ireland, on the other hand, it is full of incident and adventure. They [illegible] early crossed the Border; for a William Byset appears at the court of William the Lion King, "a man of great courage and activity, who was retained in the [illegible] with commission from the King, and was known in 1170 as Lord of Lovat [illegible] *Wardlaw*. His son Sir John, in 1230, founded the castle and priory of Beauly in Inverness-shire: the latter for monks of the Order of *Vallis Caulium*, and left three daughters; Mary, from whom the Frasers of Lovat are derived; Cecily, married to a Fenton; and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Andrew de Bosco. The family had, however, still representatives in the male line, descended from a younger brother, and seated in the south of Scotland. Of these was Sir William Byset, who at a great tournament held in 1242 at Haddington, was wounded and unhorsed by his antagonist, the gallant young Earl of Atholl. There had been a smouldering feud of old standing between the families, which blazed out afresh after this unhappy encounter; and Atholl was found murdered in his own house, that had been set on fire by the assassins to conceal the deed. There could be little doubt as to their identity. "Suspicion at once fell upon Walter, who was an officer in the Queen's household, especially as he had prevailed upon the Queen to spend four days at his castle, on her journey south from Moray, at the very time when the murder was perpetrated." He was banished the realm, and compelled to take a vow that he would join the Crusade, and never set foot again in his native land. On this condition he was permitted to dispose of his lands and goods. But instead of going to the Holy Land, he and his nephew John landed on the coast of Antrim, where they obtained grants of land from the Earl of Ulster. In 1279, the son and heir of John held the seven lordships of the Glynnes in *capite* from Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; and Robert Byset, in 1365, founded a monastery at their principal seat, Glenarm. The family became very numerous in the North of Ireland (where the name was sometimes spelt "Misset"), and kept up a close connection with Scotland. "It was in Sir Hugh Bisset's Island of Rathlin that the heroic Bruce took refuge in 1305, and where he formed the resolution of reconquering Scotland; and it was at Glendún, in Sir Hugh's manor of Glenarm, that Edward Bruce landed with the victors of Bannockburn. Upon the news of that invasion, Parliamentary summonses were issued to no less than five magnates named De Byset, John, Herbert, William, and two Hughs. One of these latter was the traitor baron, who, like Hugh de Lacy, Walter de Say, and Michael of Kylkconan, also summoned as peers on the same occasion, adhered to the Scots. His hereditaments in Rathlin and Glenarm were forfeited 13 Ed. II., and given away by the King. Hugh, son of Walter Byset, obtained a general pardon from Edward III.

[illegible] the murder of the Earl of Ulster (Rot. Pat. p. 53). Sir [illegible] summoned to parliament by Ed. III. and Richard II.; [illegible] Savage, as Seneschal of Ulster, and guardian of the [illegible] the wardship and marriages of Elizabeth and Marjorie, [illegible] (*Ibid*, p. 146). Marjorie married John Mor MacDonnell, [illegible] Lord of the Isles. This marriage gave the Macdonnells [illegible] Irish lands which they afterwards fought manfully to maintain, [illegible] fully recognised in the Patent of the Earldom of Antrim."[illegible], vol. ii. p. 155.

[illegible] Bissets seem to have recovered their position within little [illegible] "William de Byset, Constable of Stirling Castle, and [illegible] one of the barons, convened at Berwick in 1291, who were [illegible] between the competitors for the Crown of Scotland—[illegible]. His grandson, Sir Thomas Biset, married Isobel MacDuff, [illegible] Earl of Fife, and widow of Walter Stewart, second son of [illegible], in consequence received from David II., in 1362, a grant of [illegible] to him and his heirs male by her; failing which it was to [illegible], which accordingly it did on his death, in 1366, without [illegible]."—*Notes and Queries*, 5th S. vi.

[illegible]nch, derived from Patrick Biaset of Lesendrum (who lived [illegible] in the male line till the present century, and the name is [illegible].

"Hue Bardoue" is mentioned by Wace at the siege of [illegible] "Rome," adds Taylor, "both in Norman and English history." [illegible] and measure of Hugh's greatness does not appear; but his [illegible] of as one of the most important events of the fight at [illegible] of no record of his earlier exploits or his later fate; but the [illegible] occurs repeatedly in the later records both of the Norman and [illegible], and one at least of his descendants seems to have been as [illegible] authority as his ancestor." *—*Freeman*. He was at that [illegible] Norman traitors who were in arms with the King of France [illegible] Duke."—*Ibid*.

[illegible] account I have been able to find of "Hugues surnommé [illegible] in Anselme's History of the French Nobility) he is described [illegible] King of France, and no allusion is made either to a Norman [illegible] resident in England. He was the grandson of Renart, [illegible] Seneschal, in the Pays de Brie, of Beaufort in the county [illegible], and of Périviers in the diocese of Orleans, who lived in [illegible] Capet, and, dying at Rome, was buried at the gates of

[illegible] Norman fees in the Red Book of the Exchequer, we find Doon [illegible] of those *qui non venerunt nec miserunt nec aliquid dixerunt*."

St. Peter's. Hugh's name first appears as a witness to one of King Robert's charters in 1028. He fortified his castle of Pévriers against Henry I. of France; but, after a two years' leaguer, was compelled by famine to surrender, deprived of all his honours, and banished the realm. His disgrace was, however, short lived; for not long after he was reinstated, and accompanied the King in an expedition against the Duke of Normandy, in which he was taken prisoner. He founded a priory at his castle of Beaufort as a cell to the Abbey of Mouster-en-Der: and was succeeded by his son Bartholomew "chevalier très fameux," and the father of another Hugh Bardoul, who went with Stephen Count of Blois to the Holy Land in 1102. Trie-le-Bardoul took his name; but it appears never to have been borne by his descendants. They were simply styled Sires de Broyes, and bore three *broies* (hemp-brakes) as their coat of arms.

There existed none the less a Bardol fee in the Norman Pays de Caux, identified by Mr. Stapleton with the church of Bernonville near Gisors, which Thomas Bardol, with Rose Alselyn his wife, bestowed on the Abbey of Bec-Herlouin. He was the son of William Bardol, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk for five consecutive years under Henry II., with whom Dugdale's pedigree begins. No doubt William must have been a landowner in either or both of these counties; but it is upon Thomas's brilliant marriage that the first foundation of their future importance rests. Rose had brought him twenty-five knight's fees, which had descended to her from Goisfrid d'Alselin, one of the Barons of Domesday, whose name became in English speech Hauselyn; having been "disfigured by English genealogists, who converted its first syllable, *Al*, into *Hau*."—*Recherches sur le Domesday*. In like manner, Bardol or Berdol, grew into Bardolf or Bardolph.

Thomas and Rose had two sons: 1. Dodo, or Doon; 2. Thomas, castellan of Verneuil in 1179 and 1180; "and perhaps two others, for Dodo witnesses Richard de la Haie's grant to Blanchelande Abbey with Hugh Bardolf and Hamelinus Bardolf. In 1168 Hugh held two knight's fees, and Doon I. of Richard de la Haie's fief in Lincoln."—*A. S. Ellis*. Dugdale, however, who gives a long account of this Sir Hugh, believes him to have been Thomas's younger brother rather than his son.

He was, in either case, of far greater account than his elder brother. No man in the country was better trusted or oftener employed. He was one of the Lieutenants left in charge of the Kingdom in 1186 during Henry II.'s absence in Normandy; three years later appointed a Justiciar of the realm when Cœur de Lion departed for the Holy Land: and among the sureties of the treaty made at Messina in 1190 between the King and Tancred of Sicily. So great was Richard's esteem for him "that in the third year of his Reign, when he was in the Holy Land, and suspected his Chancellor here, to whom he had chiefly committed the Charge of Governing in his absence, he wrote his letter to this Hugh Bardolf and three others, requiring them, in case the

...as he ought, that they should take upon them the rule ... During the contest between the Chancellor and the ... when the Earl's castle of Windsor "was besieged by all the ... this Hugh, being then the King's Justice and Sheriff of ... the Archbishop of York and William de Stutevile, who ... great Power, fortified Doncaster, but would not take part in ... Castle, belonging to the Earl of Moreton, in regard of his ... to him."—*Ibid.* It is this Sir Hugh who is traditionally ... that slew the great Dragon of Walmsley; but, setting ... his feat, his services as Sheriff are sufficiently note-worthy. ... is a curiosity. He was Viscount of Cornwall in 1185 ... for half the latter year, and the whole of 1187; of Dorset ... 1189; of Warwick and Leicester in 1190 and 1191; of York ... of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and York in 1194; of ... Yorkshire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, York, ... Leicester in 1195; of Westmoreland in 1196, 1198, and 1199; ... of Derby, Notts, Devon, and Cornwall; and again of Notts ... 1203—the year of his death. He had received from Henry II. ... Honour of Bacton, which he exchanged for the manor ... in Kent about 1196, but left no children to inherit it. It ... Robert; but Robert, too, died s. p.: and the inheritance ... his nieces, one of whom, Isold, was the ancestress of the ... Dugdale does not give their father's name.

... the elder line. Doon Bardolfe, the son and heir of Thomas ... wealthy wife, himself married an even greater heiress, Beatrice ... with the Barony of Wermegay, which, "with other great ... twenty-nine knight's fees belonging to his court at Shelford." ... of his Honour, and some of his descendants lie buried in ...; but they had also Folkingham Castle in Lincolnshire;* and a ... Piddle Bardolf, Piddle Barlyfeston, or Bardolf's Weston—... for the same manor—in Dorsetshire. Doon had died before ..., after paying the great sum of three thousand one hundred ... of his lands and license to remain unmarried, in 1209 "became ... King's favourite, Hubert de Burgh; but, before 1214 she had, ... male issue that did not survive, sunk into the grave. Upon ... by the courtesy of England, Hubert de Burgh obtained ... a grant for life of the Honour of Wermegay."—*T. Stapleton.*

... to Sempringham a V Mile, and a Mile thens sumwhat ... is the Castelle of Fokingham, sumtyme the Lord Bardolfe's, ..., now longging to the Duke of Northfolk: it hath been a ... it fallith onto ruine, and it stondith even about the egge of the ...

It was therefore only after the great Earl's death in 1243 that it came to her son William.

William, who remained the staunch liegeman of Henry III. during the Baronial War, and was taken prisoner with him at Lewes, was the grandfather of the first Lord Bardolf, Hugh, summoned to parliament in 1299. He had served Edward I. gallantly for three years in Gascony, and then for as many more in Scotland, dying after his last campaign in 1303, when he had followed the King's own banner across the Tweed. He was among the leaders of the first squadron at Carlaverock.

"Hue Bardoul, de grant maniere,
Riches homs e preus e cortois,
En asur quint-fullez trois
Portoit de fin or esmeré."

He had married Isabel, the heiress of Robert Aguillon, and left a son and heir of twenty-two, through whom the title was transmitted to three more generations of stalwart soldiers. The third Lord, a Knight Banneret, who served Edward III. in the field all his life, was, with Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and John Lord Morley, selected for the defence of the Norfolk coast when a French invasion was expected in 1352. His wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Roger d'Amorie, by "that great Woman" (as Dugdale terms her) Elizabeth de Burgh, the foundress of Clare Hall, Cambridge, brought him a fair inheritance in Dorsetshire. Their son, again, fought in France; and in 1373 was in the train of John of Gaunt "with XL Men-at-Armes and XL Archers, all on Horsebacke." The last of the line, William, is the wary "Lord Bardolf" of Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* that depreciates the rash and headstrong tactics of Hotspur—

Who liv'd himself with hope,
Eating the air on promise of supply,
Flattering himself with project of a power
Much smaller than the smallest of his thoughts:
And so, with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his powers to death,
And, winking, leap'd into destruction.

He was then, as Hotspur had been, in arms against the Crown: for he had joined the Yorkist rising of 1405 under the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl Marshal Nottingham, and Archbishop Scrope; but, driven from the field by the King's superior force, retreated across the Border with Northumberland, while Scrope and Nottingham, betrayed by the Earl of Westmoreland, were left to perish on the scaffold at York. Three years later, having meanwhile collected aid in Scotland, Wales, France, and Flanders, Northumberland and Bardolf "in a dismal hour," re-appeared in the North with a great following, recovered the Earl's forfeited castles and seignories, and, marching into Yorkshire, raised

...ering at Thirsk. Many Yorkshiremen flocked in to join it, ... blood for the old cause of the White Rose, that had struck ... the North. But the loyal Sheriff, Sir Ralph Rokeby, gathered ... men-at-arms he could muster in the county, and encountered ... Moor, near Hazelwood, "where," says Hollinshed, "they ... meet to fight upon. The Sheriff was as ready to give ... to receive it, and so with a standard of St. George spread, set ... Basset, who, under a standard of his own arms, encountered his ... great manhood. There was a sore encounter and cruel conflict ..., but in the end the victory fell to the Sheriff. The Earl of ... was slain in the field, and the Lord Bardolf was taken, but sore ... that he shortly after died of the hurts." The dread sentence of a ... executed upon him even after death; for his lifeless body was ... the quarters set up on the gates of London, York, Lenne, and ... head being exposed on one of the gates of Lincoln, till his ... could obtain the King's leave to take down the ghastly trophies, ... By this Avicia (the daughter of Lord Cromwell) he left two ..., Anne and Joan, the one then nineteen, the other eighteen ... under other circumstances would have been his heirs. But ... all that he possessed had escheated to the Crown and been ... the King; and the husbands of the despoiled sisters, Sir William ... William Phelip, could only succeed in securing the reversion ... of his great estate. Sir William, an excellent soldier, who was ... Household to Henry V. and created Lord Bardolf by Henry VI., ... married to John Viscount Beaumont.

... as far as I know, only survives in the town of Stow-Bardolph, in ... Stoke-Bardolph, in Nottinghamshire.

... from its ancestor Bathet or Basset, Duke of the Normans of the ... (Bouquet, vii. 360; viii. 317). He acquired Ouilly Basset, ... in 922, and had issue Norman, father of Osmond, Viscount of ... elder son, Hugh Basset, was Baron of Château Basset, which ... by his widow to the house of Montmorency, circa 990. His ... de Akneto, was the father of Osmond Basset, who accompanied ... *The Norman People.* The names given on the Dives Roll, ... Raoul et Guillaume Basset:" and the former, afterwards the ..., was the reputed son of Thurstin, a Norman who held five ... Drayton in Staffordshire, 1086. (Domesday.) Ordericus says of ..., at the very beginning of his reign, "De ignobili stirpe illus... (ut ita dicam), extulit; datâque multiplici facultate super ...oppidanos exaltavit." "He had the high office of Justice ... Henry I., with a power so great, that he sat in what court he ... else he thought fit, for the administration of justice. And

to his wisdom, it is asserted, we owe the first design and institution of [illegible] frank-pledge, besides other excellent laws. From this it seems evident that he shared largely in his sovereign's favour, and that he had great ability, which with so wise a prince, were the likeliest means to procure it.

"Yet it may probably admit of some doubt, whether Ordericus be not a little mistaken, when he represents him of an ignoble race; the more especially, as when it is related of Richard his son, that abounding in wealth, he built a strong castle upon his *inheritance* in Normandy; which makes it the more likely, that Ralph, his father, was descended from some ancient house in that country; for if he were raised from a low estate to the high rank he enjoyed, it does not appear very feasible that he should have any inheritance worth erecting a castle upon."—*Banks.*

This great Justiciary, who, like most of his contemporaries, was very liberal to the Church, called for a monk's habit when lying on his death bed at Northampton in 1120; and on being asked of what Order, replied that he had always held the monks of Abingdon in special veneration, and desired that his body might be buried in their Abbey. He left five sons; Richard; Thomas, of Colston-Basset, Notts, by some called the eldest; Thomas, ancestor of the Bassets of Haddington; Nicholas, who in 1147 founded Bruern Abbey in Oxfordshire; and Gilbert. Richard succeeded his father as Justiciary, and continued in office through the whole of Stephen's reign. His wife Maud was the sole heiress of Geoffrey Ridel, by Geva, daughter of Hugh Lupus, and brought him so great an estate, that her eldest son Richard, and Richard's son Geoffrey, both of them bore her name in lieu of their own. She had two other sons, Ralph, of Drayton-Basset in Staffordshire, ancestor of the Lords Basset of Drayton; and William, of Sapcote in Leicestershire, ancestor of the Lords Basset of Sapcote.

Geoffrey's heir was a son named Richard; but he had another son of his own name, who was the first-born, and obtained the principality of Blaye in France—the celebrated Geoffroi Le Troubadour, styled the Pilgrim of Love, whose story reads like a fairy tale. "Il alla chercher la mort," says St. Palaye, quoting Petrarch, "à force de voiles et de rames." It appears that he entertained many pilgrims and knights returning from the East in his castle of Blaye, and all alike sang the praises of the fair Melisande, Countess of Tripoli. She was, they averred, a pearl among women, Queen of Beauty and mistress of all hearts, peerless in grace as in wit; and the poet listened to their descriptions till his imagination was fired, and he conceived a romantic passion for this unknown princess. As the snow-laden fir-tree of Heine's idyll pined in the bleak North for the Eastern palm, brooding in its burning wilderness of sand, so the Norman knight languished for his remote Southern ideal. Her name was ever on his lips, and he celebrated it in verse and song, proclaiming her far and wide as the lady of his dreams, till at length he resolved to undertake a pilgrimage

to her shrine. He embarked at Cette, and sailed for Tripoli: but while on board ship was seized with a mortal malady, and landed at his destination a dying man. The fair Melisande, on her part, had dreamt of a lover who was to seek her from beyond sea, till she daily expected and watched for his coming; and when Geoffrey was brought on shore, she recognized him at a glance as her promised knight. He, too, knew her at once, though their eyes then met for the first and last time, and pouring out his whole soul in a rapture of love and grief, died, as he had prayed to die, at her feet.

The Countess was deeply moved. She caused him to be laid "in a rich and honourable tomb of porphyry inscribed with some verses in the Arabic tongue," and mourned him to her dying day. Nostradamus says that she was never seen to smile again; others again assert that she took the veil, and buried her sorrows in the cloister.*

It is, however, with his brother Richard, who resumed his paternal name of Basset, and was seated at Welden in Northamptonshire, that we have here to do. Fifth in descent from him was another Richard, who was summoned to parliament in 1299, and served two campaigns in the wars of Scotland,† first in the retinue of Adomar de Valence in 1305, and again in 1314, when he fell at the battle of Stirling. Little or nothing is recorded of the four Barons Basset that succeeded him; the last died s. p. in 1408.

We now turn to the junior branches. "Touching the Bassets of Drayton," says Dugdale "(who, for so long as they continued, had successively the Christian

* "Quoique ce récit ait les apparences d'une fable, nous le croyons fondé sur des faits."—*Sa. de St. Palaye.* These stranger-lovers, and the similar story of André de France, used to be quoted in refutation of Giraud de Borneil's more popular theory as to the Origin of Love—a favourite theme of the Troubadours. He maintained,

"Tam cum los oills el cor ama parvenza,
Car li oill son del cor drogoman,
E ill oill van vezer
Lo cal cor plaz retener."

"Thus even thro' the eyes doth Love enter the heart,
For of the heart the eyes are the harbingers;
And the eyes wander forth in their search to discover
What it shall please the heart to make its own."

† Two knights of this name are mentioned at the siege of Carlaverock:—

"E li ij. frere Basset ausi,
Dont li ains-nez portoit ensi,
De ermine au chief rouge endenté
De trois molettes de or enté;
Li autres de cokilles trois."

These were Sir Edward and Sir John Basset, from Gloucestershire, and, as is evident from their coats of arms, of a different family; but nothing certain is known of them.

name of Ralph), there is nothing very memorable until King Henry the Third's time, that Ralph Basset had summons to attend the King at Chester, to oppose the incursions of the Welch." He was one of the chief supporters of Simon de Montfort in the baronial war, was summoned to his parliament in 1264, and died fighting by his side at Evesham. It is said that Montfort, when he saw the great army, led by Prince Edward, that was drawn up against him, "concluded that he should miscarry in that battle, and therefore advised this Ralph Basset, and Hugh de Spenser, to get away, and reserve themselves for better times, but they answered, 'If he perished they should not desire to live.'"

His three successors were all noted soldiers. The next heir recovered his lands through his mother, Margaret de Someri, who, on account of the "laudable services" of her father, had been allowed to retain them for life, but gave them up to him on taking the veil. This second Lord Basset served in France under the Earl of Lancaster, and was also with him in the Scottish war, but never attained the military renown of his son and great grandson. The former went six times to Scotland on the King's service in the reigns of the three Edwards; was Constable of Stafford in 1317; Constable of Northampton in 1320; went with John de Someri, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Lancaster in 1321, to seize Kenilworth Castle, receiving as his guerdon one of the Earl's Northamptonshire manors; and in the same year was appointed Seneschal of Aquitaine. He was an uncompromising ruler. When the inhabitants of a French town within his province exasperated him by their lawlessness and insolence, he forthwith "raised a power, pulled down all the Houses, and slew those who refused to submit." The King of France vainly called him to account, and demanded his surrender; Edward II. declared "that he would not endure that, for so just an act, so brave a Souldier should have any molestation." On his return home he was appointed Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports; then Governor of the Channel Islands; and in 1334 was Justice of North Wales. He died in 1343, having survived his son; and was succeeded by a grandson whose services were even more conspicuous than his own. No soldier even of Edward III.'s soldier court was more indefatigable in the field than the last Lord Basset. For twenty-two years—from 29 Ed. III. to 1 Ric. II.—he was almost continuously engaged in the French wars (chiefly in the retinue of the Black Prince), with the one short interval of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1360. When returning home in 1378, he "underwent great peril at Sea by Tempest"; yet the next year he once more crossed the Channel with Thomas of Woodstock, on an expedition to succour the Duke of Brittany (whose sister he had married); and in 1380 "he was again in France, and in the retinue of that Earl. Wherein he served with 200 men at Armes and 200 Archers, himself with nine Knights being part of the number; where he rode with his Banner displaid." Lastly, in 1385, he went with John of Gaunt and "a great power" into Spain. The year after this, when the growing discontent of the Duke of Gloucester and other great nobles

the Duke of Ireland was threatening to become dangerous, Lord Mayor "to try whether the citizens would stick to and those of that party." The Lord Mayor gave him no "this Lord Basset, standing by, then told the King that had been ever ready at his service, and if he should be now they should be so still;" but added, "that he would not for the Duke of Ireland."

the last of his house; for his wife, Joan of Brittany, had only sister Isabel, who was married to Sir Thomas Shirley, his cousin Thomas, Earl of Stafford, was found to be his brother cousin, Alice, the wife of Sir William Chaworth, then Colston-Basset was hotly contested between them.

grandson of the three grandsons of Henry I.'s Justiciary, and Basset, of Sapcote, served as Sheriff of Warwick and eight consecutive years in the reign of Henry II., and was Justices Itinerant of Yorkshire. His son Simon married co-heiresses of Haddon; and his grandson Ralph, who great-grandmother, fell at Evesham with Simon de Montfort, was Baron's parliament in 1264. This summons was never Simon; but Simon's son Ralph was a baron by writ in had previously received a writ of military summons, and had his life in the wars of France and Gascony. His services period of thirty-three years of Edward III.'s reign, but in 1382 King's displeasure for having, at the defeat near Douches, his commander, the Duke of Lancaster. He was "much employed again. Three years before, he had been pro- Robert Colville (through his grandmother Elizabeth Colville), Castle Bytham, Beningfield in Northamptonshire, &c. He his barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters, Sir Laurence Dutton, and Elizabeth, Lady Guy of Codnor, Percy.

name still existing in Cornwall cannot be traced back to of the first Justiciary; and Prince conjectures them to be of his named Osmund. They do not bear the arms of and Drayton; but their coat, *Or* three bars wavy *Gules*, tinctures, bears a close resemblance to that of the Bassets two bars undée *Sable*. Their immediate ancestor was through whose marriage with Cecily, the only child of Alan de *Pratellis*), their ancient manor of Tehidy first came into time of Henry VIII. Sir John Basset married the heiress of Sir Umberleigh and Heanton Court, "a sweet and Devon," "furnished with all variety of entertainment which

the earth and sea and air can afford"; but now dismantled and [illegible]. Second in descent from him was another John, whose wife, Frances [illegible], was the daughter and co-heir of Arthur, Viscount Lisle, a natural [illegible] Edward IV. and Lady Elizabeth Lucy; and whose grandson Sir Robert, on the strength of this left-handed alliance with the House of York, actually laid claim to the Crown of England. This was in the beginning of the reign of James I. He had to fly to France to save his head, and was only permitted to return home on payment of a heavy fine, that mulcted him of thirty of his manors. His last male descendant died in 1802, and with him ended the elder line, seated at Heanton Court; but a younger branch remains, traced from George Basset, to whom his nephew Sir Arthur granted Tehidy in 1958, "with the castelet or pile of Bassets on Carnbray Hill." Of him came Sir Francis,* created a baronet in 1779, Lord de Dunstanville in 1796, and in the following year, by special favour, Lord Basset, with remainder to his only child, Elizabeth. She succeeded to the title, but died unmarried in 1855; and her great nephew, John Basset, then inherited the estates, and became the head of the family.

Besides those already mentioned, many manors in different counties are still called by this name. I find Houghton-Basset and Langwith-Basset in Derbyshire (they had two parks at Langwith in 1330); Winterborne-Basset and Berwick-Basset, Wilts; Thorp-Basset, Yorkshire; Charney-Basset and Letcombe-Basset in Berkshire; Burton-Basset, Warwickshire; Dunton-Basset, Leicestershire; Stoke-Basset, Oxon, &c.

Bigot: "The Bigots† or Wygots appear, from various circumstances too long to be detailed, to be descended from Wigot de St. Denis, one of the greatest nobles of Normandy, who made grants to Cerisy Abbey in 1048, and in 1050 subscribed a charter of Duke William at the head of the Norman barons. He was married to a sister of Turstin Goz, father of Richard d'Avranches (whose son

* An earlier Sir Francis had procured the first Charter of Corporation to St. Ives, and with it presented a silver cup, thus inscribed:—

"If any discord 'twixt my friends arise
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,
It is desired this my cup of love
To every one a peace-maker may prove;
Then am I blest to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto posteritie."—*Francis Basset*: 1640.

† "Bigot has been supposed to have its origin in the By-God of a Northern tongue, and to have been used as a war-cry by early Normans, answering to the later *Dex-aie*. Anderson, in his *Genealogical Tables*, says, without quoting his authority, that Rollo was called By-got from his frequent use of the phrase."—*Taylor*. His famous exclamation, when he was asked to kiss King Charles's foot, "Ne si, by Got!" are literally the only words that have been handed down to us of the old Danish tongue. Wace says, "the French spoke scornfully, and called the Normans *Bigos* and *Draschiers*" (consumers of barley, probably as the material of beer).

sius Hugh Lupus), and had a younger son, Robert Wigot, Fitz Wigot, or Bigot, who was introduced by Richard d'Avranches to the favour of Duke William."—*The Norman People.* The story is differently told by the monk of Jumièges, who says that Robert was a knight in the service of William Warlenc, Count de Mortaine, and so needy that he asked leave of his liege lord to seek his fortune abroad, and follow Robert Guiscard to Apulia. The Count desired him not to go, promising that within eighty days he should have no need to better his position, as he might then help himself to whatever best pleased him in Normandy. From this intimation Robert concluded that his lord was planning an insurrection that should place the crown of Normandy on his own head, and asked his cousin Richard d'Avranches to obtain for him an audience of the Duke, to whom he at once communicated his suspicion of the plot. William acted upon it with such vigour that "his justice, if justice it was, fell so sharply and speedily as to look very like interested oppression."—*Freeman.* He at once accused the Count of treason, banished him, and gave the Comté of Mortaine to his own half-brother Robert. Bigot himself must have been rewarded with several grants; for Wace (who mentions him at Hastings) speaks of him as a land-owner:—

"L'Ancestre Hue le Bigot
Ki avoit terre à Malctot
Etais Loges* et a Chanon;"

adding that "he served the Duke in his house as one of his seneschals, which office he held in fee. He had with him a large troop, and was a noble vassal. He was small of body, but very brave and bold, and assaulted the English with his mace gallantly." There is some doubt whether it is Robert, or his son Roger that is here described; for both may have been in the battle; but it was at all events the latter who is recorded in Domesday as holding a great barony of one hundred and seventeen manors in Suffolk, besides other lands in Norfolk and Essex. He sided with Robert Court-heuse, and fortified his castle of Norwich against William Rufus, laying waste all the country round; yet he seems to have suffered no penalty for his revolt, and on the accession of Henry I. received a grant of Framlingham in Suffolk, with his father's office of Lord Steward of the Household. He married Adeliza, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Grentmesnil, Seneschal of England, with whom he founded Thetford Abbey in 1107, and left seven children. His eldest son, William, styled *Dapifer regis*

* "Some at least of the family continued attached to Hugh Lupus; for the Earl of Chester's charter to St. Werberg—about 1094—is witnessed by, among other of 'his barons,' two Bigots, namely, Roger Bigot and Bigot de Loges. The latter appears also separately in Domesday. An important branch of this stock remained in Normandy. Jean le Bigot was a leading baron at the meeting of the States in 1339."—*Taylor.* Four different families of the name are given in the *Nobiliaire de Normandie*, three of whom bore either the chevron or leopard's heads of the English arms; and they were all represented at the great Assembly of the Nobles in 1789.

Anglorum, perished in the Blanche Nef; and it was the second Hugh le Bigot, who became the founder of this splendid house, and "the principal instrument for advancing Stephen, Earl of Boloigne, to the Crown of England. For being Steward of the Household to King Henry (an Office that gave him great repute) he hasted into England; and in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, averred upon his Oath, that King Henry on his death-bed, upon some dislike towards his Daughter Maud, the Empress, did disherite her, and appoint Stephen to be his Heir; whereupon the Archbishop (being credulous) solemnly anointed him King. For which great service, as some say, it was, that King Stephen, soon after, advanced him to the Earldom of the East Angles, commonly called Norfolk."—*Dugdale.*

Henry II. was no sooner seated on the throne, than he espoused his mother's quarrel by seizing Bigot's castles and declaring his honours forfeit. All were restored to him in 1163: yet, eleven years later, he made a secret treaty with the King's rebellious sons, and took up arms in their behalf. He and his Flemish levies were defeated by Robert de Lacy at Bury St. Edmund's; and the King, entering Suffolk with a strong force to deal out to him the full measure of his wrath, razed his castle of Walton to the ground, and captured Framlingham. But Bigot owned another stronghold that he deemed impregnable, and of which, according to tradition, he was wont to boast—

"Were I in my Castle of Bungay,
Upon the River of Waveney,
I would not set a button by the King of Cockeney."*

An old ballad recites how "Bigot bold," when summoned to appear before the King,—laughed in the herald's face,

"And rode away on his berry brown steed,"

setting all pursuit at defiance;

"The Baily he rode and the Baily he ran
To catch the gallant Lord Hugh;
But for every mile the Baily rode
The Earl he rode more than two.

"When the Baily had ridden to Bramfield oak,†
Sir Hugh was at Ilksall bower:
When the Baily had ridden to Halesworth Cross,
He was singing in Bungay tower:

"Now that I'm in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I will ne care for the King of Cockeney.'

* This proves the extreme antiquity of the term.

† The Bramfield Oak, recorded as a way mark to Roger Bigot in his flight to Bungay, remained standing till 1843.

Yet this flourish of trumpets proved mere idle bravado; for when the King's troops beleaguered the place, Bigot's little garrison of five hundred men lost heart and deserted, leaving him to make what terms he could with his angry master. They were, as might have been foreseen, sufficiently humiliating. He had not merely to pay a fine of one thousand marks, but to see his cherished fortress levelled to the ground; and in his discomfiture he left the country, journeyed to Palestine with the Earl of Flanders, and only returned home to die in 1177.

He was succeeded by his son Roger, whom Cœur de Lion, on his accession, re-constituted Earl of Norfolk and Lord Steward; but for this charter, and the confirmation and restoration of his lands, he had to give a further sum of one thousand marks to the King. He was one of the confederate barons who confronted King John at Runnymede, and, with his son Hugh, numbered among the twenty-five illustrious "conservators" of Magna Charta. This Hugh, third Earl, married Maud, the eldest of the three great Pembroke co-heiresses; and their son Roger obtained from Henry III., in her right, the great hereditary office of Earl Marshal of England. In 1247, "the King solemnly gave the Marshal's Rod into her" (the Countess Maud's) "hands, in regard of her seniority in the inheritance of Walter Marischal, sometime Earl of Pembroke; which she thereupon delivered unto this Earl Roger, her son and heir."

Earl Roger, "noted for his singular skill in all warlike exercises," was one of the most accomplished knights of his day; and had few equals either in the tilt-yard* or the field. His domain contained one hundred and sixty-two knight's fees: and he stands forth in history as the true type of the great feudal Seigneur, haughty in bearing and fearless of tongue, whose power in the realm might challenge—if it did not threaten—the authority of the King himself. His name is brought prominently before us in all the transactions of Henry III.'s reign; and Dugdale has preserved two characteristic anecdotes of him. In 1248, "having advertisement that the Earl of Gisnes was arrived in England, this Earl caused him to be taken; by reason whereof, a great complaint was made. Whereupon, being sent for to give answer thereunto, he told the King, That when he himself went as Ambassador to the Council at Lions, riding through the Territories of that Earl, instead of kind usage, for the many favours he had received from the King, he was shamefully dealt with, having his Horses and Servants detained, until he had satisfied their unreasonable demands for his passage: which

* "In 21 Hen. III., there being great animosities betwixt the Nobles of England, a Tournament was held at Blithe, in Nottinghamshire, where those of the South sided against them of the North; In which Tournament, they falling to hostility, the Southern Lords had the better of the day: But in that Action, none behaved himself more valiantly than this Earl Roger, for which he was so much taken notice of, that it was not long after that Peter de Savoy (an Alien), then Earl of Richmond, to make tryal of his valor, desired to Tilt with him in a Tournament held at Northampton, 25 Hen. III." —*Dugdale.*

incivility, he had now only retaliated to him, passing through the Lands [illegible] to the King, 'Sir, I do hold my Land as freely of you, as he holds his of the King of France, and am an Earl as well as he. How happens it then, that he hath power to make merchandise of the Ways and Air unto Passengers?'

Some years afterwards, he had an altercation with the King himself. While "making a just apology for Robert de Ros, then charged with some crime that endangered his life, he had very harsh language given him by the King, being openly called Traytor. Whereupon, with a stern countenance, he told the King 'That he lied'; and, 'that he never was, nor would be a Traytor'; adding, 'If you do nothing but what the Law warranteth, you can do me no harm.' 'Yes,' quoth the King, 'I can thrash your Corn, and sell it, and so humble you.' To which he replied, 'If you do so, I will send you the Heads of your Thrashers.' But by the interposing of the Lords then present, this heat was passed over."

Towards the close of his career, he joined the Baronial standard, and was appointed Constable of Oxford. He died s. p. in 1269, having married the Scottish princess Isabel, daughter of William the Lion, to whose brother, Alexander II. of Scotland, he had been in ward.

The Earldom then passed to his nephew Roger, fifth Earl of Norfolk and second Earl Marshal, the son of Hugh Bigod, appointed Justiciary of England by the Barons in 1257; "a famous Knight, and Skillfull in the Laws of the Land; who stoutly executing the Office of Justitiar, suffered not the rights of the Kingdom at all to waver."

"This great and last Earl of his Family," as Dugdale terms him, was not whit behind his predecessors in spirit and daring. He and another "stout Earl," Humphrey de Bohun, resisted Edward I.'s oppressive and vexatious war taxes, invited the Londoners to stand up for their liberties, and resolutely refused to follow the King to Flanders until he had ratified the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest. He attended his sovereign in the Welsh and Scottish campaigns; but when summoned to go to the war of Gascony without him, he and the Earl of Hereford, then Lord High Constable, claimed the privileges of their tenure. "I will go," quoth Bigod, "if you, Sir King, go in person, and attend you in the fore-front of the army, as I am bound to do by hereditary right; but otherwise I will not go." "But you shall go with others," cried the angry King, "and that without me!" "I am not so bound," replied Bigod, "neither will I go without you." Then the King swore a great oath—"By God! Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang!" "Sir King," retorted Bigod, "I will neither go nor hang"; and "so departed without leave."

Yet this notable passage of arms, and perchance others of like quality, led to no ultimate breach between them; for the Earl, some five years before his death, settled the whole of his possessions on the King. Various motives have been suggested for his so doing: but there were at least three sufficiently cogent ones.

He was in want of money; he had no children; and he had quarrelled irretrievably with his heir. "His younger brother, John, a rich dignified churchman, having lent him great sums of money which he exacted again in haste, the Earl constituted King Edward I. heir to all his estates, and delivered also to him the Marshal's Rod, upon condition of having it rendered back to him in case he should have any children; as likewise to have £1000 pension for his life, and £1000 in present from the King to pay his debts.* This instrument was dated from St. John's, Colchester, in 1302."—*Morant's Essex.* The more completely to exclude this unlucky John from the succession, he at the same time surrendered his Earldom into the King's hands; which was then re-granted to him with limitation to the heirs male of his body.

The settlement signed at Colchester included all his castles, towns, lands, and tenements in England and Wales, with the famous castle of Bungay, which he had received license to rebuild; but reserved Settrington and three other Yorkshire manors, as well as two more in Norfolk. Settrington was, it appears, the residence of his uncle Ralph (the Justiciary's younger son), who married Berta Furnivall, and had a daughter named Isabel, married first to Gilbert de Lacy, and secondly to John Fitz Geoffrey. There is no mention of a son; yet the name existed in Yorkshire at least three hundred years after this; for we find Sir Francis Bigod of Mogreve Castle, in Blakemore, taking an active part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. He sent out a circular through Richmondshire and the county of Durham, inviting the people to a muster at Settrington, raised an enthusiastic force, and captured Beverley. He was executed with the other leaders in 1537. The family must have been extinct in 1666, as the name does not occur in Dugdale's Visitation of the county.

A branch of the Bigots settled in Somersetshire, where they owned the parish of Marston-Bigot. "Walter de Bigot was Lord 43 Hen. III., and was succeeded by Richard de Bigot, his son, who, incurring the displeasure of Edward II. by fortifying his mansion here without licence, and disrespecting the King's messenger, forfeited his land here to the Crown."—*Collinson's Somerset.*

Bohun: in Leland's list, Boown. Two leagues south of Carentan, in a low and isolated situation, adjoining the Marshes of the Taute, are the two villages called the Bohons—the parishes of St. Georges and St. André-de-Bohon—that gave their name to this illustrious house. They belong to the arrondissement of St. Lo, in the Côtentin. The site of the castle, with its moat, are plainly visible near St. André. Humphrey de Bohon founded a Benedictine Priory at St. Georges in 1092.—*M. de Gerville.*

"De Bohun le Vieil Onfrei," who held the fief at the time of the Conquest,

* It should be borne in mind that money is computed to have then had at least fifteen or seventeen times its present value.

and was known as Humphrey with the Beard,* though said to have [illegible] him to Duke William, was but slenderly rewarded for his [illegible] Wace speaks of him as among the foremost in the battle; yet all he received was the Norfolk manor of Talesford. It was the extraordinary succession of great alliances made by his descendants that gave the name its lustre, and [illegible] of accumulated dignities. His son, Humphrey Magnus, founded the fortunes of his family by his marriage with a great Wiltshire heiress, the daughter of Edward of Salisbury; and his grandson, Humphrey III., married the eldest of the three daughters of Milo of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, Constable of England, and eventually the co-heir of her brother Mahel. She brought him as her dower, with twenty knight's fees, the office of Lord High Constable, which "went with inheritance, and by the tenure of the manors of Haslefield, Newman, and Whitenhurst,† in Gloucestershire, by grand serjeancy."—*Duncumb's Herefordshire.* He was Seneschal to Henry I., and Sewer both in Normandy and England to the Empress Maud, in whose cause he fought and was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester. His only son, Humphrey IV., whose wife was a Scottish princess named Margaret, sister of William the Lion, and widow of Conan le Petit, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, was Constable of England in his mother's right, and according to the chartulary of Llanthony Abbey (their burial-place), succeeded to her Earldom: but in truth this was first granted to the next in succession, Henry de Bohun, by King John's charter of 1199. This Earl of Hereford was one of the twenty-five great barons appointed at Runnimede to be the guardians of Magna Charta; and "the next ensuing year, the Barons raising fresh troubles, was by the procurement of the King, excommunicated by the Pope."—*Dugdale.* He was one of the leaders of the rebellion against Henry III., and fell into the King's hands at Lincoln. He died in 1220, on his voyage to the Holy Land, having married Maud, only daughter of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, who inherited from her brother, William de Mandeville, the great honour of Essex, and all its manifold possessions. With her, too, came their famous badge of the white swan,‡ betokening her descent from the

* "The practice of close shaving among the Normans, which caused the spies of Harold to report that the invading army was an army of priests, is further illustrated by the distinctions of 'with the beard,' or 'with the whiskers,' employed to identify particular members of a family."—*J. R. Planché.*

† But, according to Dugdale, Whitenhurst was the marriage portion of Maud de Mandeville, the wife of Henry de Bohun. See below.

‡ This was a favourite emblem in the days of chivalry. When the eldest son of Edward I., and a whole bevy of young nobles, were knighted with great ceremony in Westminster Abbey, two swans, covered with gold net-work and trappings, were brought to the altar; and the King, fixing his eyes upon them, solemnly swore "by the God of Heaven and the swans" that he would revenge himself on the Scots. Then turning to his sons and barons, he adjured them, should he die before he had fulfilled his vow, to carry his dead bones before them to Scotland, and never let them rest in

[illegible] (see *Thomas*), and ever after borne by her posterity. [illegible] of Thomas of Woodstock, the husband of the [illegible] Bohuns (hence called by Gower *Vos clarendis cygnis*), [illegible] with ostrich feathers and swans. His Duchess Eleanor [illegible] Humphrey "un paultier, bien et richement enlumine, ove [illegible] ove cignes blank"; and when this good Duke, Lord [illegible], was murdered in 1447, a poem of the time announces [illegible] goon." Henry IV., who married the other co-heiress, [illegible] heavily gorged and chained *Or*, on his banner; and it is [illegible] by Henry V., that are carved on the cornice of his [illegible] Abbey.

[illegible] both of Hereford and Essex as the son of this illustrious [illegible] Marshal of the King's house at Henry III.'s marriage in [illegible] Isen was one of the nine godfathers of his eldest son. [illegible] Marches of Wales was committed to him, and he acquired [illegible] distinction of the Good Earl of Hereford from his zealous [illegible] measures proposed by the King."—*Duncumb*. Twice [illegible] against them; once in 1227, when he "demanded the [illegible] Charter of Liberties;" and again in 1253, "when that formal [illegible] in Westminster Hall against the Violaters of Magna [illegible], and Candle."—*Dugdale*. When the Barons' War broke [illegible] were foremost in taking up arms against the King; and [illegible] Humphrey VI., was one of the chief commanders at Lewes, [illegible] disastrous rout of Evesham, where, "it is said by some, that [illegible] the place of fight, he withdrew himself." Be this as it may, [illegible] were taken prisoners; and while the Earl was pardoned [illegible] the year, the son died soon after in captivity at Beeston [illegible], whither he had been carried. Faithful to the family [illegible] taken to wife an heiress of the best blood in England, Eleanor [illegible] daughter of the Lord of Brecknock, by Eva, one of the five [illegible] Marschal, Earl of Pembroke; and their son, Humphrey VII., [illegible] at his grandfather's death in 1275. He and Roger [illegible] bold Earls who, in 1296, when ordered out to take the [illegible] in Gascony, declared they would go if the King went,

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[illegible] were humbled to the dust. At the Canterbury tournament [illegible] a white swan embroidered on his surcoat and displayed on [illegible]:

"Hay, hay, the wythe swan,
By Godes soul I am thy man."

[illegible]ys Ritson, "that one of our Anglo-Norman kings had used [illegible] in a motto."

but not else; for, as Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, they were bound only to attend upon the Sovereign himself in war. To [illegible] privilege, "the two Earls put themselves in Arms; which being [illegible] business was prosecuted no further."—*Dugdale.*

The next heir, Humphrey VIII., achieved the crowning triumph of a long category of splendid alliances by marrying the King's daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of John, Earl of Holland. He followed his father into Scotland on five several occasions, and is

"Il Conestables
Joefnes homes, riches et notables,
Ki Quens estoit de Hereford;"

of the Roll of Carlaverock; justly described as "the most distinguished nobleman in the kingdom." Five years afterwards, he received from Edward II. a grant of the whole territory of Annandale, that had been wrested from Robert Bruce. During the next reign he was the determined antagonist of the King's worthless favourites, actively opposed Piers Gaveston, and was present when he was beheaded near Warwick in 1314; then engaging with equal zeal against the younger Despencer, he joined the Earl of Lancaster in his unsuccessful revolt. He lost his life after the defeat at Boroughbridge, where, while endeavouring to cross the bridge, he was run through the body with a lance by a soldier that lurked underneath. He left five surviving sons; John, Humphrey, Edward, William, and Æneas; of whom the two elder each inherited the Earldoms. John held them only four years; Humphrey IX., who succeeded at twenty-four, died unmarried in 1361; Edward was already dead, leaving no issue; and the honours and heritage descended on William's son, Humphrey X.

William de Bohun, "a right valiant and expert commander," who had died the year preceding, was created Earl of Northampton when the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall in 1337, and received splendid grants from the Crown, including the castle and town of Stamford with the lordship of Grantham in Lincolnshire, Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, and Oakham in Rutlandshire. No man had more fairly earned the King's favour. He served him well and faithfully through life, following step by step in the wake of his fortunes, and commended as an excellent soldier in an age when all alike competed for glory in the field. He was one of the Marshals of the army in Flanders in 1338; in that great sea-fight at Sluys in 1340; at "that famous Feast and Jousting, which the King made for love of the Countess of Salisbury" in the same year; his Lieutenant and Captain-General in Brittany in 1342; among the chief leaders of the heroes of Cressy; twice commissioned to treat with the Scots, and Lord Warden of the Marches towards Scotland. His wife, Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of Giles, last Lord Badlesmere, was a great benefactress of the Church; and among numerous other gifts, bestowed on the house of the Black Friars in London (where she was buried) "a Cross made of the Wood of the very Cross of Our

saviour, which she usually carried about her, wherein was contained one of the Thorns of his Crown."

Humphrey X. united the three Earldoms of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, "but these great honours were not long by him enjoyed"; for he died in his thirty-second year, the last survivor of his princely race. He had married the daughter of his guardian the Earl of Arundel, and left only two little girls to represent all the power, wealth and grandeur of the Bohuns. Both of them were matched with the kindred blood of Plantagenet. Eleanor, the eldest, married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the sixth son of Edward III., to whom she brought the office of Lord High Constable, and the Lordships of Essex and Northampton. The second, Mary, became Queen of England. Her husband, Henry Earl of Derby, the son of John of Gaunt, was created Duke of Hereford in her honour two years before he ascended the throne as the first King of the House of Lancaster.

The Barons Bohun of Midhurst represented, in the female line, a younger son of "le viel Onfroy" of the Conquest, Richard de Méri, Sieur de Bohun, 1070–1113, whose daughter and heir carried his Norman barony to one Engelger, supposed to have been by birth an Angevin. Engelger's daughter must have been the wife of Savaric Fitz Cana, for their eldest surviving son, Savaric Fitz Savaric, inherited the barony in 1180.

Savaric Fitz Cana was the son of Cana, daughter of Gelduin II., Lord of Chaumont-sur-Loire, by her second husband, Ralph de Beaumont, Vicomte du Mans, whom she married about 1055. When the Honour of Arundel was forfeited to the Crown in 1102 by the outlawry of Robert de Belesme, some "rich manors lying on either bank of the Arun between Arundel and the sea," were bestowed upon Savaric, to which Henry I., by a subsequent grant, added Easebourn, Midhurst, and Lynchmere. His eldest son died s. p., and the second, Savaric Fitz Savaric, became Baron of Bohun on the death of his uncle, Engelger II.;* but he again left no posterity, and the son of the third brother, Franco Fitz Gelduin, became the heir. He is best known as Franco de Bohun, the name which he adopted and transmitted to his descendants. His grandson and namesake, who obtained a share in the great Pembroke inheritance through his marriage with Sibyl, one of the seven daughters of William de Ferrars Earl of Derby, by his first wife, Sibyl de Mareschal, was summoned to Parliament in 1294, as one of the barons of realm. This writ of summons, was, however,

* "On the death of Engelger de Bohun in 1180, Joscelin, Bishop of Salisbury, became the male heir of his family, but he and his son Reginald, who was then Bishop of Bath, had evidently waived their claims in favour of Savaric Fitz-Savaric, who next lay heir. The Barony of Bohun would at that date have few attractions for Joscelin already meditating retirement to the cloister. In 1184 he resigned his bishopric, and became a monk of the Cistercian Order, but died the same year."—*Round's Charter Writers.*

never repeated either to his son or grandson, and it was not till 1354 that one was received by his great-grandson John, Lord Bohun of Midhurst. But neither his son John nor his descendants were ranked, as Dugdale relates, among the barons of the realm, thus showing, in Dugdale's opinion, that *a writ of summons* was not then conceived to create *an hereditary dignity*. The said John de Bohun had a son Humphrey, whose son, another John, had issue two daughters his co-heirs, whereof Mary married David Owen, a natural son of Owen Tudor; and Ursula married Robert Southwell, but had not any issue.

"Sir David Owen, by Mary his wife, had Henry his eldest son, who was a great spendthrift, and sold the reversion of the manor of Cowdrey, co. Sussex, &c., after his father's death, to Sir William Fitz William, for two thousand one hundred and ninety-three pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence."—*Banks.*

Bailif: "from the Norman office of Le Bailli, a species of Viscount or Sheriff. The name occurs as Bailof in Battle Abbey Roll" (this is in Leland's copy). "The office, being of importance, was usually held by Normans of rank."—*The Norman People.* My own conviction is, that Bailif here stands for Baliol -one of the great names hitherto supposed to be missing on the Roll. In an old list, preserved in the Durham Bolden-Buke, of the "Chivaliers demorantes en le Franchise de Duresme demy Tyne et Teys, q. furent a Baner en le temps le Roy Henry, fitz le Roy John, a le Bataille de Lewes," the three first names we find are the following:—

> "John de Baillof demorants a Chastell Bernard:
> Hugh de Baillof son fitz a Seleby:
> Eustace de Baillof dem'ant a Querundon."

In another similar MS. list, said to have been found in Lord Conyers' study, the name is spelt Bailiffe; but in both cases it stands for Baliol.—*Hutchinson's Durham*, vol. i., p. 220.

It is the name of a small Norman town, Bailleul, two miles from Argenton, "d'où étaient originaires les Bailleuls, Rois d'Ecosse."—*Vosgier*, 1799. The above-mentioned John was fifth in descent from Guy, the patriarch of the race, who received from William Rufus the barony of Bywell in Northumberland, and the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, the lordship of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Gainford, "with all their royalties, franchises, and immunities," in the co. of Durham. His son, Barnard I., who "shared in the honour of the signal defeat which the Scots sustained at the battle of the Standard" in 1138, built the famous stronghold that gives its name to the town of Barnard Castle on Tees. He chose a noble site for the head of his Honour. "Barnard Castle," as Leland says, "standith statelie upon Tese," crowning the precipitous rock that here stems the wild current of the river, and guarding its passes from this overhanging brow. It once covered seven acres of ground, and was reputed the strongest fortress in the North of England: and though its fair battlements have been long since defaced and ruined, it still towers aloft in its pride of place, looking down

upon the grey roofs clustering at its feet, the beautiful Tees rushing past in its wooded glen, and far over Marwood Chase to the moorland hills beyond. There is a fine description of "proud Barnard's bannered towers" in *Rokeby*—

> "High crowned he sits, in dawning pale,
> The sovereign of the lovely vale."

But the view, magnificent as it is, falls short of the compass ascribed to it by Scott :—

> "Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,
> Shall rush upon the ravish'd sight :
> But many a tributary stream
> Each from its own dark dell shall gleam :
> Staindrop, who from her sylvan bowers
> Salutes proud Raby's battled towers :
> The rural brook of Egliston ;
> And Balder, named from Odin's son :
> And Greta, to whose banks ere long
> We lead the lovers of the song :
> And silver Lune, from Stanmore wild.
> And fairy Thorsgill's murmuring child :
> And last and least, but loveliest still,
> Romantic Deepdale's slender rill."

When Alexander of Scotland invaded the Northern counties in 1216, he reconnoitred Castle Barnard (as it was first called), but left it unmolested ; for, while surveying its formidable defences, a cross-bow shaft from the battlements laid his brother-in-law, Eustace de Vesci, dead at his feet.

"Barnard II. succeeded his father before 1167. In 1174 he joined Robert de Stuteville and other Northern barons in relieving Alnwick Castle, then besieged by William King of Scotland. Towards morning, when they had proceeded about twenty-five miles from Newcastle, so thick a fog arose as to render the march dubious or dangerous ; but sensible of the advantages of speed and decision : 'Stay or turn who will,' said Baliol, 'if I go alone, yet will I onward.' Fortune favoured the enterprise ; the mist suddenly dispersed, and the towers of Alnwick glittered before them in the morning sun. William of Scotland was observed in the distance in the open field, with no stronger escort than a party of sixty horse, whilst most of his troops, fearless of any surprise, were plundering the country in scattered parties. After a short but gallant resistance the Lion of Scotland was led away prisoner, and delivered to King Henry at Northampton."—*Surtees.*

Barnard II.'s grandson, Hugh, one of the great Northern barons, answered for thirty knight's fees in 1215, and throughout the Baron's war stoutly maintained his allegiance to the King, being accounted one of his "fautors and evil counsellors." He was lavishly rewarded with confiscated estates ; and "Certain it is," says Dugdale, "that Hugh Baliol benefited himself not a little in those

troublesome times of King John; for when all was at quiet in the time of Henry III., he could not forbear his wonted course of plundering."

His son and heir, John, who was taken prisoner with Henry III. at Lewes, married the great heiress that transformed the fortunes of the family, Devorguill, the daughter of Alan of Galloway and the Scottish princess Margaret, and eventually eldest co-heir of the blood royal of Scotland. This "brought him into close connection with the Scottish kingdom. On the marriage of Margaret of England to the young King of Scotland, the tuition of the Royal husband and of their kingdom was committed to him, and to another powerful baron, still nearer to the Border, Robert Ros, of Wark. Within two years they were both accused of abusing their authority as Regents. The rich and powerful baron made his peace partly by payment of a heavy fine, and partly by calling to Henry's recollection the services which his father had often rendered to his father John at his greatest need."—*Surtees*. He died in 1268, and the Lady Devorguill had his heart embalmed and encased in a coffin of enamelled ebony,

"Lockit and bounden with silver bright,"

which she carried with her wherever she went. At dinner and supper, she caused it to be laid on her husband's vacant seat, and never took her own place at the table till she had paid it due reverence—the same accustomed observance as if her lord had been actually in presence. When she died she directed that it should be laid on her breast in her coffin, and buried with her in the Chapter-house she had founded for its reception—Dolce Cor, or Sweet Heart Abbey, near Dumfries. Her husband had given "annual exhibitions to certain poor scholars of Oxford," requesting her on his death-bed to continue this charity; and she dutifully undertook the completion of his design, and founded Balliol College in 1284.

She was the mother of four sons and four daughters. Alan, the eldest son, had not survived his father; Hugh, the 2nd, died s. p. in 1271; as did Alexander, the 3rd, in 1279; and John, the youngest, then succeeded to a noble inheritance. "Besides Barnard and its dependencies, he held the baronies of Bywell in Northumberland, and large estates in Herts, Northampton, and several southern counties. In Scotland he inherited from his mother the lordship of Galloway, the castle of Botel in Kenmare, and Kirk-Andrews; whilst in France he still held the ancient Norman estates of his house, Bailleul, Dampierre, Harcourt, and Verney. From Devorguill he derived the very dubious blessing of the nearest claim in blood to the crown of Scotland, after the decease of the Maid of Norway; and under the decision of Edward I. of England, to whom, as lord paramount, the competitors submitted their pretensions, his title, as representing the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, was pronounced superior to those of Bruce and Hastings, who derived from younger daughters, and he was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on St. Andrew's Day, 1292."

greatness led only to the downfall of his house. His ... disastrous, and was remembered with such bitter... unfortunate, and no King of Scotland ... bear it." In little more than three years and a half he ... stripped of every ornament of royalty, at Edward's feet, ... of his life, his several offences against his liege lord; ... of his wand and staff, making full resignation of all his ... realm of Scotland into the hands of the King of England." ... he bereft of his kingdom, but of almost all his splendid ... without a blow, from a throne to an English prison." ... remain long in the Tower, and was not banished the ... quietly retired to Normandy, where he still retained his ... died at Château Gaillard, a blind and neglected old man, ... Edward Baliol, on the death of King Robert Bruce, by a bold ... on the vacant throne; and having acknowledged Edward ... for some years upheld there by the power of England; but ... sovereignty came to an end, and he died an obscure ... crown. He left no children by the French princess he ... his only brother Henry had been slain on his part at Annan ... line of Baliol terminated with him.

... were, however, not wanting: besides "many sprinklings ... can scarcely with any certainty be applied to the parent ... enumerates them:—

... Eustace, and brother of Hugh de Baliol (one of King John's ... still living, and a baron by tenure in 1245. His descendants ...

... son of Barnard II., acquired Inverkeilour, in Forfar, ... Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland, and built ... mouth of Luman Water. He was the grandfather of a second ... Magnates of Scotland, 1280–84, who died childless; and in ... passed to the son of Constance de Baliol, Henry de ...

... to be a brother of the elder John de Baliol, was a baron ... of Cumberland in 1260, having married a great Cumberland ... Nothing is said of his posterity.

... of Cavers in Roxburghshire, whom Dugdale calls King ... have declared to be his uncle. He was assuredly ... father, for in one of his charters (dated 6 Hen. III., and ... of Bittham Abbey, Norfolk), he gives the names of his ... and his mother Lora. Henry de Baliol's parentage has ... but Lora "was the daughter of Peter de Valoines, and, as ... Countess of Essex, brought her husband lands in Norfolk,

Essex, and Herts. Alexander himself obtained the Kentish Honour of Chilham through his wife Isabel de Dover, the widowed Countess of Atholl, and was Chamberlain of Scotland 1290–1307. He witnessed John de Baliol's homage to Edward for the crown of Scotland in 1292, as one of the Scottish Magnates; but afterwards zealously espoused the English interests, and was repeatedly summoned for service in the Scottish wars. He was a baron by writ in 1299, and the next year followed the King to the siege of Carlaverock :—

"Mes Alissandres de Bailloel,
Ke a tout bien fere metoit le oel,
Jaune baniere avoit el champ
Al rouge escu voidie du champ."

He is believed to have died about the year 1309, and left a son of his own name, who was the father of Thomas, presumed to have been "the last male heir of Baliol." His sister and heiress, Isabel, was given in marriage by David II. to Ranald More. "The Lords of Cavers," says Surtees, "still existed in 1368, but every trace of the name was extinguished before the close of the fourteenth century."

There is an old Kentish house that claims to descend from the royal Devorguill, though it bears neither the name nor the arms of Baliol. Its pedigree assigns to her two more younger sons, Alexander of Chilham (who was, as we have seen, only a kinsman), and William, unnoticed, as far as I am aware, in any other record. He was, it goes on to say, styled Le Scot, and, dying about 1313, lies buried in the Whitefriars Church at Canterbury. His descendants, who all bore the name of Scott, were seated at Brabourne and Scott's Hall in Kent, and eminent among the gentlemen of the county. Many of them appear as Sheriffs and knights of the shire; one was Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Knight Marshal of England; another was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and sent by Edward IV. on an embassy to France; while a third, appointed to command the Kentish levies at the approach of the Armada, was so popular and powerful in his neighbourhood, that he was able to despatch 4000 men to Dover the very day after he had received his commission from the Council. Seventeen generations of Scotts lie buried in Brabourne Church, where several stately monuments—among them a very singular one in the shape of a reredos or altar—have been raised to their memory. There is a curious heart-shrine that belonged to the family in the same church, which Mr. Scott conjectures once contained the heart of John de Baliol, brought thither when "their troubles with England came on, and the Baliols became unpopular in Scotland;" a mild form of expression for the downfall of a dynasty. But is it credible that the coffin of the royal Devorguill should have been opened in a religious house of her own foundation, in order to remove the treasured relic from which that house took its name?

Nor do I believe that a brother of King John of Scotland—a prince of the blood of Malcolm Canmore—lived and died utterly ignored by every contemporary chronicler, and content to abdicate both his name and his coat of arms.[a] But William Le Scot might possibly be identified with a Sir William de Baliol, who died in 1313 (though there is no record of this latter having discarded his patronymic), and "seems to have belonged in some shape to the line of Cavers, but his exact position has not been ascertained."—*Ibid.* Was he the same William de Baliol who held lands in Notts and Derby by knight-service, and was ordered to attend muster at Nottingham, 25 Ed. I.?

Bondeuile: from the castle of Bondeville or Bonneville in Normandy. There is a Richard de Bondeville entered on the Dives Roll; and in 1165 the son of Robert de Bonavilla held lands in York.—*Liber Niger.* "In 35 Hen. III., William the son of Nicholas de Bonvile, having all accoutrements prepared at the King's charge, solemnly received the honour of Knighthood, on the Festival of our Saviour's Nativity, the same year: and, upon his Father's death in 49 Hen. III. had livery of his lands, lying *in Com. Somers.*"—*Dugdale.* To him succeeded a second Nicholas, who died in 1294: but after this another hiatus occurs in the pedigree; and we only take up the broken thread again in 1378, when we find Sir William de Bonvile, Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, and some years later, of Devonshire. He had considerable possessions in the West country, and a residence at Exeter, where he founded a Hospital for twelve poor men and women. He was followed in 1408 by his grandson and namesake, a soldier of renown in the French wars, who inherited another Somersetshire estate from his cousin John de Bonvile of Meryat. He first took the field in the retinue of Thomas Duke of Clarence, under the victorious banner of Henry V.: then, as Seneschal of Acquitaine, was retained to serve his successor with twenty men-at-arms and six hundred archers, and "merited so well for his services" that he was summoned to parliament as Lord Bonvile of Chuton in [illegible]. A few years afterwards he was constituted Constable of Exeter for life, and Lieutenant of Acquitaine. But he and his house perished, like so many others, in the havoc of the ensuing Civil War. He was a zealous partisan of the House of York: and none among all the fortunes that "withered with the White Rose," underwent so cruel and instantaneous a collapse. Within a space of less than two months, three generations of Bonviles—the last heirs male of their race—had been swept away, and the name which he had made glorious passed no more. His eldest son William had married the heiress of Lord [illegible]ington, and was the father of another William, who inherited his mother's [illegible], and took to wife a daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, Lady Catherine [illegible]. Both son and grandson were slain before his eyes at the battle of

[a] The Scotts bear *Argent*, three Catherine-wheels *Sable* within a bordure engrailed [illegible] and lay great stress on the coincidence of this coat with the College mark of [illegible] a Catherine-wheel.

Wakefield, on the last day of the year 1460, and in the month of February following, his own grey head fell on the scaffold. He had been one of the Yorkist barons in whose custody Henry VI. had been placed when he was taken prisoner at Northampton, thus incurring the bitter hostility of the Queen: and at the second battle of St. Albans, "when the rest of the Lords (who then also being there, were entrusted with the like custody of that King), fled away to their party, he would have withdrawn himself, had not the King assured him that he should receive no bodily hurt." But though he had surrendered on the faith of this Royal promise that his life should be spared, it was not kept: for "Such," continues Dugdale, "was the indignation of the Queen towards him, that they rested not till they had taken off his Head."

One little great-grand-daughter was thus, by "a very singular and almost unparalleled course of descent," left to inherit his great possessions, Cecily, in her own right Baroness Bonvile and Harrington, then a child of ten years old. She was given in marriage by Edward IV. to the eldest son of his Queen, Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and was the great-grandmother of Lady Jane Grey. Her second husband was Lord Henry Stafford, a younger son of the second Duke of Buckingham, who was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1509, but by him she left no children.

Brabason: a Brabant family, that appears to have settled in Normandy. "In 1198 Thomas Brabançon paid a fine of £50 in Normandy, and Roger lent £15 to the King (Magn. Rotul. Scaccar. Norm.). The family continued in Normandy (La Roque, Maison d'Harcourt, i. 604)."—*The Norman People.* Jacques le Brabançon followed the Conqueror to England. His descendants, first seated at Betchworth in Surrey, were transplanted into Leicestershire about the time of Henry III. through the heiress of Sir John de Moseley. "Eastwell was for many hundred years the inheritance and chief seat in this county of the antient Family of Brabason: of which house was Sir Roger Brabason, who in 1290 was one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and had £23 6*s.* 8*d.* allowed him as his salary, and was afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1307 he was appointed Constable of the Tower, and in 1316, for that he had served the office of Lord Chief Justice till he was very antient, was honourably released from the place, and made one of the King's Privy Council."—*Nichol's Leicestershire.* As one of the King's Judges, he had been summoned to Parliament from 1294 to 1314; "but in the latter year had summons among the barons of the realm; for it seems that in those days the parliament was (not unfrequently) called together by a consimilar writ, directed as well to the nobles as to the King's Justices, which latter were not, on these occasions, distinguished from the barons as *cæteris de consilio nostro.*"—*Banks.* According to the peerages, he died childless, and the line was carried on by his brother Matthew, the ancestor of the Earl of Meath. "However, if Burton" (History of Leicester, p. 250.) "is to be credited, he had issue a son, William Brabazon,

who married Janet, daughter of William Trussel, and had a son John, whose sole daughter and heir Joan, carried the manor of Sproxton in marriage to William Woodford."—*Ibid.* Either the above-mentioned William, or his cousin of the same name (for Matthew, too, had a son William) was knight of the shire for Leicester in 1313, and summoned for service in Gascony in 1325. Another Brabazon was slain at Bosworth Field. Sir William, who died in 1552, "seised in fee of the manor of Eastwell, held of the King as of his Duchy of Lancaster," had been appointed in 1534 Vice-Treasurer and General-Receiver of Ireland, and was "one of the most faithful men to the English interest that had appeared in the country from the Conquest to that day." The year after his arrival, Lord Chief Justice Aylmer writes to Lord Cromwell, that he "is extolled as having saved the Kingdom;" and he was three several times named Justiciar. His energy and determination forced the acts abolishing the supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope through the Irish parliament, and obtained the surrender of the religious houses; while, by carrying fire and sword into their territories, he brought the marauding rebel chiefs to their knees. He had acquired an Irish estate, and both his sons—though the elder held lands in various English counties, and occasionally resided at Nether Whitacre in Warwickshire—elected to become Irishmen. This elder son, Edward, who was little more than three years old at the time of his death, was created Baron of Ardee in 1615, and was the father of William, first Earl of Meath. Charles I., who bestowed this title upon the latter in 1627, had at the same time named him one of his Privy Council; and in 1644 he and two others of its members, Sir Henry Tichborne and Sir James Ware, were sent by the Marquess of Ormonde (then Lord Lieutenant) to confer with the King at Oxford on the affairs of Ireland. They had transacted their business, and were on their passage home, when they were chased and captured by a Parliament ship, and had barely time to toss into the sea the King's packet of letters to Ormonde, before they found themselves prisoners. All three were committed to the Tower, where Meath remained eleven months in confinement. He died in 1651, and has been followed by eleven successive Earls of his name.

Sir Anthony, the second son of the Lord Justice, was appointed Governor of Connaught, and became seated at Ballinasloe in Galway. His grandson and namesake "upon the beginning of the commotions in 1641, forsook his religion and became a Papist; his father and grandfather having been good Protestants." He was the ancestor of the families of Ballinasloe, Partri, Newpark, Carrstown, and Killaly, in the counties of Roscommon, Louth, and Mayo, and of Anthony Brabazon, of Brabazon Park, in the latter county, who received an Irish baronetcy in 1797. It expired with his son, and his estate passed to the children of his sister, Mrs. Hercules Sharpe.

Baskeruile: (in Wace, Basquevile). Martels de Basquevile was at the battle of Hastings. This was the descendant of Nicholas de Basquevile, one of

the six sons of Baudry-le Teuton, who derived his name from Basqueville, Basqueville, in the Pays de Caux, which continued to be the fief of Martel for two centuries. "The continuator of William de Jumièges, enumerating the nieces of Gunnora, Countess of Richard I. of Normandy, mentions one who married Nicholas de Baschenitivilla (*vulgo* Basqueville), and was the mother of William Martel and Walter de St. Martin."—*Eyton's Shropshire.*

Bacqueville or Baskerville is not written in Domesday; but Mr. A. S. Ellis suggests that the surname of Ralph, a sub-tenant of Roger de Laci, at Icombe, in Salemanesberie hundred, and Winrush, Gloucestershire, was probably De Baskerville. In 1109, Robert de Baskerville, on his return from the Holy Land, granted lands to Gloucester Abbey (Mon. I. 115). Either he, or another of the same name, held five knight's fees in 1165 of Hugh de Laci in Herefordshire; and Radulph de Baskerville one fee under Adam de Port in the same county. Combe (Icombe) continued theirs for at least 200 years; and they were frequent benefactors to St. Peter's Abbey, where one of them, Bernard de Baskerville, assumed the habit of a monk. Sibilla de Baskerville—presumably the last heiress—was living in 1280.—v. *Rudder's Gloucestershire.* Long before this, however, the family had attained abnormal proportions, and extended into many other parts of the country. "At the beginning of the thirteenth century there were Baskervilles in Herefordshire, Northamptonshire and Shropshire, in Warwickshire, Norfolk, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, and possibly in other counties. No reasonable ground has yet occurred to my notice for further associating any two of the branches, except that the Shropshire and Northamptonshire branch was identical, and also had lands in Herefordshire. Yet these are not to be confounded with the Baskervilles of Eardisley in Herefordshire, however difficult it may be to preserve the distinction."—*Eyton's Shropshire.*

This opens a wide and perplexing field of research, on which I must not attempt to enter. The principal house was that of Eardisley: "the habitation, for a long time, of the famous and ancient family of the Baskervilles, which bred in all times so many noted knights, and flourished long since in this county and its neighbour Shropshire, and held (to note so much by-the-bye) the hamlet of Lanton in Capite, as of the Honour of Montgomery, by the service of giving the King one barbed arrow as often as he came to hunt in Cormedon Chase."—*Camden.*

Their tenure of Eardisley Castle "commenced at least as early as the thirteenth century. In 1251 Humphrey de Bohun and Aleanore his wife, by a fine granted the manor of 'Irdesle' to Walter de Baskerville (*Close Rolls*, 56 *Hen. III. m.* 16), but there is good reason to believe that his ancestors had been settled in that place—certainly in the county—at a much earlier date. They claim, indeed, to have acquired possession of the manor of Eardisley by the marriage of Sir Ralph Baskerville with Sibyl, heiress of Adam de Port and of his wife, who was a daughter of De Braose, and a grand-daughter of Milo, Earl of

[illegible] certainty we may state that Ralph de Baskerville held [illegible] de Feet *de veteri feoffamento*, *i.e.* by inheritance from the reign [illegible] Saxon), and that on the murder of Ralph Baskerville in [illegible] about the year 1194, his son Thomas succeeded him as [illegible] estate (*Eyton's Shropshire*), and another son, Roger, [illegible]shire.—(*Her. Visit.*)

[illegible]erville, grandson of this Roger, had licence from the Bishop [illegible] to hold divine service in an oratory built within the walls [illegible] (*Dugdale*), and we may assume from this that Eardisley had [illegible] chief residence of the family, as it continued to be for the four [illegible].

[illegible] long period the house of Baskerville produced a series of [illegible] mention by name would exceed our limits. They won their [illegible]ir by waiting upon the Court, but by active service at home [illegible] to the grave of each might be inscribed the quaint old

'*Equus Asinatus* well may he be said
Whose coyne, not warlike courage, such hath made;
To Baskerville, we *Miles* do afford
As knighted on the field by his flesht sword.'

[illegible]nent members of the Eardisley line were Sir John Baskerville, [illegible]ng, followed King Henry to the battlefield of Agincourt, and [illegible], one of the three Herefordshire heroes who were made Knights [illegible] VII. after the battle of Stoke in 1487. The latter married [illegible]alter Devereux, first Lord Ferrers, who fell at Bosworth fighting [illegible] which his brother-in-law supported. A descendant was Sir [illegible], who died in 1597 commanding Queen Elizabeth's troops in [illegible] was a tablet to his memory in old St. Paul's setting forth the [illegible] worthie and valiant gentleman,' and his services in the [illegible], Spain, and France, and attributing to him

'A pure regard to the immortall parte,
A spotless minde and an unvanquisht heart.'

[illegible] Sir Humphrey Baskerville of Eardisley took the side of the [illegible] actively engaged in the struggle. Indeed, the importance of [illegible] began to decline, and Symonds states that the income of the [illegible] (as a traveller) had dwindled down from £3000 per annum [illegible] continued to attend the family. The castle was burnt [illegible] Civil War, only one of the gatehouses escaping, and in this [illegible] the family was living in 1670 in comparative poverty.—[illegible] parish register contains the burial entry of Benhail [illegible] whose name are added the words, 'Dominus Manerii de

Erdisley.' At his death the family became extinct in the direct male line, and the remainder of the property (most of which had been sold by Sir Humphrey Baskerville in the reign of James I.) was purchased by William Barnesley, Bencher of the Inner Temple."—*Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords*, by C. J. Robinson.

Ralph de Baskerville, who in 1165 held a knight's fee of Adam de Port in Herefordshire—probably at Bradwardine—is considered by Eyton to have been the progenitor of the Shropshire Baskervilles. About 1180, he was Lord of Pickthorn in that county, where his descendants continued for nine generations, and also held Lawton and other manors. He died in 1190, by the hand of one of his own vassals, leaving his son Thomas a minor. But no sooner was the young heir of age, than he challenged Roger Fitz William in the King's Court at Westminster, "for that wickedly, and in the King's peace, and in felony, and in murder, he slew Ralph de Baskerville his (Thomas') father in his house; and this the said Thomas saw, as he said, being a boy under age, and this he offers to prove against Roger with his body." This was in Easter Term, 1200; but it was only in the following year that the Court decided to allow the duel. "No record remains of this duel. The Appellant, however, survived it."—*Eyton's Salop.*

The last of the line, John de Baskerville, died in infancy in 1383, and Pickthorn passed to his aunt, Margaret Foulhurst. Another John, descended from a younger brother, was living in the ensuing century; but his posterity likewise became extinct, and the Baskervilles of Newton had ended with an heiress in 1325. Those seated at Northwood were in fact Botterells, who, for some reason or other, bore their mother's, instead of their father's name; they, too, disappear after 1325.

One single branch is all that is now left of this once far-spreading family,* and this only survives under a changed name. Its connection with the parent stock is not traced, and would have to be sought for in remote antiquity, as it has been seated in Cheshire for upwards of 600 years. "The early history of the Baskerville family is very obscure. No *Inquisitiones post mortem* were taken, as they held no lands directly under the Earl of Chester, and very few deeds relating to them have been met with."—*Earwaker's East Cheshire.* It is at all events certain that Sir John de Baskerville, about the year 1226, received from Robert de Camville a grant of Old Withington, and that this estate has been handed down to the present day by twenty generations of his successors. John Baskerville, who inherited it in 1718, having married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Glegg, of Gayton-in-Wirrall in the same county, took the name and arms of Glegg, ever since retained by the family.

Bures: Unless this be an interpolation, it cannot designate the ancient Suffolk family of Bures, who derived their name, not from the Norman town

* The Baskervilles of Woolley, and those of Clyrow derive through females.

on the river Béthune in which Mabel de Belesme met her fate, but from Bures or Buer in the Hundred of Babergh, where St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, was crowned. They bore *Ermine*, on a chief indented *Sable*, two lions rampant *Or*.

There was a French family thus denominated—one of whom, Pierre de Bures, was Viscount of Dieppe and Arques during the war of 1173–74—which very possibly had representatives in England, as the name is found in various parts of the country, and several different coats are assigned to it in Burke's Armoury. The Bowers of Iwerne House, Dorset, claim descent from Michael de Bures, a contemporary of the Conqueror s, whose son Walter gave its present name of Bures to a small manor he possessed near Calne in Wiltshire. Nicholas de Boure, 2 Richard II., was seated at Boure's Place, near Deverell, holding part of his estate in *capite;* and Boure's Field, in the same county, belonged to his brother William. They bear *Sable*, three talbots' heads couped in chief. *Argent* langued *Gules;* in the middle point a cinquefoil *Ermine*. Sir Robert de Bures, Lord of Chartley, Stafford, served as knight of the shire in 1313. Sir John de Bures of Somersetshire, several times mentioned at the same period in the Parliamentary Rolls, who likewise held lands in Berkshire and Gloucestershire, bore arms nearly identical with those of the Suffolk house.

Bounilaine: evidently the Buttevillain of Leland's list: in Abbot Brompton's it appears as Boutevilain: and is Botevilain in the *Roman de Rou*. "Botevilain and Trossebot feared neither blow nor thrust, but heartily gave and took many on that day." Though thus signalised at the Battle of Hastings, the name does not occur in Domesday; and is only found in the following century in Norfolk and Northamptonshire. "Flordon (in the former county) came to the Buttevillains very early. Robert held it in 1139."—*Blomfield*. According to the *Liber Niger*, he held two knight's fees of Walter de Wahull, and three of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. His son William founded Pipewell Abbey in Northamptonshire, where "he held lands, at Pipewell and elsewhere. He was in great favour with Henry II., who, upon going into Normandy, gave him a writ, directed to the Bishops of London and Norwich, and to all his liege people, English and Norman, of Northamptonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, granting him all the lands and other liberties that his father had enjoyed."—*Banks*. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Camois; and had a son, Robert, "one of the barons that levied war against King John, and received a pardon from Henry III. in 1216, yet was afterwards in arms against him both at Lewes and Evesham."—*Blomfield*. In this latter case the rebel must have been his son of the same name, called Roger by Matthew Paris, who tells us he was taken prisoner in 1264, but was subsequently pardoned. The next heir, William, is included by Banks among the *Barones Pretermissi*, as "one of those considerable men who, 24 Edward I. had summons to attend the great council, then appointed to convene at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon

the subject of an expedition against the Scots. But after this period the name of Boutevelayn is no more noticed upon any similar occasion, although the posterity of this William long continued to possess considerable estates in Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and elsewhere." Their possessions included Hastings and Gissing in Norfolk, Cottesbrook in Northants, and Fenwick and Thornditch in Bedfordshire. Sir William's son, Sir Robert, one of the tilters at the tournament at Stebenhithe (Stepney) and Dunstable in 1308, was slain on Midsummer Day, 1314, with the Earl of Gloucester in Scotland, and was followed by another Robert, "who 5 Hen. V. going into foreign parts, conveyed Cottesbrook to the Duke of Clarence and other feoffees for the time of his absence from the kingdom."—*Bridge's Northants.* With his son William the line terminated, and terminated miserably, for the last unhappy heir was an idiot. On his death in 1465, the estates passed to his two sisters, Elizabeth Chatterton and Julian Duke.

The Boutevillians bore *Argent*, three crescents *Gules*. One of these Lords of Cottesbrook is roundly abused in the chronicle of Pipewell Abbey "It is there recorded that he denied the existence of the foundation charter; and worse than this, that, having claimed the maintenance of a horse and a pack of hounds at the Abbey, and suffered discomfiture by the ejection of his steed by a subtle device from the Abbot's stable, he threatened excision generally to their horse's tails, and dire demeanour to the brethren; for the which he was likened by them to Achitophel and to Herod."

Bois. This name is only too amply represented. Five distinct families claiming it as their patronymic are specified in *The Norman People*, viz.:

"1. De Bois-Arnaud, hereditary stewards of the Counts of Breteuil, sires of Poilly. Their signatures appear in the charter of William Fitz Osborne to Lire Abbey, temp. William the Conqueror. They long flourished in Leicester and Northants.

"2. De Bois-Guillaume, of the bailifry of Caux, of William de Bois was seated in Essex, 1086. They long flourished in the Eastern Counties.

"3. De Bois-Herbert. Barons of Halberton, Devon. Hugo de Bosco occurs 1083 (Exon. Domesday). They long flourished in Dorset, and the barons of Halberton, Devon, were a branch.

"4. De Bois-Robert or Roard, of whom Robert de Bois and his brother held estates in Bucks, 1086. Sire Nicholas de Bois, of this family, lived in the fourteenth century.

"5. De Bois, descended from a companion of Bernard de Neumarché, to whom he granted a barony in Brecknock, 1086, named after him Trebois."

This opens a wide field for investigation, on which I feel I must leave it to other enquirers to win their spurs. Yet even so the list is incomplete, for it omits "Rogerus de Bosenorman," entered as a Northamptonshire baron in Domesday, and the great Kentish clan of Boys, of whom Hasted enumerates no

...ated at Fredville, Nonington, Betshanger,* Bonnington, ...erton, Tilmanstone, Sandwich, and St. Gregories. Their ... Sir John de Bois, who died about thirty years after the ... are mentioned by Philipot in his *Villare Cantianum*, 1659, ... entitled for seventeen prior descents at Bonnington." In ... Sir John Boys founded Jesus Hospital at Canterbury: and ... John Boys was Governor of Donnington Castle in Berkshire, ... King Charles for his gallant defence of the castle against ... augmentation to his bearing of a Crown imperial *Or* on ... *Bernard Burke*. This very ancient East Kent family ... Bois.

... travelled into Scotland. Sir Humphrey de Bois, of ... slain at Lochmaben in 1333, is supposed by Dalrymple to ... of Hector Boece, the historian.

... name, as *Pincerna*, is three times entered in Domesday. ... held a barony in Bedfordshire; and two others, Richard and ... tenants, the first in Shropshire and Cheshire, the second in ... The two first founded baronial families, and in giving some ... of these, I will commence with Hugo, the feudal Butler of the ...

... had been, and continued to be, hereditary in his family, as was ... He accompanied the Count to England in 1066, and received ... lands awarded to the new Earl of Leicester. His son, Ralph ... custody of his suzerain's estates in 1130 (Rot. Pip.), and was ... Kenilworth Priory (Mon. ii. 115, 118, 134). Henry I. confirmed ... seated at Oversley in Warwickshire, "where," says Dugdale, ... of the natural Ascent of the Ground near the Stream of ... strong Castle, and within a Mile distance thereof (on the north ... founded a Monastery for Benedictine Monks anno 1140." His ... three generations, were styled Pincerna, and then Le Botiller. ... the great Shropshire barony of Wem with the daughter ... another was a baron by writ 24 Ed. I.: and a third was ... marriage by an agreement very characteristic of the times. ... who when his father died, and in the same year Walter de ... a grant of his marriage in behalf of Eleanor his ...

... Betshanger a Gentleman, at Fredville a Squire,
... Bonnington a Noble Knight, at * * * a Lawyer.

... proverb relates to the worshipful family of the Bois's, of which four ... flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned. *Lawyer* is ... as is common now in some counties."—*Archæol. Cantiana.* ... intended is quite clear, from the significant omission in the last

daughter; and in case Eleanor should die before the accomplishment of that intended marriage, that then he might marry some other of his daughters. And, moreover, that if the said John le Botiller should depart this life before such marriage, that then the said Walter might have the same benefit of the next heir; and so from heir to heir till one of his daughters were wedded to one of these Botillers." No man could have done more to secure an alliance on which he had set his heart; and yet it is very doubtful whether it ever took place. John died three years afterwards; and "whether this marriage was compleated by him or his brother Gawine (who was his heir) I make a question." The last Botiller lived in the time of Edward III., and left an heiress married to Sir Robert de Ferrers, who was thereupon summoned to Parliament as Baron of Wem.

I find mention of at least three other representatives of Hugo Pincerna in the male line. His great grandson, "John, son of Robert Pincerna, son of Ralph (Mon. Angl. ii., 309), held lands in Bedford in 1165. Ralph le Botiler of Bedford, c. 1300, married Hawisia Gobiun, of the same county (Roberts, Cal. Gen.). In 1376 John Botiler married Isolda Gobiun, heiress of Waresley, Hunts, where he resided (Lodge, 'Irish Peerage'). From him descended the Butlers of Waresley, one of whom, George Butler, of Fen Drayton, Cambridge, was lineal ancestor of the Earls of Lanesborough. The arms of this family in various branches are those of the Botilers of Wemme."*—*The Norman People.* Sir Stephen Butler removed to Ireland in the reign of James I., and was the great grandfather of Brinsley, created in 1728 Viscount Lanesborough, whose son Humphrey was the first Earl of that name. Newton Butler, co. Fermanagh, takes its appellation from them.

The second branch, of which Burke has not clearly made out the descent, was seated at Hatfield-Woodhall in Hertfordshire.† Sir John Butler of that place was first created a baronet by James I., and further advanced to a peerage by his successor in 1628 as Baron Butler of Bramfield in the same county. He was at the head of a goodly family of six sons and six daughters, but all the six sons died unmarried, and the title expired with the eldest in 1647.

Another of the Botilers of Wem, named William, married Joan de Sudeley,

* I cannot see that the Earl of Lanesborough's coat in the slightest degree resembles that of the Botilers of Wem, who bore *Gules* a fesse chequée *Argent* and *Sable*, between six cross-crosslets *Or*. It is less unlike that of the Botilers, of Warrington, *Azure*, a bend between six garbs *Or*.

† Thomas Botiler *Le Grand*, of Thetford, son of Francis, eleventh son of Sir Philip Botiler, of Woodhall, "was the nimblest Englishman that has been known, for he would stand upright on the Saddle of a Horse (and yet he was six feet high) and run him full speed: and when he was riding full gallop, he would take a Handkerchief from the ground and never stop, with several other notable actions of like nature."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.*

sister of the last Lord Sudeley of Sudeley in Gloucestershire, who died unmarried in 1367. As her sister Marjory, the other co-heiress, left no children, this barony was eventually vested in her grandson, Sir Ralph Botiler. It was this Ralph that built Sudeley Castle, "of subject's castles the most handsome habitation, and of subject's habitations the strongest castle," of whom Leland says:—"The Lorde Sudeley that buildid the Castle was a famous Man of Warre in K. H. 5. and K. H. 6. Dayes, and was an Admirall (as I have heard) on Sea: whereupon it was supposed, and spoken, that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum*, and some speak of a Towre in it called Potmare's Towre, that it should be made of a Ransome of his.

"One thinge was to be noted in this Castle, that part of the Windowes of it were glased with Berall." So splendid an abode well befitted its occupant, and the lengthy list of his honours and preferments, furnished by Dugdale. He had served his first campaign in the retinue of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1418: but three years later brought to the French wars a train of his own, composed of twenty men-at-arms and sixty archers on horseback, and throughout gained more than his full share of success and renown. He "stood firm to the Lancastrian Interest in all those sharp Contests betwixt that and the House of York;" and was amply rewarded for his fidelity by Henry VI. He was Chamberlain of the Royal Household and Baron Sudeley by letters patent in 1429, with a pension in support of his new dignity; Treasurer of the King's Exchequer in 1430; Lord Treasurer of England in 1443, receiving at the same time another annuity, and for "his Winter Robe, against Christmass, 10 Ells of fine Cloth of colour Violet in Grain; and for its Lining ccc Bellies of Minever"; joint governor, with Lord Beaumont, of the Channel Isles in 1446, and twice sent on embassies to France. "But upon the Fall of King Henry the Sixth, the scene being changed, he excused himself from coming to Parliament by reason of his Age:" and withdrew altogether from public affairs. If he thus reckoned upon being unnoticed and passed over by his former enemies, he had left out of his calculations the tempting prize that even a sovereign might be found to covet. Accordingly, "K. E. 4 bore noe good Will to the L. Sudeley, as a Man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6 his Man; whereupon by Complaints he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the Hill to Sudeley, and sayd, 'Sudeley Castle, thou art a Traytor, not I.' After he made an honest Declaration, and sould his Castle of Sudeley to K. E. 4."—*Leland*. No child of his was wronged by this transfer, for none had been born of his marriage. His barony died with him in 1473; and his heirs were the sons of his two sisters, Sir John Norbury and William Belknap.

The second *Pincerna* entered in Domesday is Richard, the ancestor of the Butlers of Chester, who held great estates in Salop and Cheshire, and made grants to Chester Abbey about 1090 (Mon. i. 201). "It appears from the early arms of these barons that they were a branch of the house of Venables or Le

Venur."—*The Norman People.* His son Robert founded a [illegible] Peiton in Cheshire, afterwards transferred to Delacres in Staffordshire; and Aumeric Pincerna acquired the barony of Warrington in Lancashire through his marriage with Beatrice de Villers. William le Botiller was certified to hold eight knight's fees in that county of King John. To him succeeded a second William, Sheriff of Lancashire and Constable of Lancaster Castle 43 Hen. III., who enrolled himself in the ranks of the insurgent barons, but made his peace after Evesham, and subsequently served Edward I. so well in the wars of Scotland and Gascony, that he was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1294. His son had the like summons in the following reign, but none other of his descendants ever "stood in the degree of Barons of this Realm," though they continued seated at Beausey in Lancashire till after the time of Henry VIII. These Butlers gave their name to Crophill-Butler in Nottinghamshire.

One of the Lords of Warrington was foully murdered in 1501. "Sir John Butler" (according to a MS. now in the Bodleian Library) "was slaine in his bedde by the procurement of the Lord Standley; Sir Piers Leigh and Master William Savage joining with him in that action (corrupting his servants), his porter setting a light in a window to give knowledge upon the water that was about his house at Bewsey. They came over the moat in leather boats, and so to his chamber, where one of his servants, named Houlcrofte, was slaine, being his chamberlaine; the other basely betrayed his master: they payd him a greate reward, and so coming away with him, they hanged him on a tree in Bewsey Park." The brave chamberlain was, says popular tradition, a negro, and helped to save his master's infant son, whom a faithful maid-servant wrapped up in her apron, and carried unharmed out of the house. The young heir's mother was absent at the time. "Sir John's lady at that instant being in London, did dream the same night that her husband was slaine, and that Bewsey Hall did swymme with blood: whereupon she presently came homewards, and heard by the way the report of his death." She afterwards prosecuted his murderers; "but, being married to the Lord Grey, he made her suite voyde, for which reason she parted from her husband and came into Lancashire, saying, 'If my Lorde will not let me have my will of my enemies, yet shall my body be buried with hym;' and she caused a tomb of alabaster to be made, where she lyeth on the right side of her husband, Sir John Boteler." In good sooth his blood remained unavenged; for none cared to prove the guilt of the head of the powerful house of Stanley; and of his two accomplices, only one underwent even a show of penance. This was Sir Piers Leigh, an ecclesiastic, who, six years afterwards, was sentenced to build a church at Disley. The cause of this deadly feud had been nothing more serious than some grudge or quarrel respecting the ford at Warrington.

The last Boteler of Beausey died either in 1586 or 1587; but a junior branch is still represented by the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower. "In the reign of William Rufus, the manor of Houghton was given by Warin Bussel with a daughter to

...ington; after whose death his wife gave it to their second ... of Richard Fitz Hamo was Adam, who in the reign of ... himself Adam de Horton, or Adam Dorsinus de Horton."—... Hoghton Tower, "rising in isolated pre-eminence from the ... crowns the summit of a lofty hill, and was ruined in the ... the gate-house was accidentally blown up with gun-powder, ... Astley, with two hundred soldiers, were killed in that blast most ... stately fabric is invironed with a most spacious park" (Richard ... Richard II., obtained from his Earl, John of Gaunt, license to add ... his park): "which in former times was so full of tymber that a ... could scarce have seen the sun shine at middle of day; but ... of it has been destroyed. It was much replenished with wild ... and bulls of a white and spangled colour, and red deer in ... *Speeden*. James I. spent three days at Hoghton Tower, ... the most splendid festivities," on his progress from Edinburgh ... "There is a laughable tradition still generally current in ... knight-making monarch, finding, it is presumed, no undubbed ... honour, knighted at the banquet in Hoghton Tower, in the ... loin of beef, the part ever since called sir-loin. Those ... this story have the authority of Dr. Johnson to support them; ... of the word *sir* in his Dictionary is:—"a title given ... one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour."—

... *Pincerna* of Domesday, was the butler of the Earls of ... where Felton-Butler still designates one of his ... family he belonged I am quite unable to determine. He, ... to *The Norman People*) the brother of Roger de ... the Churchills) who held a great barony in Shropshire in ... Pincerna spoken of in the *Recherches sur le Domesday* as ... Ansleu or Ascelin, likewise a powerful baron at the same ... has been transformed by the English genealogists into ... or Goisfrid was the son of Ascelin, conjectured to ... bastard of a cadet of the family of Dinan in Brittany. Robert ... the forfeiture of his suzerain, Robert de Belesme, in 1102: ... when he founded the Honour of Montgomery, annexed thereto ... of Robert Pincerna."—*History and Antiquities of Shropshire.* ... that has made the name of Butler illustrious can find no ... did not assume it till the time of Henry II., who first appointed ... Chief Butler of Ireland.* This was an office of great dignity

... of Harvey Walter, who held the barony of Amounderness, in ... believed (*v. The Norman People*) to have been of the house of ... of Walter originally signified an office, and is derived by

and power. "It cost the nation so recently as 1810 no less than £216,000 to purchase the prizage of wines (one of its hereditary privileges) from his heir the Marquess of Ormonde."

Bourcher, or Bourchier: not the original form of this great name, which, derived from Boursseres in Burgundy, passed through various stages of transmutation as Berseres, Bursers, Boussers, Burcer, Bowser (as it is given by Duchesne) Burghcher, &c., &c., before it finally reached the one in which it is familiar to us. Urso de Berseres, in 1086, held Senly in Buckinghamshire (Domesd.) and Sylvester de Bursers, in 1165, was a tenant of the Honour of Clare, in Suffolk (Liber Niger). Nearly two hundred years after this, the name first comes to the front, on the marriage of Sir John, the son of Robert de Burser, with the heiress of Stansted Hall in Essex, "where his posterity grew in time so famous." She was the only child of Walter de Colchester and his wife Joan, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Roger de Montchensie, thus succeeding to a great estate, and bringing her husband an important position in the county. He was one of the justices in 1318: a Conservator of the peace in 1319, and a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1321. His son and successor Robert rapidly rose into eminence. He was Justiciar of Ireland, Lord High Chancellor of England, a baron by writ in 1342, and with the Black Prince "in the very heat of the battle" at Cressy. He had the King's license to hold his court leet at Halsted, to impark his woods there, and to make a castle of his manor house at Stansted. Edward III. further selected him as one of the ambassadors sent to treat for a peace with France in 1347. He died two years afterwards, cut off by the plague that then universally raged in England; and left two sons: John, second Lord Bourchier, and William, father of the first Earl of Eu. He, again, had found a wealthy wife, Margaret, sole heiress of Sir Thomas Prayers, by Anne, daughter and heir of Henry de Essex, one of the descendants of an earlier Henry, who was Baron of Rayleigh and Standard Bearer of England.

John de Bourchier, who succeeded to his father's barony at twenty, "was one of the Lieutenants appointed by Edward III. to prosecute his right and title to the Crown of France, and spent a considerable part of his life in the wars of that kingdom, where he acquired great reputation."—*Morant.* He was some time Governor of Flanders and Captain of Ghent;—appointed, it is said, at the request of the Flemings themselves; and lived to be an old man—old enough to claim exemption from further service, either in the field or in the council chamber. The next Lord obtained a similar immunity on the same score of age and infirmity, and yet only out-lived his father nine years. The barony passed to his daughter Elizabeth, who successively carried it to Sir Henry Stafford and

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Verstaegen from the Teutonic *Wald-hüter*, a forester; and having been assumed by Hervey, Carte is of opinion that he was Warden of the Forests of Amounderness."—*Baine's Lancashire.*

Sir Hugh Robsart, but died childless in 1432, when it reverted to her cousin Henry, the second Earl of Ewe.

He was the grandson of William de Bourchier (the younger son of the first Baron), and the Louvaine heiress whom he had married. His father, a second William, had been made Constable of the Tower and created Earl of Ewe by Henry V., being the second husband of Anne Plantagenet, Countess of Stafford, daughter and eventual sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the sixth and youngest son of Edward III. They had four sons, who in honour of their royal blood, all filled high positions in the world, and were prominent in the bloody conflicts of the Red and White Rose. The eldest, Henry, second Earl of Ewe, became, as Lord Bourchier, the head of the house. Thomas, the second, first Bishop of Ely, and then for thirty-two years Archbishop of Canterbury, "wore a mitre fifty-one years, the like not to be parallel'd in any other Dignitary of the Church, before, nor since." William, the third, was summoned to parliament as Baron Fitz Warine in right of his wife. John, the youngest, married the heiress of another barony, and had summons to parliament as Lord Berners.

Henry, the second Earl, began life, as did his brothers, a zealous Lancastrian, and received many favours at the hand of Henry VI. He was only once summoned in his Norman dignity, for in 1446 he received the English title of Viscount Bourchier, and eight years later was Lord Treasurer of England. But his marriage changed his politics. The Bourchiers had become a power to be reckoned with in the State; and a princess of the blood, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Earl of Cambridge, Lord Protector of England, and aunt of Edward IV., was given him in marriage by her brother the Duke of York, "in the firme hope and sure confidence that he and hys generacion should be a perpetual ayde to the duke and his sequele, as well in prosperitie as in aduersitie, associate together in all chance of fortune." Nor was this hope deceptive. Not only did Lord Bourchier forsake his old master and attach himself to the House of York, but his brothers followed in his wake, and Lord Berners, who had been installed a Knight of the Garter for his valour in the Lancastrian army at St. Albans, was five years afterwards appointed Governor of Windsor Castle by Edward IV. Lord Bourchier himself was loaded with honours and estates at the accession of the new dynasty. He was re-appointed Lord Treasurer, created Earl of Essex, and received the castle and honour of Wark, with Tyndale in Northumberland, forfeited by Lord Ros; Aylesbury and other Buckinghamshire manors that had been the Earl of Devon's; the possessions of the attainted Earl of Wiltshire in Essex, Suffolk, and Lancashire, and the Cambridgeshire estate of "John Ormund, alias Boteler." Nor were these lavish grants deemed sufficient; for in 1464, the King, "in recompense of the charge he had been at in his service, granted him Licence to transport 1,600 Woolen Clothes, of his proper Goods, or any others, without any Accompte, or Customs for the same." He died the

same year as the King, having had, besides a daughter, Isabel, who only lived a few days, seven sons, almost all of whom advanced their fortunes by marriage, but, with the one exception of the eldest, left no posterity:

1. William, whose wife was the Queen's sister, Anne Wydeville.

2. Sir Henry, married to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Scales.

3. Sir Humphrey, married to Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Stanhope, who, on the death of her elder sister, Maud, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, brought him their mother's barony of Cromwell, by which title he was summoned to parliament in 1460. Eleven years after that, he and another Humphrey Bourchier (the son of the first Lord Berners) fell fighting for the House of York at the battle of Barnet.

4. Sir John, married to Elizabeth, grand-daughter and sole heir of William, fifth Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and widow of Sir Edward Grey.

5. Sir Thomas married to Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Barre, and widow of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon, beheaded in 1469.

6. Sir Edward, slain at Wakefield.

7. Fulke, died young.

William, the eldest, who had died in his father's life-time, and was the only one of these childless brothers that did not die s. p., left a son and two daughters; Henry, the second Earl and last heir-male; Cecily, married to John Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, in whose descendants the Earldom of Essex was ultimately vested; and Isabel, probably died young.

Henry succeeded to the Earldom on his grandfather's death in 1483, while he was not more than eleven; yet Dugdale asks us to believe that, only two years afterwards, he was selected by "that prudent Prince," Henry VII., as one of his Privy Council. Though he is described as "a person of singular endowments," this is as astounding as the statement that his cousin, the second Lord Berners, had been made a Knight of the Bath by Edward IV. at the tender age of eleven. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Bourchiers, with their usual felicitous tactics, had turned their faces to the rising sun, and earned the gratitude of the new Tudor dynasty. They had all taken part with the Earl of Richmond. Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, officiated at his coronation; and the same Lord Berners who had been so prematurely knighted by the Yorkist king was among the hostages left with the King of France "as security for the re-payment of the charges incurred in fitting out the expedition." One of the new King's first acts was to redeem them.

The young Lord Essex took the field betimes. In 1492 he went with the King to the siege of Boulogne; and in 1496 was one of the three Earls that commanded the first division of the army at Blackheath. "Great confidence," Lord Bacon tells us, "was reposed in these three Leaders: All, men feared and loved among the people." On the accession of Henry VIII. he was made

Captain of his Horse-guard, a newly formed and gorgeous corps of "Fifty Horse, trapp'd with Cloth of Gold, or Goldsmith's work: whereof every one had his Archer, a Demi-Lance, and Coustrill." From this time forth he belonged to the brilliant train of knightly courtiers that attended the King in peace and in war. As Lieut.-General of all the spears he went with him to Therouenne and Tournay; and was one of the four challengers at the famous Jousts held in honour of the King's sister, Queen Margaret; where he, with the King himself, the Duke of Suffolk, and Nicholas Carew, "answered all comers." His was among the stateliest figures in the magnificent pageant known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where the two Kings of France and England met to outvie and outdazzle each other in splendour. But in 1539, "adventuring to ride a young unruly Horse, at his Manor of Basse *in Com. Hertf.*, he had the hard hap to be overthrown; and by the fall, to break his neck." He had increased his vast patrimony by the acquisition of one of the Duke of Buckingham's forfeited manors, granted to him by the King, and his marriage with the elder co-heir of Sir William Say. But he left no son to inherit it. His only child, Lady Anne, was Baroness Bourchier in her own right, and the wife of William, Lord Parr of Kendal, who in 1541 had livery of all her lands. A horrible mystery of some kind enshrouds the history of this most unhappy woman. Her children were bastardized by Act of Parliament in the following year: notwithstanding which her husband was created Earl of Essex in 1543 (a few months after his sister Katherine had become Queen of England), "with the same place and voice in Parliament" that had belonged to his father-in-law. Edward VI., on his accession, advanced "his honest uncle," as he was pleased to call him, to the Marquessate of Northampton, and constituted him Lord Great Chamberlain for life in 1550. "Having," says Dugdale, "about this time married Elizabeth, daughter of George Lord Cobham, in 5 Ed. 6 he obtain'd a special Act of Parliament for the disannulling of his marriage with the Lady Anne Bourchier, and also for ratifying his marriage with the said Elizabeth." The reasons—whatever they were—for this foul treatment of the great heiress, in whose veins flowed the haughty blood of Plantagenet, are carefully suppressed: but it is noted that four of the peers "dissented to the Bill." Of the fate of the poor, disgraced, and disinherited children we hear nothing. The barony of Bourchier passed to the last Earl's nephew, Walter, Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

The line of Lord Berners had terminated with a grandson in 1532; but there yet existed descendants of the first Earl's third son, William, Lord Fitz Warine. He had acquired his barony through Thomasine his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hanckford, by Elizabeth, sister and heir of Fulk, seventh and last Lord Fitz Warine. At the downfall of the House of Lancaster, he participated in the benefits heaped upon his family by the new Yorkist King, and was named Master Forester of Exmoor and Racche in Somersetshire, with a license (similar to that granted to his elder brother, who, like him, was a trafficker in woollens),

for the yearly export of 1000 clothe of his own goods, free of charge. His son married the heiress of Lord Dynham, and his grandson, who was created Earl of Bath in 1536 by Henry VIII., obtained another great fortune through his wife Cecily, daughter of Giles, Lord Daubeny, and sister and heir of Henry Daubeny, Earl of Bridgewater. Their estates lay, as the title implies, in the West of England, and their manor house was at Tawstock, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, where the last Earls of this name lie buried. There were in all five; but the direct line ended with the fourth, who left only three daughters; Elizabeth, Countess of Denbigh; Dorothy, Lady Grey of Groby; and Anne, Countess of Middlesex, among whom the old barony of Fitz Warine fell into abeyance. The Earldom passed to a cousin, Henry Bourchier, who had no children, and became extinct at his death in 1654. A monument erected to him in Tawstock Church records the long descent and illustrious alliances of the great house of which he was the last heir.

With him, the name disappears from its pride of place in the Baronage; yet it would seem not to have altogether passed away. Dugdale, in his 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' gives the pedigree of a family of Bourchier then existing in the county, that bore the arms of the Earls of Essex. It is brief: commencing with Sir Ralph Bourchier of Beningborough, from whom Barrington Bourchier, then (in 1665) fourteen years of age, was fourth in descent.

Brabaion: evidently Brabason: a duplicate.

Berners: from Bernières, near Falaise. Hugh de Bernières appears as a Domesday tenant in the counties of Essex, Cambridge, and Middlesex. In Essex he held Bernston (Bernerstown), Roding Berners, &c., under Geoffrey de Mandeville; and in Cambridgeshire Eversdon, which is said to have been his chief seat, as it certainly was that of his posterity. William de Berners, in 1093, witnesses Robert Fitz Hugh's charter to Chester Abbey; and two of the name are entered in the *Liber Niger*: Ralph de Bernières, holding six knight's fees; and Richard de Bernières, seven. Robert de Berners, 6 Ric. I. "gave a Fine of 200 Marks for obtaining the King's Favour, and restitution of his Lands." *Dugdale.* Ralph, in 1264, took part with the rebellious barons; but must, likewise have been reinstated and forgiven, if, as is believed, he was the same Ralph who served as Sheriff of Berkshire twenty years afterwards. He died in 1297, possessed of Islington in Middlesex, West Horsley in Surrey (the inheritance of his wife Christian), Icklingham in Sussex, and the old Domesday manor, now Berners-Berwick in Essex. His son Edmond, then serving in the wars of Gascony, was grandfather of Sir James de Berners, beheaded in 1388. He had been one of the detested favourites of Richard II., "who, in that King's Reign, when the great Lords were prevalent, amongst others (then accounted Enemies to the publick) was arrested of Treason, and committed to Prison: Where, being brought to judgment, in the ensuing Parliament, he underwent the sentence of death, as a Traitor, and suffered accordingly.

Richard his son and heir. Which Richard (residing ... Surr.) had the reputation of a Baron of this Realm; ... Creation or Summons to Parliament (that I could ever see) ... —*Ibid.* It was the second husband of his daughter and ... Sir John Bourchier, K.G., who received summons to ... Berners in 1454.

... fourth son of William, Earl of Eu, trimmed his course, like ..., according to the exigency of the times, and was first a ... a Yorkist, in the Wars of the Roses. Henry VI. granted ... Edward IV. appointed him Constable of the castle, and ... and forest, of Windsor. His successor was a grandson of ... enjoyed "the rare felicity of continuing in favour with ... fifteen years," and was Chancellor of the King's Exchequer ... Calais and the Marches, with munificent grants of land. He ... and literary work, and is best known for his excellent ..., undertaken at the King's desire, though he was the ..., such as 'The Hystorye of the most noble and valyaunt ... lytell Brytayne': 'The ancient, honorable, famous, and ... of Huon of Bourdeux, enterlaced with the Love of many ... he was sent on a mission to Spain, and his biographer ... with a rough rejoinder he made to the French Ambassador ... joined in the diversions of the Spanish Court: and "On ... the journeyage, the king, with XXIII with him, well apparelled ... of gould, and gouldsmythe worke, on horsback in the said ... (Zaragoza) ranne and caste canes after the countrey maner, ... did very well and was much praysed; a fresh sight for once ... and afterward, nothing. As soone as the cane is caste, they ... the Ambassador sayd, that it was a good game to teche ... Berners answered, *that the frenchmen learned it well besides ... of Sparres.* The same day at afternoon, in the said ... was bull-baiting, &c." (Letter from the Ambassadors to

... in 1532, leaving no legitimate male heir, though he had ... that bore his name. His wife, Lady Katherine Howard ... Duchess of Norfolk," slain at Bosworth), brought him two ... wife of Alexander Unton, who had no children, and died ..., married to Edmund Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk, ... But there was little or nothing to inherit. "The laste ... tells us, "solde almost the substance of al his Landes": ... debt.

... that Joan ever bore the title of Baroness Berners: but in ... after her father's death—his barony was called out of

abeyance in favour of one of her descendants, Robert Wilson, whose great niece and heiress married Sir Henry Tyrwhitt.

Morant speaks of another branch of this house, seated at Amberdon in the parish of Depden, Essex, whose pedigree could be traced up to the Hugh de Bernières of Domesday. His son Ralph "came into the great estate of Payne Burnell by marrying Nesta, his sister and heir": and their descendants retained it till the time of Henry VI. Nicholas Berners, of Ambredon Hall, was the last, and died in 1441, leaving an only child, Catherine, the wife of Sir William Fynderne. The name, in its abbreviated form of Bernes or Barnes, is retained by their manor of Matching-Barnes.

The identity of Dame Julyans Berners, authoress of the 'Treatyse on Fysshynge with an Angle,' has never been established. Some have called her the daughter of the Sir James who was executed in 1388; but the probable date of her book is about a century later; and from her title of Dame, she must have been a wife rather than a daughter. In these popularity-hunting days, it is refreshing to note how solicitous she is that her treatise should not be indiscriminately read,* and fall into unworthy hands, being intended only for true sportsmen. Her style is charmingly simple and natural, and the wholesome advice she gives her readers proves her to have been a worthy and God-fearing woman. She enjoins the angler to use "generous and noble conduct": not to fish in any poor man's special water: not to break any man's gins, wears, or hedges, or leave open his gates; not to act in a covetous and mercenary spirit for the sake of gain, but to use the sport principally for his solace, for the health of his body, and specially for his "poor soule": and pursue it as much as possible alone, that he may serve God devoutly, saying his accustomed prayer, and thus escape many vices and temptations, and "have the blessynge of God and Saynt Petyr, whyche he them grannte that wyth his precyous bloode us boughte."

A treatise on Hunting, included in the same *Booke of Saint Albans*, is conjectured to be hers also.

Braibuf: from the castle of Brébeuf in Normandy; "not the name of a fief, but simply of the locality."—*Sir Francis Palgrave.* No trace of this castle now remains. It stood near Condé-sur-Vire, in the district of Torigny, and a considerable domain was formerly attached to it, of which the only remnant, the Great Park and Little Park of Brébeuf, were sold about one hundred years ago by one of the last Seigneurs of the name. Nicholas de Braiboef is cited

* "And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondes of eche ydle persone whyche wold desire it yf it were enpryntyd allone by it self and put in a lytyll plaunflet, therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the entent that the forsayd ydle persones whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane utterly dystroye it."

[illegible] belonging to the Viscountcy of Bayeux in 1172; and Jean de [illegible] *malz-levés* from Henry V. in 1419. The translator of [illegible]—better known from Boileau's satires than from his own [illegible] to this family.—*M. de Gerville.* Their coat of arms sounds [illegible] *d'argent au bœuf furieux de sable accorné et ongié d'or.*

Braibeuf is entered on the Dives Roll, and appears in Domesday [illegible]bourne, holding Otringeberge (now Watringbury) in Kent under [illegible]. He must be the same Hugo de Braybeof that witnesses Ivo Tailboy's [illegible] Abbey (Mon. Angl.); and in the next century we find the [illegible]shire. "Radulf de Braiboef debet servicium three militum [illegible] Romare in Co. Lincoln."—*Liber Niger.* Ralph de Braibuef [illegible]) is mentioned in the Great Pipe Roll of 1189–90, and "Rad' [illegible] de Claxby," in the time of Edward I. was a benefactor to Newsom [illegible] *Hundredorum.* Claxby is four miles from Alford.

[illegible] the family was seated in Hampshire as early as the twelfth [illegible] of some note in the county." William de Braibof is mentioned [illegible]–1198 (Rotuli Curiæ Regis): and another William, in 1272, [illegible] of Porchester Castle, and was Sheriff of Hants in 1279 and [illegible]wood Park owes its origin to him; for in the first year of his [illegible] obtained the King's license to impark "his wood of Hagwood with [illegible] at that time formed part of the forest of Eversley. In the [illegible] he was summoned, with some others, to "show his title to free [illegible], the hare, and the fox, within the hundred of Basingstoke, and [illegible] satisfaction of the jury that his ancestors had enjoyed the right [illegible] that is to say, from the time of Richard I."—*Woodward's* [illegible] He died in 1284, seized of Cranborne, Freshwater in the Isle of [illegible] of Liksutt, Eastrop, &c. His son was probably the William de [illegible]bery in Wiltshire, who held Crofton (East Grafton?) in that [illegible]; and another of his descendants, Hugh, was the owner of [illegible] of the same century. This must have been the same Sir [illegible] of the house, whose daughter married Sir Hugh Camoys, and [illegible], Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir John Hamelin.—[illegible].

[illegible]lyes him Sir Hugh Brebeuf of Surrey, where he undoubtedly had [illegible]beuf's manor retains his name. It was acquired in 1231 by [illegible], whose posterity held it for more than one hundred and [illegible] Andrew de Brabeuf died in 1362, leaving Agnes his heiress, [illegible] Robert Danhurst, and secondly to Robert Loxley.

[illegible]William Brant held in Fincham, Norfolk, of Earl Warren [illegible] according to the *Testa di Nevill*, Robert Brant possessed [illegible] county in the thirteenth century. Robert Bronde, Prior of [illegible], if not rebuilt, the chancel of his church, bore *Gules*, a

cat of mountain (or ounce) *Argent*, spotted *Sable*, "Sir Bertram Brandes," is mentioned by Robert of Gloucester among the Crusaders who were at the siege of Jaffa with Richard Cœur de Lion.

"King Richard the First with good intent
To that city of Jaffa went;
On morrow he sent after Robert Sakevile
And Sire William de Waterville,
Sire Hubert and Sire Robert de Turnham,
Sire Bertram Braundes and John de St. John.
Goth he sent to the Soudan,
And Sey myselfe a yen thrifty man
In the felde y wolde with him fighte
For to doe yeme Godes rights; &c."

A knight of this name fell at Bosworth Field, "Sir William Brand was one of those who died; King Henry's standard he bevyed on hye, and vaunted it, tyll with deathe's dent he was stryken downe."

This name (supposed to be of Danish origin) is borne by a Hertfordshire family that acquired the barony of Dacre towards the close of the last century. Gertrude Trevor, who succeeded her brother, the nineteenth Lord, as Baroness Dacre in 1794, had married in 1771 Thomas Brand, of the Hoo. Her youngest grandson, Henry, was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1828 to 1857, and received in the latter year the title of Viscount Hampden.

Bronce: or Bruis (Leland preserves the original spelling): from the castle of Brus or Bruis (now called Brix), near Cherbourg. The ruins of an extensive fortress built there in the eleventh century by Adam de Brus, and called after him Château d'Adam, yet remain. Robert de Brus was at the battle of Hastings, and held a great barony of ninety-four manors in Yorkshire (Domesday), where he built Skelton Castle. Either he or his son of the same name (from the dates probably the son, as it is scarcely likely that the elder Robert should have outlived the Conquest for seventy-five years) married Agnes, daughter of Fulk de Paganell, who brought him as her dowry Hart and Hartness, in the Bishopric of Durham, "the maritime key of the Palatinate." How he acquired Annandale and his great Scottish estates is not so clear. Some say they were a grant from David I., having from his youth been "a friend and familiar of the King of Scots" at the court of his brother-in-law Henry I.; others believe that his second wife was Agnes of Annan, a Scottish heiress. It was probably both as an old acquaintance and liegeman that he was sent to offer terms of peace to the Scottish king on his invasion of England in 1138, and it is curious to note, that he was associated in this embassy with Bernard de Baliol. On the king's refusal, these two barons, whose descendants were destined to be such deadly rivals, fought side by side at the Battle of the Standard, and were also soon after ranged under the same banners as partisans of the Scotch

died in 1141, and was buried in the Abbey he had founded at Guisborough, leaving by his first wife two sons; Adam, founder of Gisburn, who was with his father at Cowton Moor; and Robert, who sat on the throne of Scotland.

The barony of Skelton ended in the fifth generation with Peter de Brus, who died at Scarborough Castle, who died in 1271. His four sisters divided the property; and the extent of his territory may be estimated from the share which fell to them. That of Laderina, the youngest, is not specified; but Agnes, married to William de Fauconberg, had Skelton Castle and Lythe; Isabel, married to Marmaduke Thweng, had Danby with its chase and forests, and the whole forest of Vaux; while Margaret brought to her husband Ros the entire barony of Kendal.

Robert Bruce, the younger son, received Annandale as his appanage, and became a nobleman of the Crown of Scotland, he was taken prisoner in fair fight by his father, who sent him to the English monarch: and he, struck with the extraordinary situation of the parties, and pleased with the generosity of the father, placed his captive once more at the disposal of his own parent. This has yet a sequel: the young Lord of Annandale, amongst his numerous, complained that his valley of Annan afforded no room for his father, to compensate for the privation, gave him the whole district of Hart and Hartness."—*Surtees*. It was the great Robert Bruce that made the famous alliance with the blood royal of Scotland through his wife Isabel, one of the co-heiresses of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the *Lion*: and in her right their son assumed this hereditary name, formed one of the crowd of competitors for the throne that appeared on the death of the Maid of Norway and had been one of the fifteen Regents of Scotland in 1255, a determined adherent of Henry III. throughout the Barons' War, having been taken while commanding the Scottish contingent with Baliol and Comyn at the battle of Lewes. When Edward I., the appointed umpire, decided in favour of Baliol's claim to the throne, he appears to have at once accepted the decision and acknowledged the new king. The next Robert, who was several times summoned to parliament by Edward I., went with him in his earlier days to the Holy Land, and on his return chanced to meet the young Countess of Carrick (whose husband Neil killed in the Crusades), hunting in the woods near her castle of Turnberry, and she, seeing this "gallant young knight, handsome and noble, who had come back from the Holy Land with Prince Edward, fell in love with the gallant knight, and invited him to be her guest. He was unwilling to accept, but turned his bridle reins "with a gentle violence," led him to her castle, and in a few days became his wife. From that time he was Earl of Carrick in her right, till the death of the Countess, when he passed on the earldom to his son. Like his father, he acknowledged the title of Baliol, and

remained through life the staunch liegeman of England. He even forfeited his Scottish estates by attending the King in the invasion of Scotland that followed Baliol's renunciation of allegiance in 1298, having had, it is said, some hopes held out to him of receiving the Scottish crown. But "when the prize was won, and Bruce reminded the King of his promise, the stern monarch turned round upon him, "Ne avons nous autres choses à faire que à voz reaumes gagner?"

His son was of different metal. It is true that he, too, began by twice taking the oath of fealty to England; but he speedily stood forth as the chosen champion who was to achieve the independence of Scotland; and the heroic and romantic story of Robert the Bruce, crowned King at Scone in 1306, yet long a hunted fugitive in his own dominions, maintaining the stubborn and desperate struggle that closed with the glories of Bannockburn, stirs the heart of every Scotsman, and cannot need to be recalled here. He was twice married. His first wife, Isabel of Mar, brought him only a daughter named Marjory, by the second, Elizabeth de Burgh (the "proud English wife," who despised the homely Scottish court, and taunted him with being but "a summer's king"), he had one son, who succeeded him on the throne as David II., and whose marriage he had the triumph to "contract, *en plein souverain*, with the daughter of that English Edward who had so lately trampled the crown of Scotland in the dust."—*Surtees.* But Joan Plantagenet brought David no children. Nor did any of the Bruce's brothers leave any posterity. Edward, the second, was crowned King of Ireland in 1316, and killed at the battle of Dundalk two years afterwards; and the three others, Thomas, Alexander, and Nigel, all fell into the hands of the English, and were mercilessly put to death as traitors. One cousin remained—Sir John Bruce, the son of his uncle Sir Bernard, who was seated at Exton in Rutlandshire: but he, too, left no heir save a daughter: and thus the royal male line of Bruce came to an early end. It was King Robert's eldest daughter, Princess Marjory, the wife of the Lord High Steward of Scotland, who eventually transmitted the crown to her son Robert II., and was the ancestress of the long line of Stuart kings, of whom one was destined to unite under his sceptre the rival kingdoms so long and so bitterly divided.

"A French queen shall bear the son,
Shall rule all Britain to the sea,
He of the Bruce's blood shall come,
As near as of the ninth degree."
—*Thomas the Rhymer.*

There were two other co-heiresses, the half-sisters of Marjory, born of her father's second marriage: first, the Princess Margaret, Countess of Sutherland, now represented by the Duke of Sutherland; next the Princess Maud, married to Thomas de Izac, from whom descended the Stuarts of Rossythe in Fife, and New Halls in West Lothian.

families that bear this proud name descend from a distant kinsmake of Robert the Bruce, to whom David II. granted the manor of Clackmannan, with some other manors, in 1359, by a which he designates him as *Dilecto et fideli consanguineo suo Roberto de* ; what period these cousins had branched off from the parent stock is ; but it cannot have been less than 140 years before that date, as made no claim to the succession, and did not therefore descend , who married the Scottish princess Isabel, and succeeded his Lord of Annandale in 1215. This Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan numerous posterity. From him came the Bruces of Kennet, repre- Lord Balfour of Burleigh; the Bruces of Blair Hall, whose chief is the ; the Bruces of Airth, the Bruces of Stenhouse, &c. Their detailed given in Drummond's 'Noble British Families.'

Lord Elgin was the second son of Edward Bruce, created in 1603 of Kinloss, and succeeded his elder brother (killed in a duel by Sir in the barony in 1613; ten years later he received his in 1641 an English peerage with the title of Lord Bruce of His son was made Earl of Aylesbury in 1664, but both these English expired on the death of Charles, third Earl of Aylesbury, and fourth in 1774. This Earl Charles, having early lost his only son, a fresh patent of his barony with remainder to his adopted heir, Thomas (the youngest son of his sister Elizabeth, Countess of Cardigan), who succeeded him as Lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire, was Earl of Aylesbury, and was the father of the first Marquess of

Scottish honours passed to his heirs-general, the Bruces of Carnock, since 1647 Earls of Kincardine; and thus Charles Bruce, who his namesake exactly a hundred years afterwards as fifth Earl of Elgin, the ninth Earl of Kincardine, and united the two Scottish titles by his descendants.

is still represented in France. "A branch of the Barons of Bruce Normandy, and had a seat in the Exchequer, and the arms they the arms of Bruce of Annandale."—*Sir F. Palgrave.*

"They who assumed the surname of Burgh, or Burke, are descended Fitz-Adelm, steward of Henry II., and Governor of Wexford in *Hiberniæ Expugnatore Brydges.* This refers to the existing family, whose pedigree, giving them "an Imperial Carlovingian descent in the male more dignified origin than the houses of Bourbon, Hanover, Saxony, dates only from about the middle of the last century, when it first time in an Irish peerage, and is utterly ignored by Dugdale authorities. "Burgh" must here stand for Serlo de Burgh, a baron in the time of the Conqueror, who built Knaresborough

Castle, and appears to have taken his name from the manor of Burgh,* in Yorkshire. He left no son, and was succeeded by his nephew Eustace FitzJohn, who married two of the greatest heiresses in England, and founded the illustrious houses of De Vesci and De Lacy. (See *Vesey* and *Lacy*.)

Bussby, or Bussy, as Leland gives it, from Buci, in Normandy. Robert de Buci held a great barony in Northamptonshire and Leicestershire in 1086 (Domesday): but left no heir save a daughter, married to Ralph Basset, Justiciary of England under Henry I. (Mon. ii. 190). Collateral branches were not, however, wanting; for, in the same reign, William Jordan, and Roger de Bussy witness Walter Espec's foundation charter to Kirkham Priory. William was Espec's brother-in-law, the husband of Hawise, the eldest of the three sisters who became his co-heiresses; and their son, Jordan de Bussi, is mentioned in the time of Stephen, when he held his uncle Walter Espec's castle of Werke, "and gallantly repulsed the attack of William Fitz Duncan, King of Scots." Of his descendants I am unable to find any account, except that they held of Mowbray in the thirteenth century.—*The Norman People.* Dugdale mentions Roesia, daughter of Ralph FitzGilbert, and widow of William de Bussi, who re-married John de Builli, temp. King John. Another William de Bussy occurs in Yorkshire about the year 1272.—*Rotul. Hundred.*

The first Jordan de Bussy, called, in the pedigree, the son of Lambert, founded a great Lincolnshire house, that lasted till the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. There exists no county history to blazon their deeds of arms or count up their forfeitures: we are not informed on which side they fought during the Barons' War, or whether they wore the colours of York or Lancaster. They intermarried with the Paynells; with the heiress of Nevill of Scotton; and with a co-heir of John de Dive, whose mother was an Amundeville; but of the long line of knights one only stands out with any degree of individuality—Sir John, third of the name. He it was, who in the Parliament called together in September 1397—a parliament "packed with royal partizans"—stood up in his place to impeach one of the King's principal opponents. "Sir John Bussby accused Thomas de Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, of three-fold treason. To wit, I., granting the government of the realm, when he was Chancellor, to Thomas, Duke of Gloucester: II. under pretence of that commission, usurping Royal authority. By which usurpation, III. Sir Simon Burley and Sir James Barnes were traitorously murdered and put to death. Of which things," said Bussby, "your Commons demand judgement, worthy of so high treason, to be terribly pronounced by you; and because the Archbishop is a man of great consanguinite, affinitie, power, and most politike wit, and cruell nature, traytors he may be put into safe custodie, until the first execution of his judgement."

* "Serlo had his name evidently from Aldburgh, then simply 'Burg,' as in Domesday Book; whereas it was his contemporary Robert de 'Burch,' of Burgh, in Yorkshire, who was ancestor of Hubert and the Irish Burkes."—*A. S. Ellis.*

accordingly banished the realm, but when, two years returned in triumph with the new King, Henry of Lancaster, he [illegible] his former accuser in the Commons, and Sir John Bussy's [illegible] block.

[illegible] said that an English family takes rank according to the number [illegible] that have been put to death for high treason: and it is not [illegible] that Leland, about a century and a half later, speaking with [illegible] of this Sir John.

[illegible] commonly cauilid Bussyes cam with the Conquerour owt [illegible]

[illegible] that was so greate in King Richard the 2. Dayes, and was behedid [illegible] and his principal Howse and Manor Place at Hougheham a 3: [illegible] Courteham.

[illegible] Wife that was behedid at Brightstow lyth at Howhcham, and [illegible] Bussyes in the same Parochie Chirche.

[illegible] now alive is the v. or vi. in Descent from great Bussey that was [illegible] in the last Heir Male of this Howse.

[illegible]ussey's Doughter and Heire is maried on the Sunne and Heire of [illegible] in Northamptonshir."

[illegible]'s husband was the uncle of the first Earl of Cardigan, Sir [illegible]ell of Dean, esteemed by Camden "an excellent improver and [illegible] of knowne antiquity." Agnes Bussy brought him Thisselton in [illegible], and her paternal seat of Hougham, both of which, according to [illegible] entailed in the family, though she died issueless." By another and [illegible] account, Hougham passed to her father's sister Joan, the wife of [illegible], of Kirton in Holland.

[illegible] Bussys of Haydor, near Sleaford, had branched off from [illegible] three generations before, and died out about the beginning of [illegible] century. There was also a yeoman family of this name [illegible]ynton, near Boston, in the preceding century, "but there is no [illegible] shew their connexion with the great house of Hougham and [illegible]."

[illegible]ford, in Sussex, belonged to the De Bucis, who held it from the [illegible] thirteenth century, "and gave their name as a suffix, which has been [illegible] corrupted *by use*."—*Lower's Sussex.* "Dom. Hugh de Buscy" occurs [illegible] Rolls of 1272 as a landowner in Northumberland, Norfolk, [illegible]olk and Sussex; and may have been the father of Hugh de Bowcy, [illegible]ex and Sussex in 1340, whose co-heirs were two daughters—Sybil, [illegible] John de Isleben; and Joan, married to Sir William de Fyfhide. [illegible] and Sybil renounced, in favour of Sir William and Joan, their [illegible] of 'the cost of arms, crest, and helmet' belonging to the late [illegible] a singular, though not unique, instance of this practice in heraldry

during the Middle Ages."—*Ibid.* In 1300, Sir Hugh de Busseye, of Lincoln, bore *Argent*, three bars *Sable.*

Banet, or Bavet, for Bavent, with which it corresponds in Leland's list. The name is so spelt in the *Liber Niger*, where Picot de Bavet is entered as holding one knight's fee in Norfolk of William de Albini. It was derived from Bavent, lying on the Dive, a little south of Varaville, in Normandy. "De Baudre de Bavent" was represented at the great Assembly of Norman nobles in 1789; and belonged to the Baillifry of Bayeux.

Another Norfolk mesne-lord appears in the *Liber Niger*, Hubert de Baduent, an undertenant of the Honour of Rie. From him descended Adam de Bavent, who in the following century obtained through his wife a share of the estate of William de Wiston in Sussex, and was the father of another Adam, married to Alice de Scudamore. The latter had died before 1292, when the wardship of his son Roger was in dispute between the King and William de Say; and the contest was revived fourteen years afterwards by William's son Geoffrey; the young heir being then still under age.

Roger de Bavent came from Sussex to the coronation of Edward II. (Palgrave's Parl. Writs): and was afterwards summoned to Parliament with tolerable regularity from 1313 till 1321, when, as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, the whole of his possessions were seized by the Crown. He recovered them at the general restoration of forfeitures on the accession of Edward III., and added to them an estate in Wiltshire; for in 1327 "he was found to be one of the heirs of John Lord Gifford of Brimsfield, viz: son of Alice (wife of Adam de Bavent), daughter of Peter Scudamore, son of Maud (wife of Godfrey Scudamore), one of the aunts of John the last Lord Gifford of Brimsfield." Two of these manors, Norton-Bavent, and Fifield-Bavent, still bear his name. He had the privilege of a weekly market and yearly fair at Marom in Lincolnshire, and Shipborne in Kent (the latter granted to his father in 1283), where Wrotham was held of him by the Colepepers.—v. *Hasted's Kent.* His successor, Roger II., made over to the King, in 1344, the whole of his estates in Wales, Dorset, Wilts, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, with the reversion of a manor in Suffolk, and "all the other lands and tenements in England and Wales, which he then held in demesne, or which might come to him by right of inheritance, with the exception only of the manors of Chiltington and Sloghtree in the county of Sussex." This was merely to constitute the King his heir; for he soon after received a fresh grant of the lands for life. He died in 1355, leaving a son John, who (according to Dallaway) only survived him three years, and having no posterity, Eleanor his daughter, the wife of William de Braose, was her brother's heir. "From this Eleanor descended Beatrix de Braose (daughter of Peter, son of John, son of the said Eleanor) who, by death of her brother Sir John Braose, without issue, became heir of this line. She married Sir Hugh Shirley, who was Master of the Hounds to King Henry IV., and was slain, fighting on his part, at the battle of Shrewsbury.

Marquess Townshend (1808) is her heir and representative."—*Additions to Dugdale's Baronage.*

...tion account, given by Banks, and followed by DuKaway in his ... *Baronia*; but Dugdale substitutes for Roger II. Thomas de Bavent, ... obtained a licence for a weekly market at Eston-Bavent, in Suffolk. ... succeeded by his son Peter, who died in 1370, leaving Eleanor and ... daughters and heirs.

... adds yet another pedigree, which apparently belongs to a different line ... commencing with William Bavent of Bilsby (one of the *Lincolnshire* ... which Roger L had free warren), obt. 1252. Of him, in the fourth ... came Peter Bavent, the last heir male, and the father of two ... Alianor, married to Marmaduke Lumley; and Elizabeth, married to ... Chamberlain of Edlington.

... several pedigrees of this family are so variant from each other, that to ... reconcile them with the records would be an almost indefinite ... for any one who, in the character of heir-general, may conceive a ... claim to be derivable under, and by virtue of the writs of summons ... —*Banks.*

... the name did not expire with the barony, for we find two Bavents ... and John—among the esquires who were present at Agincourt in Lord ... train.

... "This family came to England with William Malet; and ... Blondel in 1265 held three knight's fees of the Honour of the Malets at ... Aigre]: and Robert de Crek held two more fees from Blondel. In ... Blondy was seated before 1250 (Eyton). Sir Robert Blundell witnessed ... of Abbotsbury Abbey there (Mon. i. 606)."—*The Norman People.* In ... "the Blundells, from the time of the Conquest, are said to have ... the Blundell. William Blundell had a seat here in the reign of ... from him it descended to John Blundell, the plaintiff against John ... and Katherina his wife at Westminster in 49 Ed. III. for the ... Ince juxta Sefton . . . . which the same John and Katherina ... quit-claimed to him and his heirs for ever, in consideration of ... of silver. The pedigrees of this family are very obscure, and cer... very accurate, for none of them notices this John, so incontestably ... instrument to have held Ince in the reign of Ed. III. In the ... Blundell of Crosby, Alice, daughter of Nicholas Blundell, 4 Ed. III., ... Henry, living 26 Henry VI., is stated to be the first wife of —— ... Ince. As there is an interval of a century and a half between ... Henry, it is not improbable" (the gentle irony of this is delightful) ... pedigree is also erroneous; but this is the first mention of the ... the family papers. After this nothing is certain until the time of ... who died 1763, and was succeeded in Lydiate and Lostock by

Henry Blundell, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mostyn, of Talacre in Flintshire, and died in 1810, aged eighty-six. His representative is Charles Blundell, Esq., owner of the greater part of the township, but the manorial rights are claimed by him and the Earl of Sefton."—*Baine's Lancashire.* Charles Blundell died s. p. in 1838. The Crosby line ended with Nicholas Blundell in 1737; and in 1772 the son of his second daughter, Frances Pippard, assumed the name and arms of Blundell, and is still represented. The grandfather of the last male heir, William Blundell of Crosby, was a captain of dragoons under Sir Thomas Tildesley, in the Royalist army of 1642, and had his thigh shattered by a musket shot at the assault on Lancaster. "My equipage for the war," he says in one of his letters, "was far above my fortune. But in the first day of my services, before I had mustered the 100 dragoons which I was, by commission, raising, I lost the use of my limbs by a shot, and could never recover them since." The 'Note Book' of this gallant Cavalier, published in 1880, shows him to have been a man of sense and wit, a strict Catholic, and honourable, true and loyal to the core. He lost his father when he was eleven years old, and his grandfather, anxious to re-settle the estate during his own lifetime (for two-thirds of the landed property of recusants then lay absolutely at the mercy of the Crown), married him at fifteen to a daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Northumberland. "You will remember," he writes in after years to his mother-in-law, "what a pretty, straight young thing, all dashing in scarlet, I came to Haggerston." Anne Haggerston proved an exemplary wife. "And now," he says in another letter, "when I speak of your ark, I must here acknowledge that the dove which was sent from thence, some 30 years ago, hath saved from sinking our little cock-boat at Crosby* in many a storm." His troubles commenced betimes; for he was barely twenty-two when he became a cripple for life, nicknamed Halt-Will by his tenants; and upon this first misfortune followed the plunder of almost all his goods, and the sequestration of his lands, which continued for ten long years. "Thus," says he, "I was in the prime of my youth confined to my plundered bare walls and a pair of crutches;" but it was, he adds emphatically, "for the noblest cause in the world." He was four times imprisoned during the Commonwealth; once for ten weeks in "a loathsome prison" at Liverpool; and twice paid ransom, till at length he never ventured near his own home, from the fear of being again apprehended. Crosby was left in charge of his wife and sister; and so exposed were these poor women "while the war lasted, to domiciliary visits, in which the soldiers carried off anything they could lay their hands on, that they were obliged to bury their bread from meal to meal." At length, in 1653, he obtained leave

* "It is very well known" (he says elsewhere) "that y^e^ small township above said was many years remarked for these things,—

"'That it had not a beggar:
That it had not an ale-house:
That it had not a Protestant in it.'"

[illegible] estate, that is, to re-purchase his own life interest in it with [illegible] from his friends; and in addition found himself saddled with [illegible] due to the Crown (arising from frequent grants for recusancy), [illegible] dated back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were detailed in [illegible] roll twenty feet long—that is still shown at Crosby. The [illegible] brought him no compensation; and he in fact remained, on account [illegible], constantly more or less under suspicion, and sometimes under [illegible] to the end of his life. He writes in 1679, "I was troubled a little [illegible] since to see my trusty old sword taken from me (w^ch had been my [illegible] where I lost my limbs, my lands, my liberty for acting against the [illegible] King's behalf) by an officer appointed for y^t purpose, who in that [illegible] had been a captain against the King." He underwent his fifth [illegible] imprisonment in 1689, and died in 1698, an old man fast approaching [illegible]. It is remarkable that though he loved books, and was himself an author, [illegible] for poetry, he appears never to have read Shakespeare, and only [illegible] disliked) the prose writings of Milton.

[illegible] Blundells settled in Bedfordshire, where the name is found in a [illegible] principal gentry of the county in the time of Henry VI. Fuller, in [illegible] catalogue from an ancient record, says, "Hungry Time has made a [illegible] on this catalogue of gentry, and hath left but a little morsel, for [illegible]; so few of these are found extant in this shire, and fewer [illegible] genteel equipage; among whom I must not forget the family of the [illegible] of Sir Edward Blundell behaved himself right valiantly in the [illegible] expedition to the isle of Roe." This was the expedition to the isle of [illegible] the Duke of Buckingham. The family thence migrated to Ireland. [illegible] and heir of Sir George Blundell, of Cardington, Bedfordshire, [illegible] Irish Secretary in 1619, created a baronet in 1620, and had a [illegible] in the Queen's County, to which he gave his own name. Sir [illegible] great grandson, was raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1720 as [illegible]bury and Viscount Blundell, but left no surviving son to inherit [illegible] his death in 1756. One of his daughters was the grandmother [illegible] Sandys, who became the wife of the second Marquess of [illegible]

[illegible] the old name is affixed not only to Ince-Blundell, but to [illegible], near Liverpool.

[illegible] Brito, or Le Breton. No less than nine of this name appear in [illegible]; all of them probably Breton knights that had followed the [illegible]-le-Roux or his kinsmen. Alured Brito held of the King a [illegible]-two lordships in Devonshire: Gozelin another in Bucks, Glou-[illegible]shire; Oger one in Leicester and Lincoln; Rainald one in [illegible] one in Essex and Norfolk; Waldeve one in Lincoln and Cheshire; [illegible] Brito one in Bucks and Leicestershire. Two others,

Roger and William, were mesne-lords in Somerset and Huntingdon. It would seem an endless—not to say a hopeless—task to disentangle the genealogies of all these various adventurers from Brittany; the more so as many of them probably assumed the name of their manors. This was the case with Richard Brito's descendants in Nottinghamshire. Annesley, part of the great fee held by Ralph FitzHerbert at the time of Domesday, was held under him by "one Richard, who probably was father or ancestor of Ralph called Brito, who, together with his son Reginald de Anesleia, gave the church of Felley to the Priory of St. Cuthbert de Radford, near Worksop, in the year 1158."—*Thoroton's Notts.* From him descended Francis Annesley, first Viscount Valentia, temp. James I., and the Earls of Anglesey, Mountmorris, and Annesley. Maigno Brito, the Buckinghamshire baron, was the ancestor of the Wolvertons of Stoke-Hamond (one of his manors mentioned in Domesday), where they continued for a considerable time.—*Lysons.*

Banks enumerates several "persons of great eminence" bearing this name among his *Baronet Pretermissi*. Amongst them are Randolph Briton, of Northamptonshire, Chancellor to Henry III., as well as to his Queen, who died of apoplexy about 1247; John Briton, Bishop of Hereford, one of the King's Justices in the same reign; another John, seated in Norfolk, who affixed his name to Edward I.'s memorable letter to the Pope as *Johannes le Briton, Dominus de Speorle;* and William Breton, whose identity has never been satisfactorily established, who had a writ of military summons to attend the King at Newcastle in 1295.

Morant informs us that the surname of the "Tibell Brito" of Domesday was De Helion, and that he founded a flourishing and richly-endowed family in Essex, which gave the name to their seat of Bumsted-Helion. Their barony was, however, subjected by the Empress Maud to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford. The last heir-male, John Helion, whose mother, a very great heiress, had brought the estates of the Swinburnes and Bottetourts, died 28 Hen. VI. He had himself acquired Gosfield Hall through his wife, Alice Rolf; and the whole accumulated inheritance centred on his second daughter, Isabella Tyrell; the eldest, who had married Sir Thomas Montgomery, of Falkborn Hall, being childless.

Bluat, or Bloet; Bluett in Leland's list; from Briqueville-la-Blouette, in Normandy. This name was still represented there in the last century. "Blouet de Cahagnolles," belonging to the Bailiwick of Caen, sat in the great Assembly of the Norman nobles in 1789. Richard Blouet is on the Dives Roll; and Ralph Bloiet was an undertenant in Hampshire in 1086. He is mentioned in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* (Ib. i. 118) as a benefactor to Gloucester Abbey. Robert Blouet was Bishop of Winchester in the time of William the Conqueror. (Order. Vit. 763). The family long remained of eminence in the West of England; and Collins, misled by an Elizabethan herald, Hervey, Clarencieux-King-of-Arms in 1584 (the epoch of mendacious

genealogies), claims for their ancestor the title of Earl of Sarum or Salisbury. This is a purely gratuitous assumption, as there is no record of any prior grant of the Earldom that was bestowed by the Empress Maud on Patrick D'Evreux early in the twelfth century.

The son or grandson of this fabled Earl, Sir Roland Bluet, became Lord of Raglan in right of his wife Lucretia, and his posterity held the castle for several generations. William Bluett was summoned with other barons to march against the Welsh in 1256. Another descendant acquired Holcombe Rogus, Devonshire, by marriage with a co-heiress of Chiselden in the fifteenth century; and a third (the younger brother of a Sir Roger Bluett, who died in 1566), married a Cornish heiress, the daughter of Roger Colan, and "from him," says Gilbert, "all the Bluetts of Cornwall are since descended." There must, however, have been an earlier connection with the county, for I find John Bluett served as Sheriff 21 Henry VI. The direct line of the Devonshire branch ended in 1656 with another John Bluett, who is said to have owned one of the largest estates in the West, and left four daughters, married into the families of Jones, Wallop, Louthall, and Basset. They have been generally called his co-heiresses; but it is clear that Halcombe, at least, passed to a cousin of the same name, the son of his uncle Francis, who had been killed at the siege of Lyme in 1644. This cousin died s. p. in 1700, the last heir male of the elder line, and bequeathed his estate to the representative of the Cornish branch, Robert Bluett of Colan. Robert's son Buckland again proved childless, and "made a long but fruitless search to ascertain the existence of any male descendants of his family. One Roger Bluett (the son of Sir Roger's youngest son Nicholas) had five sons living at the time of the Visitation of 1620, but no trace could be found of this branch."—*Lysons*. At length, in default of evidence, he had to accept "the presumption that Peter Bluett, then of Falmouth, might be descended from one of the sons of a half-brother of Colan Bluett, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century," and left him Holcombe Court at his death in 1786. It is still held by his posterity.

I find mention of several other branches of this old house. There was one in Somersetshire, seated at Hinton Blewett, where they held one knight's fee of Le Despencer, and continued as late as 38 Henry VIII. (vide *Collinson*). In Hampshire, Ralph Bluet of Anne occurs during the fourteenth century.

In Leicestershire an earlier "Ralph Bloet was seized of the manor of Daglingworth, temp. Henry II.; which King had a natural son by the wife of Ralph. This son was named Morgan, and was elected Bishop of Durham, but was denied a dispensation by the Pope, as the canons require in case of bastardy, because he persisted to own himself the King's son, and not Bloet's, and so lost his bishopric."—*Nichol's Leicestershire*. His descendant Ralph, forfeited his estate for rebellion under Edward II.; but was restored on the accession of Edward III. Sir John, his son, left an heiress named Elizabeth,

married to James de Berkeley, who died 6 Henry IV. Daglingworth had been in the family for two hundred and fifty years.

Baious: Bayous in Duchesne's copy; for De Bayeux, from the town of that name. "Ranulph de Bayeux was one of the Proceres of Normandy, 1050, in rebellion against Duke William (Ord. Vitalis). His descendants were great barons in Lincoln. The name continued long as Bayouse, Beyouse, and at last Bews."—*The Norman People.* Dugdale commences their pedigree with Ranulph de Bayeux, who temp. Henry I. had great possessions in Lincolnshire "whereof five Knight's Fees were held of him by Peter de Gosla (alias Gousel) who, towards the latter end of that King's Reign founded the first Abbey of the Præmonstratensian Order in this Realm, called Newhus." Both he and his son Hugh were benefactors of this Abbey. The latter died in the early part of Richard Cœur de Lion's reign, when "Alianor his Widow gave a fine of c Marks, that she might, with the consent of her Friends, marry unto whom she liked best." John the next in succession, was the last of the family that held the barony, for though he had a brother named Stephen, his two daughters were his heirs, of whom one was granted in marriage by the King to Elyas de Rabayne. But "under colour of that Grant, this Elyas took the other Daughter, and carried her beyond Sea, to the intent that he might as well defraud the King of the Custody of the moiety of that Barony, as the other Coheir of her Inheritance. The King, therefore, sent his Precept to the Sheriffs of Somerset, Dorset, and Lincoln Shires" to seize the lands. How the matter ended does not clearly appear. Backwell-Bayouse, in Somersetshire, and Waybayouse (now Upway) in Dorsetshire, take their name from this family.

Browne: "a name, I suspect, of long subsequent date."—*Sir Egerton Brydges.* Undoubtedly so, in its present modernized guise; but as Le Brun or Brunnus, it frequently occurs in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of the twelfth century, and is several times written in Domesday. William le Brun held in Suffolk; and Bruno (perhaps the same) in Warwickshire: besides "Brun presbyter" in Oxfordshire. Yet it would be presumptuous to pronounce all the Brownes to be of Norman lineage,* for they are so preponderant, that in one single year (1838), 5585 births, marriages, and deaths, were registered among them: and twenty-one different families "have received from the Sovereign hereditary titles of nobility."—*Sir Bernard Burke.*

* One of the family, writing in the *Sussex Archæologia*, claims for it a far older and loftier origin. "The name," he says, "is now well understood to be taken from the name of an office or position of dignity, which in a Scandinavian form is known as *brân* or *bren*, and which was, with the numerous tribes of the N.W. of Europe, the title of chieftain or head of the clan." From this he derives Brandenburg (Brenniborg) and Brunswick (Braunschweig); reminding us incidentally of Brennus, and Brân, the father of Caractacus.

Of these, the most considerable—that of the Viscounts Montague—was an offset of the great Norman house of La Ferté, who held the barony of La Ferté (now La Ferté Fresnel) near Evreux. Hugh de la Ferté is mentioned by Wace at Hastings. Richard de la Ferté accompanied Robert of Normandy to Palestine in 1096, and his youngest son, Gamel, surnamed Le Brun (according to family tradition to distinguish him from a brother called Le Blond), settled in Cumberland, where he had baronial grants from Waldeve FitzGospatric, and his descendants long flourished, the name gradually changing to Broyne, Broun, or Browne. Anthony, a younger son of Robert le Broun, knight of the shire for Cumberland 1317–1339, settled in London, became a rich merchant, and was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II., as a reward for having lent the King a very large sum of money, and then generously cancelled the bond. He left two sons, Sir Robert and Sir Stephen, the latter of whom became Lord Mayor of London in 1439. The eldest, Sir Robert, of Beechworth, in Surrey, was the ancestor of the baronets of Beechworth, extinct in 1690; and of Anthony Browne, the fortunate cadet with whom the promotion of the family began. He was "Standard Bearer throughout the whole realm of England and elsewhere" under Henry VII.: Esquire of the Body to the King, Constable of Queenborough, and carried away one of the chief matrimonial prizes of the day, Lady Lucy Nevill, the fourth of the great Montague heiresses, and widow of Sir Thomas FitzWilliam.

Their son, a second Sir Anthony, was an able and astute courtier, who, throughout the reign of Henry VIII., stood high in the favour and confidence of his master, and served him faithfully and efficiently. "The times," says Lloyd, "were dark: his carriage so too: the waves were boisterous; but he, the solid rock, or the well-guided ship that could go with the tide." He was knighted at the siege of Morlaix in 1523; in 1525 appointed an Esquire of the King's Body; then Master of the Horse for life—"an eminent office" in those days—in 1539, and a Knight of the Garter in 1540. He attended the King to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where he had the credit of unhorsing the French King in a joust, and was his proxy at the marriage ceremony with Anne of Cleves.* At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, he received the splendid gift of Battle Abbey, once "the pledge and token of the royal crown," with the lion's share of its possessions. The story goes, that when he was holding his house-warming in the Abbot's Hall with great rejoicings and festivity, a monk suddenly made his

* There was a picture of him at Cowdray in his parti-coloured wedding suit, thus described by Horace Walpole: "He is in blue and white; only the right leg is entirely white, which was robed for the act of putting into bed with her. But when the King came to marry her, he only put his leg into bed to kick her out." Sir Anthony describes his first interview with the Royal bride in melancholy terms, saying "he was never more dismayed in all his life, lamenting in his heart, which altered his outward countenance, to see the lady so far and unlike what was reported."

appearance in the midst of the guests, strode up to the dais, and pronounced a solemn malediction upon the spoliator of the Church. He warned Sir Anthony that the curse would cleave to his remotest posterity, and foretold the special doom that was to be their temporal punishment. "By fire and water," he cried, "your line shall come to an end, and perish out of the land!" This prophecy sunk deep in the minds of men; for it was still well remembered and current in the county, when it came to pass after the lapse of two hundred and fifty years.

In 1542, another great estate accrued to him by the death of his half-brother, William FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton, from whom he inherited (with Easebourne Priory, Waverley Abbey, and some other Church lands), the beautiful domain of Cowdray in West Sussex, where a stately mansion had just been built. He had himself commenced a great manor-house at Battle, and when, in 1547, he was found to be one of the executors of Henry VIII.'s will, and the guardian of his two younger children, he added a wing for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth, who it was proposed should take up her abode with him. But he died, before it was completed, in the following year. He had married Alice, daughter of Sir John Gage; and when left a widower at the ripe age of sixty, obtained the hand of a beautiful and high-born girl of fifteen, Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald—Surrey's "fair Geraldine."

His eldest son (by his first wife) was created Viscount Montague by Queen Mary, on the occasion of her marriage with Philip of Spain. She further appointed him her Master of the Horse, and gave him the Garter in 1555. He was through life a zealous and uncompromising Roman Catholic, resolutely refusing to vote for the abolition of the Pope's supremacy at the accession of Elizabeth; yet, when the realm was threatened with invasion, and some of his co-religionists were having masses said for the success of the Armada, he was "the first that showed his bands to the Queen" at Tilbury. He was "very sickly and in age," but came ready to hazard his life, and all else he had to give, in her quarrel, bringing with him about two hundred horsemen, "led by his two sons, and with them a young child, very comely, seated on horseback, being the heir of his house, that is, the eldest son of his son and heir."

Three years later, during one of her summer progresses in Sussex, Elizabeth spent six days with him at Cowdray, and was magnificently entertained, with the usual pageants and compliments. There exists a long and detailed account of this Royal visit, where we find it noted that on Sunday morning three oxen and one hundred and forty geese were consumed at breakfast; and on the Thursday following the Queen dined at a table "48 yardes long, in the privie walks of the garden."

The good old Viscount died in the ensuing year, and was succeeded by the "comely child" his grandson, Anthony Mary, whom, Horace Walpole includes among his "Royal and Noble Authors," on the strength of a voluminous "Booke of Orders and Rules for the better Direction and Government of my Household

[illegible] compiled when he came of age. It furnishes a very [illegible] a nobleman's establishment in 1595. The number of [illegible]; thirty-seven "Principal Officers" are enumerated, many [illegible] under them; the first fourteen being "Gentlemen by [illegible] two "Gentlemen by Office," and the rest "Yeomen Officers." [illegible] list include other servants incidentally mentioned, such as [illegible], Housekeeper, Footemen, Caters (Caterers), Gentlemen's [illegible] of the Kytchen," &c. &c., besides "Gentlewomen," and the [illegible] complement of "Chambermaydes" and "Lawnderers." The [illegible] would not have disgraced the Court of Louis XIV. Lord [illegible] left the house without having one, at least, of the Gentlemen of [illegible] and several Yeomen of his Chamber and Gentlemen Waiters in [illegible] attendance" (if he rode out, the Gentleman of the Horse helped him [illegible] while the Yeoman of the Horse held his stirrup, and a footman [illegible] horse's head. When he and his wife took a journey, the entire [illegible] ordered by the Steward, rode in array before him, always bare-headed [illegible] through a town or village, followed by his "brethren, children, [illegible] with all the parade of a royal progress. He could not sit down to [illegible] minute and august ceremonial had been gone through, the [illegible] commencing with the cookery, for the Clerk of the Kitchen is [illegible] "none to stand unseemely with his back to my meate when it [illegible]." Even the dinner table was an object of reverence; the Yeomen [illegible] only approached it with three low obeisances, and kissed it [illegible] laying the cloth. The dinner and supper were brought in by [illegible] procession, heralded, on important occasions, by the Marshall [illegible] preceded by the Steward and Comptroller, bearing their white wands [illegible] passed up uncovered as they crossed the hall. The rest of the [illegible] their meals at six different tables, divided according to their rank [illegible] rigorous rule of precedence. Finally, at night, a Gentleman of [illegible] attended his Lord to his room, and tucked him up in bed.

[illegible] for Lord Montague, Guy Fawkes had twice been—though for a [illegible] a member of this over-grown household; and on the discovery [illegible] Plot, he was sent to the Tower as an accomplice. His father-[illegible], interceded in his behalf, and succeeded, it is said, in [illegible] sentence, though he was condemned to pay a fine of £4000; and [illegible] kept during the King's pleasure.

[illegible] further impoverished by his loyalty during the Civil War, when [illegible] sequestered, and Cowdray was garrisoned and somewhat misused [illegible]. He was obliged to dispark the Great Park at Battle, [illegible] again in want of ready money, pulled down the great [illegible] for the sake of the materials. The Abbey itself was disposed [illegible], who sold it in 1719 to Sir Thomas Webster. The

next Lord, who married a Methodist of Lady Huntingdon's sect, was the first of the family that seceded from the Church of Rome; and it was accordingly on his only son and heir that the monk's curse lighted. This eighth Viscount Montague was drowned in the Rhine in September 1793, when only twenty-four years of age. He was on a boating expedition with his friend Mr. Sedley Burdett, and made a fool-hardy attempt to shoot the falls of Laufenberg, in which they both lost their lives. They had been duly advised of the danger of the venture, and entreated not to risk it; but warning and persuasion were alike disregarded. At the last moment, as they were stepping into their boat, Lord Montague's servant clutched his collar, crying "My lord—my lord! the curse of water!" but he wrenched himself free, and sprang away out of reach. The boat capsized in the second wave of the Laufen, and the two gentlemen, with their dog, were seen swimming gallantly through the surges, till all disappeared in the vortex under the Oelberg. The Rhine is there one hundred feet deep, and though large rewards were more than once offered, the bodies could never be recovered.

The messenger that carried these heavy tidings to England crossed another hurrying out to inform the poor young Viscount of a dire calamity that had befallen him at home. On the night of September 24, 1793, Cowdray House was burnt to the ground. It was conjectured that some careless workmen had left a pan of smouldering charcoal behind in the great gallery; at all events the fire, however caused, spread so rapidly and devouringly that scarcely anything could be saved. Pictures, carvings, tapestries, frescoes, and furniture—the accumulated treasures of generations—all perished together in the flames, and the curse pronounced upon the sacreligious Sir Anthony was fulfilled to the very letter. By flood and by fire his house had been overthrown, and come to its appointed end. It is true that one heir male was left, a distant cousin, then an old bachelor, who bore the title for four years, but it expired at his death in 1797.

With the extinction of the family in the male line, it might have been supposed that the curse had done its work, and would thenceforward no longer rest on the doomed inheritance. But the saddest part of the tragedy is yet to be told.

Cowdray had passed to the only sister of the poor young man drowned at Laufenberg, Elizabeth Mary, married in 1794 to Stephen Poyntz of Midgeham in Berkshire, by whom she had a family of two sons and three daughters. In the summer of 1815, Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz were staying with their children at Bognor, and two Miss Parrys, the daughters of Admiral Parry, who were relations of hers, were on a visit to them. One fine, warm day, Mr. Poyntz proposed a boating excursion, and, with these ladies and his two sons, put out to sea in a little skiff, managed by a boatman and his boy. Mrs. Poyntz, who is said to have had a superstitious dread of going on the water, declined

[illegible] and, as the evening approached, was sitting at the window [illegible] their return home. They were close in shore, when a sudden [illegible] fell and upset the boat, and the wretched mother saw her two [illegible] literally before her eyes. For some time they clung to their [illegible] who had managed to lay hold of the capsized boat; but, whether [illegible] terrors, their strength failed them, and poor Mr. Poyntz, unable to [illegible] the agony of feeling one after the other let go, and drop back [illegible]. The two Miss Parrys and the sailor's lad were also drowned, but [illegible] was rescued by the boatman; and of the merry party that had set [illegible] that morning, they returned the sole survivors. This terrible event [illegible] put to the account of the accursed inheritance of Cowdray; and [illegible] truth, been evil auguries abroad long before it happened. Croker [illegible]: "When I visited the ruins of Cowdray twenty years ago, I was [illegible] addition to other stories*) that the curse of both fire and water [illegible] Cowdray, and the good folks of the neighbourhood did not scruple [illegible] that it would turn out a fatal inheritance. At that period, the [illegible], Mr. Poyntz, who had married Lord Montague's heiress, had [illegible] been destined to inherit Cowdray: but on July 7, 1815, these [illegible], boating off Bognor with their father, on a very fine day, the [illegible] accountably upset, the two youths perished, and thus were once more [illegible] foreboding of superstition."

[illegible] daughters, thus become co-heiresses, divided the property [illegible] and Cowdray was sold in 1843. Frances Elizabeth, the eldest, [illegible] Robert, eighteenth Lord Clinton, and secondly Sir Horace [illegible]; the second, Elizabeth Georgiana, married Frederick, fourth Earl [illegible]; the youngest, Isabella, married Brownlow, second Marquess of [illegible]. The two latter narrowly escaped sharing their brother's fate. Lady [illegible] married in the preceeding year, and was not with them; but the [illegible] were both to have joined the boating party, had Lady Exeter [illegible] time. She had often been too late before, and as their father was

*) "other stories" referred to a popular tradition that the fifth Viscount, [illegible] absolution by his confessor, murdered the poor priest as he sat [illegible] pardon and judgment," and was supposed to have fled the country. [illegible] no further than the keeper's lodge, where he lay for years ensconced [illegible] hole," a narrow hiding place, which in old days had sheltered many [illegible] from sheriff or pursuivant. There was just room for a man to sit [illegible] in a niche contrived in the wall, and his knees fitted into a space [illegible] front; and from this stifling dungeon he only issued out at night, to [illegible] He used to take his walk in the old pleasaunce, called the Close [illegible] Montague, always dressed (no doubt purposely) in a white gown [illegible] came out to meet him; and the place—now known as the Lady's [illegible] desired reputation of being haunted, and was sedulously avoided

rigidly punctual, her sister Elizabeth remained behind with her to share the blame, and Mr. Poynts fortunately declared that he would not wait for them.

Dallaway, in his *History of Sussex*, mentions that, "a branch of this family, according to uncertain tradition, was settled in Ireland in 1563; the ancestor having accompanied Sir H. Sydney, Lord Deputy, from whom the present Marquess of Sligo is descended." This ancestor, Thomas Browne, of whose descent the peerages furnish no details, was seated in Mayo, where his son,—the first sheriff of the county—lost his life in an affray with the native Irish, and his posterity continues to the present day. John Browne, created a baronet in 1634, had two sons, Sir George, and John: from the elder are derived the Viscounts Kilmaine; from the younger, the Marquesses of Sligo.

Beke: This great Norman house was divided into two branches, that gave their name to Bec-Crespin and Bec-en Caux, and claimed to descend from Duke Rollo's daughter Crispina, the wife of Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco. Their coat of arms, "Fuselée d'argent et de gueules," was that of the Grimaldis. Other authorities derive them from Amfrid the Dane, whose son Turstin Gos is given as the common ancestor of the house of Avranches, Earls of Chester, and the Barons of Bec-Crespin, hereditary Constables of Normandy, and Castellans of Tillières. Again, Dugdale asserts that Walter Bec, the progenitor of the Lords Beke of Eresby, had "a fair inheritance in Flanders"; in this following a pedigree furnished by Glover in 1582.* It is in some respects unreliable; for it further affirms that Walter Bec received Eresby by gift of the Conqueror, whereas in reality it was only acquired one hundred years afterwards. Two of the name are found in Domesday; Goisfrid de Bec, a great baron in Hertfordshire; and Walter Bec, a small sub-tenant in Buckinghamshire. From one or other of these—to judge by the Christian name, most likely the latter—descended another Walter Bec, who married the heiress of Hugh Fitz Pinco, entered in the *Liber Niger* as holding seven knight's fees in Lincolnshire of the Bishop of Durham. She brought the estate said to have been the gift of the Conqueror; and her great grandson John was summoned to Parliament as Lord Beke of Eresby in 1295. The succession is distinctly set forth in a charter by which this Lord of

* The age of Elizabeth is said to have been prolific of mendacious heralds and spurious genealogies. A warrant was issued in 1547 by the Earl Marshal to Somerset Herald, "directed to all justices of the peace, constables, and head-boroughs, authorising the apprehension of one W. Dakyns, 'a notable dealer in arms, and maker of false pedigrees, for which fault about XX. years past, he *lost one of his ears!*'"—*Sir Bernard Burke.* Glover was himself Somerset Herald in 1582, and "has always been esteemed an author of the greatest celebrity; so much so, that his works are extolled as the height of all attainable correctness: and are valued in as great a degree as the tables of Apollo were estimated in the Temple of Delphos."—*Banks.* Yet here we find "the divine Glover," as some of his disciples were pleased to call him, falsifying a date, and interpolating three generations. I fear Banks had some reason for speaking of the Herald's College as "that repertorium of romantic story."

[illegible] the grants made by his ancestors to Kirkstod Abbey, from [illegible] foundation in 1139. Therein are mentioned "Hugo filius [illegible] patris";—"Walterus Beke, proavus meus";—"Agnes filia [illegible], quondam uxor predicti Walteri Beke";—"Henricus [illegible]";—and "Walterus Beke pater meus."

[illegible] and the heiress of Eresby had four sons; of whom Hugh, the [illegible] on his return from the Crusade of 1189, unmarried: and Henry, [illegible] want of understanding, his brothers divided the inheritance with [illegible]:—Walter, seated at Lusceby in Lincolnshire, whose grand-[illegible] was Constable of Lincoln Castle in the time of Henry III. [illegible] and Thomas, a priest. The weak-minded heir, however, found [illegible] richly dowered bride, and was the father of Walter II., with [illegible], John, Thomas, and Anthony, the succession closed.

[illegible] have said, a peer of the realm, with the grant of a yearly [illegible] at Spilsby, and license to make a castle at Eresby. He died, a [illegible] in 1303, the year after his only son, on whose death he adopted [illegible] Robert de Willughby, and made over to him Eresby and the other [illegible] that was the son of the eldest of his two daughters, Alice, wife of [illegible] Willughby, of Willughby in Lincolnshire, and was summoned to [illegible] Lord Willoughby de Eresby in 1313. His descendants in the [illegible] the barony till 1595, when it passed through an heiress to the [illegible] whom it has been transferred by the Burrells to the Heathcotes. [illegible] co-heiress, Margery, married Richard de Harcourt, of Stanton-[illegible]shire.

[illegible] younger brothers, Thomas and Anthony, were both of them princes [illegible]. Thomas was Chancellor of Oxford in 1269, Lord Treasurer of [illegible], and Bishop of St. David's in 1280: but his fame was utterly [illegible] by his magnificent brother Anthony, Prince-Bishop of Durham, [illegible] potentates of his age, and "the prowdest Lorde in Christientie." [illegible] the Realm, except the King, did equal him for habit, behaviour, [illegible]; and he was more versed in State affairs than in ecclesiastical [illegible], assisting the King most powerfully in his wars; having sometimes [illegible] Standard Bearers, and of his ordinary Retinue 140 Knights, so that [illegible] to be rather a temporal Prince than a priest or Bishop."—*Dugdale.* [illegible], there was not, in point of fact, a single attribute of sove-[illegible] not belong to him. He levied taxes; raised troops; sate in

[illegible], Lord Willoughby de Eresby, "one of the Queen's best swords-[illegible] in 1587 her general in Flanders, is the hero of a rousing old [illegible] Bishop Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' which tells us

"The bravest man in battle
Was brave Lord Willoughbie."

judgment of life and death; coined money; instituted corporations by charter; created Barons, who formed his council or Parliament, and granted fairs and markets. He was Lord High Admiral of the seas or waters within or adjoining the Palatinate; impressed ships for war; and had Vice-Admirals and Courts of Admiralty. Nor was aught wanting of the state and dignity of Royalty. Nobles addressed him only on bended knee; and knights waited bare-headed in his presence-chamber. His wealth was enormous, and his expenditure as magnificent as his income. He was a great builder. Besides his own collegiate chapel at Bishop's Auckland, he founded the two great collegiate churches of Chester-le-Street and Lanchester in his diocese of Durham; he built the castle of Somerton, near Lincoln, and the Manor of Eltham; re-built and castellated Auckland: "buildyed or renewyd Kensington, and gave it to King or Prince": and added greatly both to Alnwick and Barnard Castle. Another of his erections was his palace in London, Duresme Place. The lavish splendour of his household was proverbial. He is known to have given forty shillings (about £80 of our money) for as many fresh herrings in Lent:—and once, hearing that it had been said of some costly stuff offered for sale, "This cloth is so dear that even Bishop Anthony would not venture to pay for it," he immediately ordered the whole to be bought and cut up into horse-cloths. Yet his own mode of life was rigidly austere. Like his great predecessor, St. Cuthbert, he was never known to look a woman full in the face, always rose from his meals with an appetite, and never took but one sleep, saying that it did not become a man to turn himself in bed.

His chief delight was in war and feats of arms, for he was every inch a soldier; and the little army marching under the banner of St. Cuthbert was foremost in all Edward I.'s Scottish expeditions. None but himself was ever suffered to lead it in the field; and on one occasion, whilst fighting in the *mêlée* at the battle of Falkirk, he was met by the cry, "To your mass, O priest!" Langtoft's rhyming Chronicle praises his activity and boldness of heart:

> "Le eveske de Duram, ke mout fet a loer,
> En conquerant la tere fu tuzjours li primer."

He "never left the precincts of his castle but in magnificent military array": and a short-bladed sword inscribed with his name is still preserved at Auckland. Edward I. appointed him Constable of the Tower, and frequently employed him on embassies. When, as his ambassador to Rome, he brought a Royal gift of some vessels of pure gold to the Pope, "His Holiness, taking especial notice of his courtly behaviour and magnanimity of spirit, advanced him to the title of Patriarch of Jerusalem." He died in 1310, and was the first Bishop ever buried in Durham Cathedral, where he rests in the chapel of the Nine Altars. Before his time none had ever ventured to be laid near the sacred grave of St. Cuthbert; and such was the superstitious dread of the people, that at his funeral they did not dare to bring in the body through the church doors, but introduced it

a whole broken in the wall for that purpose. This breach is, ... visible. His heir was his nephew Robert, Lord Willoughby de ...

...ceivable that three other prelates—all of them collateral descendants ... of Eresby, are found within the next half century, viz.: Thomas, ... of Lincoln in 1319, who died a few months afterwards; Anthony, ... of Norwich by the Pope's mandate in 1337, who, being as proud ... as his 'magnanimous' namesake and kinsman, but without his ... was poisoned by his servants in 1343"; and Thomas, third of the ... Again was Bishop of Lincoln. The first Thomas—Lord Beke's ... died in 1293, and as the last Thomas was elected to the see of ... 1342, it follows that there was no less than five bishops of the same ... family living within the brief period of half a century—a fact un... in the history of the Anglican, perhaps even of the whole Catholic ... *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii., p. 453. A John Beke was Vice ... of Oxford 1450–52. Beke's Inn, in that city, existed until the ... of the sixteenth century.

...ications of the family are to be met with. In 1156, Everard de ... de Bec (then a minor) held lands in Cambridge of Hugh de ... Niger). Hugh Beke, a contemporary of Walter I., Lord of Eresby ... wife, married, like him, an heiress, who brought him Livingsbourne ...bourne), a chief member of the Cinque-port of Hastings, which he ... vetjeanty of the King by the service of furnishing one ship. ...ll.) "Bekesbourne appears to have passed into other hands ... of the thirteenth century; but the name is met with in the neigh... the beginning of the fifteenth century, from which time down ... day the descent of the family is to be regularly traced.—*Ibid.*

..., "Nicholas de Bichar" witnesses a charter of William de ... Gateshead: and was, without doubt, the same Nicholas, mentioned ... *Northumbria*, who was Lord of Byker, near Newcastle, in the ... III. This manor was anciently held in grand serjeancy, by ... King's writ between the rivers Tyne and Coquet, and making ... goods for the King's debts.—*Hutchinson's Northumberland.* The ... there till 1346. Richard de Bicker was summoned to attend ... at Westminster in 1324.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.*

... found at a rather earlier date in Lincolnshire, where Gerard de ... in the *Rotul. Cancellarii* of 1202, and was presumably the owner ... very ancient and pleasant village, nine miles from Folkingham." ... the foregoing case, it seems most probable that the lord ... of his manor, instead of imposing upon it his own; and if so, ... interpolation with which we have no need to concern ourselves. ... noteworthy that we meet with it in other localities. P...

Becard, of Yorkshire, and William Bikere, of Bedfordshire, were living in the time of Edward I. (*Rotul. Hundredorum*). John Becard is included in the list of the gentlemen of Nottinghamshire made in 1433.

Banastre: from Banastre, now Beneter, near Etampes. Camden, however, "derives the name from *Balneator*, Master of the Bath, which conjecture is countenanced by the old Banastre arms of two water buckets."—*Bain's Lancashire*. It still survives as Bannister. An ancient pedigree of this family, preserved in a petition on the Rolls of Parliament, begins with Robert Banastre, who came over at the Conquest, and held Prestatyn, one of the hundreds of Flintshire, under Robert de Ruelent. "Here a tower was built on the coast, whereof the foundations are still distinguishable. It was destroyed by the Welsh when they regained possession of that district in the time of Henry II. Robert, the son of Robert Banastre, withdrew with all his people into Lancashire, where they are found holding extensive possessions under the Earls of Chester, whose palatinate extended over the South of that county."—*Sir Bernard Burke*. Robert left three sons, Richard, Warin, and Thurstan, of whom the two elder died s. p. Warin, about the time of King John, was Baron of Newton (one of the palatinate baronies), and was succeeded either by his brother Thurstan, or Thurstan's son Robert, whose heiress was his grand-daughter Alice. She carried his barony to the Langtons: but several collateral branches of the family remained. "Bank Hall was for centuries the manorial residence of the Banastres or Banisters, Lords of the manor of Bretherton. In 34 Ed. III. a mandate was issued from the Duchy court, on the death of Thomas Banastre, directing the Escheator to seize his lands for the King and the Duke. A Thomas Banastre is mentioned in the Lansdowne Feodary, 23 Hen. III., as the son and heir of Sir Adam Banastre, whom Dr. Whitaker conjectures to have been of this family, and who was beheaded temp. Ed. II. by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for his active opposition to that powerful and factious baron. The descent of the Banastres of Bank is not satisfactorily traced before the reign of Henry VIII., in whose second year died Henry Banastre of Bank."—*Bain's Lancashire*. The last heir male, Christopher Banastre, was High Sheriff in 1669.

The family was very numerous elsewhere in England. In Shropshire, Richard Banastre "was Lord of Munslow and Aston-Munslow in 1115, holding the same *in capite* under Henry I., and standing high in provincial importance. I think however that Richard Banastre was a greater man in Cheshire than in Shropshire. A deed of Richard, Earl of Chester, and the Countess Ermentrude, his mother, of the date of 1106, names Richard Banastre as one of the Barons of Cheshire: and in 1128 he is a prominent witness to a charter of Robert de Meschines.

"The successor of Richard Banastre, both in Cheshire and Shropshire, was Thurstan Banastre, probably his son, whose line ended either with himself, or his successor of the same name, and I think in the time of Henry II. He left two daughters his co-heirs, Margery, wife of Richard Fitz Roger, and Matilda,

wife of William de Hastings."—*Eyton's Shropshire.* Nigel Banastre, in the twelfth century, acquired by marriage Hadnall in the same county, which his grandson, about 1230, held of the fee of John Fitz Alan, doing the service of one knight at Oswestry in war time. Another descendant is mentioned in 1316, "I will not attempt," continues Eyton, "to give any later or connected account of the Banastres of Hadnall. In the fourteenth century there were three families of Banastre, styled respectively of Hadnall, Smethcott, and Yarton. I cannot say how they were related, nor, indeed, which was the elder line." William Banastre, of Wem, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1402. He, or one of his immediate descendants, obtained Lacon through the heiress of Hussey; and Ralph Banastre of Lacon was the faithless servant* who betrayed the Duke of Buckingham to Richard III. See *Toesni.* The Duke is said to have been "disguised and digging a ditch at the time of his arrest; and on the approach of Thomas Mytton the sheriff, who came to apprehend him, he knelt down in the orchard wherein he was taken, and solemnly imprecated vengeance upon the traitor and his posterity, which curses are said to have been signally fulfilled." Hall writes, "Sure it is that shortlie after he had betrayed the duke his master, his sonne and heyre waxed mad, and so dyed in a bore's stye: his eldest daughter, of excellent beautie, was sodainly stricken with a foule leperye; his second sonne very marvellously deformed of his limmes and made decrepit; his younger sonne in a small puddel was strangled and drowned; and he, being of extreme age, arraigned and found gyltie of a murder, and by his clergye saved: And as for his thousand pounds, kyng Richard gave him not one farthing, howbeit some say he had a small office or a ferme to stop his mouth." —*Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury.* That he received the manor of Ealding (now Yalden) in Kent as the reward of his perfidy is beyond all question; but the appalling list of domestic calamities called down upon him by his master's curse is hard of belief; and it should be borne in mind that the benefit of clergy was never extended to murder. "The family to which he belonged grew ashamed of this disgraceful member, and his name appears on none of their pedigrees."—*Ibid.*

"If ever wight had cause to rue
A wretched deed, vile and untrue,
Then Banister with shame may sing,
Who sold his life that loved him."

The Banastres also continued in Cheshire, where they have left their name to Mollington-Banastre, near Chester. Redacre Hall, in the parish of Prestbury,

* "From this relation of *servant*, we are not to infer anything derogatory to his character as a gentleman. In effect he was of an ancient family and plentiful estate; but it was deemed no disparagement in that age for esquires, and even knights, to *wear the livery* of a lord, and the Duke of Buckingham was the greatest subject of the realm."—*Owen & Blakeway's Shrewsbury.*

was their residence in the seventeenth century; and mention is made of a contemporary Hugh Banaster of Riding. Sulhamstead-Bannister, in Berkshire, commemorates another line of collaterals, of whom three were Sheriffs of the county; Alan Banastre, in 1169; Alard, in 1173, and Thomas, in 1203. One of the early Knights of the Garter is derived by Beltz, in his *Memorials of the Order*, from Englefield in Berkshire. Again, there were Banastres seated at Gnosall in Staffordshire. "Philip, son of Sir Philip, of that house, held Bosworth and Upton in Leicestershire in 1280. They ended early in the seventeenth century." —*Nichols*. Dorothy daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Banastre of Passenham, in Northamptonshire (perhaps their representative?), married William, second Lord Maynard, to whom she brought a great estate. She was the mother of Banastre, third Lord, and died in 1649.

Baloun: Baalun, or Baladon—Leland mis-spells it Bealam—from the castle of Balaon or Baladon in Normandy, which as Orderic informs us, was garrisoned in 1088 by William Rufus. Three of the name, the sons of Drogo de Baladon, Hamelin, Wynoc, and Wynebald (the Guinebaud de Balon of the Dives Roll), came to England with the Conqueror. Hamelin received vast grants in Wales and Cornwall, and built a strong castle at Abergavenny, now

> The rent Norman tower that overhangs
> The lucid Esk:—

as a shapeless and shattered ruin. Being one of the strongholds of the ruthless Lords Marcher, it was the scene of many a deed of blood and violence, and Giraldus avers "that it was dishonoured by treason oftener than any other castle in Wales." In Leland's time it was still "a faire Castell"; and then likewise remained "a Priori of Blake Monks of the French Order" (Benedictines) that Hamelin had founded in the town, and in which he lies buried. He died in 1090, childless; and left his castle and the whole vast Honour of Abergavenny to Brian Fitz Count, the son of his sister Lucie. This nephew, represented as "nobly descended and of great dignity" (though his lineage is dubious), was already Baron of Wallingford in right of his wife Maud, widow of Milo Crespin, and sole daughter of the Conqueror's favourite noble, Robert D'Oyley. But his two sons by this great heiress were both of them lepers; and it was in Abergavenny Priory that their broken-hearted father bestowed them before he assumed the Cross, and relinquishing every worldly possession, took his departure for Jerusalem.

Of Drogo de Baladon's second son, Wynoc, we hear nothing; but the third, Wynebald, was a great baron in the time of Henry I., and the benefactor of two religious houses. "With the consent of Roger his son," he gave his lordship of Rodeford, his mill at Fromelade, and half a hide at Ameneye, to St. Peter's at Gloucester; and Bridesthorne, the church of Hardwicke, &c., in Hertfordshire to the monks of Bermondsey in 1092.—*Chauncy's Herts*. But I can find no subse-

[illegible] Knights, and the name only occurs again in the county about [illegible] de Monte Caniso granted to the hospital of Biggin all the [illegible] of the grant of Catherine Balun in Little Horsmead."—*Ibid.* The [illegible] (now Balance) in that parish, took the name of its ancient owners. [illegible] Marjon, presumed to be of the same family, was one of the Lords [illegible] guarding the Welsh frontier in the time of Henry III., and constantly [illegible] to assist its defence. He was likewise in the French wars, and [illegible] the side of the Barons at Evesham, but soon after made his peace. [illegible] Isolde, was the sister and co-heir of William Painell; "but further [illegible] Dugdale, "I have not seen of him." Some account of his [illegible] given in Robinson's *Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords.*

[illegible] earliest lord of Much-Marcle after the extinction of the Lacies (the [illegible] Conquest) of whom we find any record is John de Balun or [illegible], who was a witness to Magna Charta in the ninth year of Henry III. [illegible] or his sons, were commanded by the same King in 1257 to assist [illegible] de Balun in guarding the Welsh Marches, and we find his name also [illegible] benefactors of Aconbury Priory. By his descendants numerous [illegible] were made, and thus the great manor of Marcle became sub-divided. [illegible] Balun married Isolda, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, and at his [illegible] the year 1284, left his widow dower in Marcle. She took for her [illegible] husband Hugh de Audley: and an enquiry was consequently made by the [illegible] whether it would be for the King's damage if John de Balun, kinsman [illegible] of Walter, alienated to her husband in fee the land which she held in [illegible] This alienation was effected, and the result of it was the formation of [illegible] of Marcle-Audley. The De Baluns, however, continued to hold land [illegible] for some time after this."

[illegible] de Balun held five knight's fees of the Earl of Eu in 1165 (*Liber* [illegible] and this name survived in Sussex till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when [illegible] was a burgess of Bramber.

[illegible]champ. Hugo de Belcamp (as it is written in Domesday), who in [illegible] great barony in Herts, Bucks, and Bedfordshire, was the ancestor of [illegible] "brood of Beauchamps," as Drayton calls them, whose family [illegible] all volumes. He derived his name from Beauchamp of Avranches, [illegible] that city and Granville, which formed part of the barony of [illegible] Gerte (De Gerville, Anciens Châteaux de la Manche). It has [illegible] been suggested that the Beauchamps were a branch of the barons [illegible] but this is only a conjecture.* Nor is the name of Hugh's wife

[illegible] [illegible] probably a kinsman of the Robert de Beauchamp, Viscount of [illegible] of Henry I., who is first mentioned by Orderic under the year [illegible] the King's order he seized the castle of Elias de Saint-Saens, who had [illegible] of the young heir of Normandy, William Clito, with the object of [illegible] and consigning him to captivity."—*Planché.*

known; but he certainly left three sons; Simon, Pain (Paganus), and Milo, the ancestor of the Beauchamps of Eaton. Simon died childless, and probably early in life; for in the time of William Rufus his brother Pain had succeeded him, and obtained from that King the barony of Bedford, "which was," says Dugdale, "a Capital Honour; and also the strong castle of Bedford, the Head of that Barony," afterwards so nobly defended against King Stephen. Pain's wife was the widowed Countess of Essex, Rohais, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Lord Justiciary temp. Henry I., with whom he founded Chicksand Priory, Bedfordshire, where she lies buried. It was during the life of their son Simon II. that Bedford Castle stood its famous siege. Stephen had given Simon's daughter, with the whole barony of Bedford, to Hugh de Mellent, and commanded the Beauchamps to hold it of him, and do him service as their suzerain. Milo, who by royal license had then the custody of the fortress, refused obedience, and with his disinherited nephews, or, as Orderic calls them, the sons of Robert de Beauchamp, garrisoned it against the Royal forces. The pedigree is rather confused; and Mr. Planché maintains that it must have been the daughter of the elder Simon (hitherto believed to have died s. p.), of whom Orderic speaks as the cause of the feud; "for that she could not be the daughter of the second Simon, son of Pain, first Baron of Bedford, is clear, as he was living in 1207." Now it is equally clear that the grandson of the Hugh of Domesday could not be living one hundred and forty-one years after the Conquest, nor be the father of William de Beauchamp, who died about 1256. Dugdale has evidently skipped a generation in the pedigree, and merged two successive Simons into one.

Bedford Castle was a formidable stronghold. It stood on high ground, "a Fort of great Strength, environed with a mighty Rampire of Earth, and an high wall within which was an impregnable Tower," and the King raised an army for its assault; "but," Orderic tells us, "as it was the season of Christmas, and the weather very rainy, after great exertions he had no success." He was at last wearied out, and withdrew, leaving orders that the leaguer should be continued till the place was reduced by famine; and the gallant garrison, after holding out for five weeks, finally yielded it by the mediation of the King's brother, and marched out upon honourable terms. The castle was demolished by Henry III. in 1223, for William de Beauchamp, who was then its possessor, "as he had been an active person in those turbulent Times against King John, so did he continue against King Henry III., as is manifest from his being taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln." But Ida his wife was the King's cousin, and he obtained permission to rebuild his house and surround it with a wall, though "without any battlement." The line terminated with his three sons, of whom John, the last, was slain at Evesham, and his lands were divided between his daughters, Maud de Moubray, Beatrix Fitz Otes, and Ela de Wake.

Two junior branches remained; the Barons of Eaton descended (as I have said) from Milo; and the Barons of Elmley, to whom were appointed the

...es of the race. Of the former was Hugh de Beauchamp, ... victory of Bennade near his park at Eaton; and "in ... being at Jerusalem, on pilgrimage, he was the year next ... in the Holy Land, in that battle wherein Guy, King of Jerusalem ..." The last of these Lords of Eaton mentioned by Dugdale ... Edward I., for, "in regard that they were not of the degree of ... is said of his posterity.

... Beauchamp of Elmley Castle in Worcestershire, whose exact ... to the parent stock has never been clearly made out, married ... heiress of Urso de Abitot, and received from Henry I. the ...ty of Worcester "to hold as freely as any of his ancestors ... this son William was, as he himself had been, Despenser to the ... "King of the Weste Partes," for he was sheriff of four ...counties, and held fifteen knights' fees. His descendants—all ... soldiers—served as Barons-Marcher, till, in the middle of the ..., another William de Beauchamp, obtained the hand of ..., who brought to her son not only the Barony of Hanslape, ...dom of Warwick and its splendid castle, "the most Princely ... the midland parts of the Realm." The second Earl was ... memory of his celebrated predecessor, and valiantly upheld ... of the name. He fought in the Scottish wars under the eye ... receiving from him the forfeited lands of the Balliols, and when ... on his death-bed at Burgh-on-the-Sands in Cumberland, ... of his Nobility unto him, and among them this Earl Guy, he ... to be good to his son, and not to suffer Piers Gaveston to return ...accordingly, in the next reign, Earl Guy was conspicuous among ... took part against the favourite; and in 1311, as he was ... Oxfordshire, came in the night time with a number of men, ...ded him to Warwick, and cut off his head. He avenged a ... a public quarrel; for "Piers," says Dugdale, "had much ... of Warwick by calling him the Black Dog of Arderne, because ... swarthy complexion." But he paid the penalty with his own ... of poison administered by one of Gaveston's partizans. His ... Isabel, the widow of Thomas de Leyborne, was again a great ... two sons—left fatherless in very tender years—each became ... Both brothers were founder Knights of the Garter. John, ... Captain of Calais, Admiral of the Fleet, and Standard Bearer ... summons to parliament as a baron, but died s. p.: while ...ard, a soldier from his earliest boyhood, followed Edward III. ...ent campaigns. He was one of the principal commanders ... Prince, led the van of the army at Cressy, and fought ... was galled with the exercise of his sword and pole-axe."

before that, in 1346, followed only by a single squire and six archers, he had been the first man who set foot on shore at Hogue in Normandy, and "tho' he had but three few men, and a weak Horse under him, he encountered with one hundred Normans, whereof they slew sixty, making way for the Army to land." Again, on another occasion, hearing that the English lay idly encamped near Calais, "he hasted away with some choyce men," sailed across the Channel, and "mightily blamed those that occasioned the English to forbear fighting, saying, 'I will goe on and fighte before the English bread which we have eaten be digested:' and thereupon presently entered the Isle of Cans, which he wasted. But, alas! on his return towards Caleys he fell sick of the pestilence, and dyed on the 13th November, 1369." He it was who built the existing castle of Warwick, founded the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary's (where the curiously drawn likenesses of his nine daughters are placed in the S. windows), and made the town toll-free.

But the fame of all his fore-fathers paled before the star of Earl Thomas' grandson, Richard, "the very plume and pride of his martial race, who travelled to Russia, Poland, Venice, and Jerusalem, and whose livery the Soldan's Lieutenant coveted to wear." This latter story is so curious that it deserves to be given in detail. The Earl's journey to the Holy Land seems to have been more like a royal progress than a pilgrimage; and when "he had perform'd his offerings at the Sepulchre of our blessed Saviour, he set up his Armes on the N. side of the Temple, which continued there many years after. At the time of his being thus at Hierusalem, a noble person call'd Baltredam, the Souldan's Lieutenant, hearing that he was descended from the famous Sir Guy de Warwick, whose story they had in books of their own language, invited him to his Palace; and royally feasting him, presented him with three pretious stones of great value, besides divers clothes of silk and gold. Where this Baltredam told him privately that he faithfully believed as he did, tho' he durst not discover himself, and rehearsed the Articles of the Creed. And on the morrow he feasted Sir Baltredam's servants, and gave them scarlet with other English Cloth; which being showed Sir Baltredam, he return'd again to him, and said he would wear his livery, and be Marshal of his Hall. Whereupon he gave Sir Baltredam a gown of black puke furred, and had much discourse with him, for he was skilful in sundry languages." It is strange to note how one of the favourite tales of Christendom had thus struck root in the far East. On another occasion, when Earl Richard, being sent to the great Council of Constance, had overthrown and slain his challenger ("a greate Duke") in the lists, the Empress, moved to admiration, took his badge (or, as Dugdale calls it, his livery), the Bear, from the shoulder of one of his knights, and placed it on her own; whereupon the Earl, not to be outdone, presented to her the Badge wrought in pearls and precious stones. When he was Captain of Calais, he entertained the Emperor there on his way from England, "his comportment being such, that the

Henry "that no Christian Prince had such another knight ... and Manhood:' adding, 'that if all courtesie were lost, ... found again in him,' insomuch as ever after, by the same ... he was called the Father of Courtesie." It was at Calais ... held his splendid tournament, having sent letters to the French ... to joust with any knight of France twelve courses." The first day ... this with closed visor; his horse trapped with the red mannch ... silver field; the second day accoutred in the scarlet and silver ... and again with his visor down; but on the third day he ... known, for he came with his face open, with the chaplet on his ... pearls and precious stones, and in his coat of arms of Guy and ... Warwick, having the arms of Toeni and Hanslape on his trappers, ... as he had in his own person performed the service the two days ... God's grace, he would the 3rd." He overthrew all his three ... unhorsing them so easily, that the discomfited Frenchmen "declared ... were bound to his saddle; whereupon he alighted and presently ... that all being ended, he returned to his pavilion, feasted all the ... those three knights great rewards, and so rode to Calais with ...

... was against Owen Glendower in 1402, when he captured his ... him to flight; his next against the Percys at Shrewsbury; but it ... was under Henry V. that the "victorious Warwick" won his ... He had been in the King's service from the time he was ... officiated as High Steward of England at his coronation, and ... guardian to his infant son, Henry VI., by his will. It does not, ... that he was with him at Agincourt. In 1417 "he attended the ... into France, took Dampfront, and was the first to enter Caen, ... arms on the walls with the Duke's, crying a Clarence! a ... siege to Candebec, blockt up the city of Roan by land and by ... Mont St. Michel, and other strong places, for which the King ... of Aumerle, and on the death of the Duke of Bedford, Lieu- ... the whole realm of France and Normandy." He died in his ..., at Rouen Castle, in 1439; but desired that his body might ..., and lies buried in the Lady Chapel at Warwick, under a tomb ... second only to that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

... twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth de Berkeley, the ... Viscount Lisle, he had three daughters; 1. Margaret, married ... Shrewsbury, from whose son, John Talbot, the Dudleys, Earls of ... 2. Alianor, wife of Thomas, Lord de Ros, ancestor of the ...; and 3. Elizabeth, wife of George Nevill, Lord Latimer. By ... (again an heiress), Isabel le Despencer, daughter of the ... and widow of his cousin, the Earl of Worcester, he ...

another daughter and a son, each of them married to a Nevill; for Anne de Beauchamp, "was wedded to Richard, Earl of Salisbury, on the same year that Henry, her brother" (then scarce ten years old) "wedded Cecily, his sister."

The young heir, Henry, sixth Earl of Warwick, was loaded with such manifold honours from his very boyhood, that it is hard to conceive what further illustration could have been reserved for his maturer years. Before he was nineteen, true to the war-like instincts of his race, he had proffered his services for the defence of Aquitaine, and been created Premier Earl of England, with permission for himself and his heirs male to wear a gold coronet "in the presence of the King and elsewhere." Not more than three days later, he was made Duke of Warwick, with a grant of precedence immediately after the Duke of Norfolk; which last mark of Royal favour so bitterly angered the Duke of Buckingham, that an Act of Parliament was required, and actually passed, to adjust their relative rank. Further, he received a grant of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Erme, and Alderney, to be held for the annual rent of a rose; with the hundred and manor of Bristol, and all the Royal castles and manors in the Forest of Dean; and was crowned King of the Isle of Wight by the King's own hands. "But, alas! this hopefull branch, the onely heir male to these great Earls, was cropt in the flower of his youth, and dyed at 22." He left only a little daughter of two years old, Anne, in her own right Countess of Warwick, who was committed to the care of Queen Margaret, but did not long survive. On her death, in 1449, the honours and possessions of her house reverted to her aunt Anne, Countess of Salisbury, the wife of the great mediæval prince known as the King Maker, to whom the Earldom was confirmed by letters patent in the same year. When, after the fatal battle of Barnet, Lady Warwick was left a widow in 1471, she underwent great distress; the heiress of the Beauchamps "being constrained to take sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire, where she continued a long time in a very mean condition." The whole of her vast property had been taken from her by Act of Parliament, and settled upon her two daughters, as if she had been already dead. She, however, outlived them both; and in 1487 received back her inheritance from Henry VII., but evidently on the understanding that it should be passed on to him; for she lost no time in transferring the whole Warwick estate, and the Channel Islands—every shred of her birthright—by a special deed to the King.

Of the many ennobled offsets of this princely house, none proved of long continuance, and few outlasted the second generation.

The Lords Beauchamp of Hache, a Somersetshire branch, first summoned to Parliament in 1299, ended in 1360 with three heiresses, of whom Cecily, the eldest, carried the lion's share of the property to the Seymours. The first Duke of Somerset, among his other titles, consequently received that of Viscount Beauchamp, now borne by the Marquesses of Hertford. The Lords of Kydderminster continued for only two generations, from 1387 to 1420; and Margaret,

...ried first, John Pamcefort, and then John Wytham. There ... of Wenhoe. The first was Roger de Beauchamp, an eminent ... wars, Captain of Calais, and Chamberlain to Edward III.; ... Wenhoe by marrying Sybil de Patshul, and died in 1379; the ... grandson John, whose sister, Margaret, carried the barony to the ... was three times married; first, to Sir Oliver St. John; secondly, ..., Duke of Somerset, by whom she was mother of Margaret, ... Richmond, and grandmother of Henry VII.; and thirdly, to Sir ... The Lords St. Amand, descended from William de Beauchamp, ... summons to Parliament by that title in right of his wife, again ... second generation in 1580, leaving no posterity; while the Lords ... Powyke, from whom they derived, had already become extinct in ... we find not more than two Lords of the name. They were ...champ's Court, near Alcester; and the first baron by writ, Sir ...champ, a Knight of the Garter, was appointed by Henry VI. ..., Wales, and Lord Treasurer of England. His son left three ... Elizabeth, married to Lord Willoughby de Broke; 2. Anne, ... Lygon; and 3. Margaret, married to Richard Rede. From ... Anne, are derived the Earls Beauchamp, whose ancestor, ..., married the heiress of the Lygons in the last century.

The heir-male now remains of this historical house. Not one of the ... put forth by the stately and far-spreading tree survives.* ... of manors retaining the name, proves how freely they once ... wide a space they occupied in mediæval England. The ... probably gives but an imperfect impression of their number. ..., Neshington-Beauchamp, Sheldesley-Beauchamp, Acton-... Manston-Beauchamp; in Somersetshire, Shepton-Beauchamp, ..., and Beauchamp-Stoke; in Essex, Beauchamp-Roding or ...; Beauchamp-Otes, Beauchamp-Walter, Beauchamp-St. Paul's, ... Aubert, and Beauchamp-Prediton; in Buckinghamshire, Dray-...; in Berkshire, Compton-Beauchamp; and in Leicestershire, ...champ.

... de Braye was one of the subscribing witnesses to the charter ... in 1088; but does not appear in Domesday. His name was ... near Evreux. "Milo de Brai, father of Hugh Trussel, ... Lithouil, Viscountess of Troyes, and c. 1064, founded Longport. ... (Ordaric Vitalis). Milo de Brai, his son, was a crusader ... 1248 Richard de Braio held lands at Winchester from the ...

* ... horse by a Norfolk baronet, but his pedigree only begins in ... century with Ephraim Beauchamp, "Citizen and Mason of ... on his tombstone), whose son married Anne Proctor, an ... generation William Beauchamp Proctor became a baronet.

Bishop (Winton Domesday). The De Brais possessed estates in Cambridge and Bedford 1165 (Liber Niger). A branch was seated in Devon in the thirteenth century."—*The Norman People.* In Bedfordshire we find Eaton Bray, in the hundred of Manshead, a village about four miles from Dunstaple. "The family of Bray were of consequence in the county," says Lysons, "at an early period. Thomas de Bray was knight of the shire in 1289, and Roger de Bray in 1312. When they settled at Eaton-Bray, to which they gave their name, does not appear; but it was long before they were possessed of the manor. Edmund Bray, grandfather of Sir Reginald, the faithful minister of King Henry VII., was described as of this place, and it appears on record, that the parish was called Eaton-Bray in the reign of Edward III. It is probable that the Brays held the manor under the Barons Cantilupe and Zouche. Sir Edmund Bray, nephew of Sir Reginald, was summoned to parliament in 1530 as baron of Eaton-Bray. The title became extinct by the death of his son John Lord Bray without issue in 1537. The manor of Eaton-Bray passed to the posterity of William Lord Sandys, who married the only child of John Bray, uncle of the first Lord Bray. In the chancel of the parish church is the monument of Jane, wife of Edmund Lord Bray, who died in 1538. In the S. aisle is a fragment of stone-work, richly carved and ornamented with the Royal arms, and the arms and device of Sir Reginald Bray." This was the same Sir Reginald, who, on the battle-field of Bosworth, found the Royal crown in a hawthorn bush, "where, apparently, after falling from Richard's head, it had been secreted during the engagement." * Like Henry V. at Agincourt, he had come to battle wearing his crown upon his helmet, and he wore it to the last.† When the tardy interference of the temporizing Stanleys had decided the fortunes of the day, and one of his knights came to tell him that all was lost, adding, "I holde it tyme for you to flye": he replied by calling for his battle-axe. Then he took a solemn oath—"By Him that shope both se and lande, Kynge of Englande this day will I dye; one foote away will I not fle whil brethe wyll byde my brest within." He kept his word right royally. Making way with his sword, "high in blood and anger," he slew Richmond's standard-bearer, Sir Charles Brandon, with his own hand, thinking his next stroke should reach the Earl himself; and when Sir John Cheney interposed to raise the fallen banner, hurled him from his saddle with a single blow. But his foemen closed in on all sides, and overpowered and out-numbered, he fell, pierced with many wounds, on he would, cross swords with his rival. "They hewed the crowne of golde from his [illegible]

* "In memory of this event, Henry adopted this device of a crown on a hawthorn bush, which is seen in the great window of his chapel at Westminster."—*Ibid.*

† It was a challenge to the Earl of Richmond. "And to provoke and single him with a more glorious invitation, he wore the Crowne Royall upon his head, the Princely marke for Valour and Ambition; Polidore saies he wore it, thinking that day should be either the last of his life, or the first of a better."—*Buck's History of Richard III.*

... and while his mangled and dishonoured corpse, flung ... pack, was being conveyed to Leicester, Sir Reginald Bray ... to Sir William Stanley, who, amidst the shouts and acclaims ... crowned the new Lancastrian King on the field of battle.

"Courageous Richmond, well hast thou acquit thee!
Lo, here, these long usurped royalties
From the dead temples of this bloody wretch
Have I pluck'd off, to grace thy brows withall;
Wear it, enjoy it, and make much of it."

... amply rewarded. He was a Knight Banneret, a Knight of ... Lord Treasurer of England. "He was noted," says Lord ... had the greatest Freedome of any Councillor, but it was ... the better to set off Flatterie. Yet he bare more than his ... for the Exactions." He left no posterity.

... Braye had two younger brothers, who are still represented; ... Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, 30 Henry VIII., ancestor of the ... in that county; and 2. Reginald, seated at Barrington in ... His son, the second and last Lord, had no less than seven ... among whom the barony fell into abeyance in 1537; and thus, ... in a crowd of claimants, it continued till 1839, when it was ... Otway Cave, as the descendant of the second sister, Elizabeth ... of her four sons lived to succeed to it, and none of them left ... more it was fated to lapse among co-heiresses. But of her ... the three eldest also died childless; the last of them in 1879, ... Edgell, the youngest, became Baroness Braye. She had two ... of whom was killed in 1879 in the war at the Cape; and the ... to the barony on her own death soon afterwards. Finally, in ... of nearly three hundred and fifty years, a Lord Braye again ... the House of Lords.

... gives it Baudya, which would appear to be but a duplicate ... Bondwyn. It probably stands for Bondy, from a place so named ... Isle de France. Ralph de Bondé occurs in Palgrave's *Rotuli* ... 1199. Robert de Bundy founded Bradley Priory, Leicestershire, ... King John. There was a family of Bendys in Staffordshire, that ... bore *Azure* each charged with three martlets. "Shutt-End," ... is an old house, formerly of the Bendys." William Bendy of ... daughters his co-heirs: and another William Bendy, of King's ... of the Peace for the county, and died in 1684. William ... shire, and Thomas Bundi, of Shropshire, occur in the *Rotuli* ... Richard Bundy, in 1313, appears in *Palgrave's Parlia-* ... "manucaptor of John Pistor, Burgess returned for Guilford."

The arms of Bóndy: *Or* a bend, and on the sinister side two bendlets *Vert*, 4to preserved by Robson.

Bracy: from Brécy near Caen-Robert de Brecé and M. de Breed were among the one hundred and nineteen Norman gentlemen who defended Mont St. Michel against the English in 1423; and three noble families of the name existed in the Duchy. It dates from the Conquest in England. William, son of Radulphus de Bracéio (who occurs in a Norman charter of 1080), held Wistaston in Cheshire of the Barony of Nantwich; and the first mesne-lords of the manor, who bore its name, and continued till the time of Henry VI., are conjectured to have been the elder male branch of his descendants. The younger, that continued to be called De Bracy, "was connected with the parish soon after the Conquest, and had a share in the manor which they alienated before 16 Hen. VI."—*Ormerod.* William Malbank, Baron of Nantwich, gives notice, in one of his charters, that he has received from "Robert de Bracy, his black nephew," the homage and service of three knight's fees. Their original seat at Wistaston was Wilde-cattesheth, which became Wilcott's or Wilcock's Heath. From this parent stock there were numerous offsets; for in Cheshire "the Bressie's hath been a great name of gentlemen," writes Sir Peter Leycester; "but the connection of the branches is not sufficiently identified to form a pedigree."—*Ormerod.* Robert de Bracy was Sheriff of the county 31 and 33 Ed. I. Wilcock's Heath was still in their possession in 1666, though, during the reign of Henry IV., Thomas de Bracy had removed to Tiverton, on his marriage with the heiress of its manorial lords, the Hulgreves. "The family continued settled here in the male line to the middle of the last century. The daughter of the last Bressy married a Mr. Garnett, and was resident in the old family mansion in 1804. From this last line the Bressies of Chester descended."—*Ormerod.* The Bressies of Bulkeley, derived from a common ancestor, survived in a lower grade of the social scale. Hamo de Bresci acquired Roger de Bulkeley's estate through the heiress of the Hadleighs about 1409. "The Bressies continued resident there in great respectability for two centuries and a half; and their lineal representative, Richard Bressy, entered his pedigree in Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of 1663. The family have retained their property" (of 300 or 400 acres) "but have gradually sunk to the rank of yeomanry, and are now represented by Mr. Richard Bressie of Cotton Abbott's, grandson of the above-named Richard, and proprietor of the Bressie estate in this township."—*Ibid.* To this "race of substantial yeomen" belonged the eminent engineer and contractor Thomas Brassey, whose eldest son received a baronetcy a few years ago, and was further created Lord Brassey of Bulkeley in 1886. "His father had lands of his own at Buerton, and rented from the Marquess of Westminster a large farm adjacent to it."—*Sir Arthur Helps.* He bequeathed to his children the largest fortune probably ever made by individual enterprise; and what, in these days of reckless speculation, is the rarer legacy of a stainless name.

[illegible], in Worcestershire, bears the name of another branch of the [illegible], with every probability, be traced back to the Domesday owner. [illegible] Eaton were then held of the Bishop's manor of Norwiche by [illegible] and by Robert of him" (here follows a description of the [illegible] which agreeth the book of tenures, temp. Ed. I., where Robert [illegible] in Warmedon of William de Beauchamp" (who inherited Urso's [illegible] "Robert de Bracy 20 Ed. III., held in Warmedon the same land [illegible] his ancestor had.

[illegible] after this, the Bracys went to Madresfield. 7 Henry VI. William [illegible] esquire returned into the Exchequer to attend the King's person [illegible] and arms into France; and the same year Thomas Lygon was certified [illegible] to hold the lands in Warmedon which Robert Bracy sometime [illegible] Henry V. Joan Bracy, the heiress of that family, married Thomas [illegible] *Nash's Worcestershire.* Madresfield is now the seat of Earl Beauchamp, [illegible] in the female line. Nothing is said of William Bracy's [illegible] most probably he had none. His arms, *Gules*, a fesse and two mullets [illegible] remain in one of the windows of Malvern Church; and are entirely [illegible] those of the Cheshire Bracys, who bore Quarterly indented per [illegible] *Argent*, in the first quarter a mallard of the second.

[illegible] de Braci, filius Bwerae, nepos Osberti Martell,' as he is styled in [illegible] of Croxton Abbey, Leicestershire, and Melton Priory, Yorkshire, to [illegible] he was a benefactor, occurs in Domesday only as 'the foreigner' [illegible]. He gave to the canons of Sempringham some large possessions [illegible]."—*Nichol's Leicestershire.* Three Ardulfs or Audulfs de Bracy, [illegible] descendants, appear in Shropshire during the two ensuing [illegible] The first Audulf, in the time of Henry II., received from his kinsman, [illegible] the manor of Meole, since Melesbracy or Meole-Brace; and [illegible] Bedfordshire by gift of King John. His daughter Mascelina was [illegible] of the first William de Cantilupe. Audulf II. was a benefactor of [illegible] Priory, as his father had been before him; and had a long lawsuit [illegible] de Mortimer, who unsuccessfully contested Meole. "The Fitz [illegible] calls Audulf de Bracy his cousin, and implies that he shared [illegible] Exile Brittany in 1201."—*Eyton.* Audulf III. occurs 1267–1280, [illegible] apparently succeeded John de Bracy of Meole, who was dead before [illegible], perhaps his son, living 1272–1306, married Maud, one of the [illegible] co-heirs of William de Warren or de Blancminster (Albo Monas- [illegible] about 1260. He and his wife granted their share (a third part) [illegible] Warren to Fulco le Estraunge and his wife Alianor (perhaps their [illegible] the latter to restore the premises to the Grantors for their lives, to [illegible] of a rose-rent, and by render of all capital services."—*Ibid.* [illegible] of the name is Ralph Bracy, Vicar of Meole in 1333.

[illegible] *Hundredorum* of 1272, I find entered Richard and El[illegible]

Bracy, both of Oxfordshire; and William de Bracy, with his daughters Avice and Joanna, of Kent.

Boundes: I find in Normandy a family named De la Bonde that bore *Ermine*, a cross *Gules*, and was ennobled in 1698. On this side of the Channel the name frequently appears in the Hundred Rolls, about 1279, chiefly in Norfolk and Lincoln; but the only earlier mention of it I can find is in Yorkshire, where "Bonde of Whassington" witnesses a grant of Hervey Fitz Aker of some land at Ravensworth in the North Riding. In Kent the manor house of Bonnds, in the parish of Bidborough, took the name of its ancient owners, who continued there till 1347.—*Hasted's Kent.* Bernard de Bonde of Stamford, witnesses a deed there 30 Ed. I., and Beckley in Oxfordshire was held by Sir Nicholas Bonde of Edward Prince of Wales, t. Edward II. The existing Dorsetshire family of Bond of Grange has the honour of being included in Mr. Evelyn Shirley's jealously-guarded *Libro d'Oro*, "The Noble and Gentle Men of England," and claims a very high antiquity, but I fear on unsubstantial grounds. "Mr. Bond, of Creech Grange, has a very long pedigree of his family in the handwriting of his ancestor Denis Bond of Sutton, who died in 1658. It deduces their descent from 'Bond, a Norman,' who came into England with the Conqueror, and married the heiress of Bond of Penryn in Cornwall, from whom were eleven descents of the Bonds of Penryn, ending in an only daughter and heir, married to Sir William Mardolfe, knt. From her uncle Richard Bond sprang eight descents, described as of Yearthe (Earthe, near Saltash) in Cornwall; the last of whom, Robert Bond, is said to have had three sons: 1. Thomas of Yearthe, who left an only daughter married to John Halwell of Devonshire: 2. Robert of Yearthe, ancestor of the Bonds who were living at that place in 1623, when their pedigree was recorded in the Herald's Visitation of that year: and 3. Robert, ancestor of the Bonds of the Isle of Purbeck, who was living 9 Hen. VI. This pedigree was given to Elias Bond by a person named Sauque, described as one of the heralds, whom he met with at Rouen, in Normandy. Mr. Denis Bond, brother of Elias, says he had himself met this person in Spain, whither he had fled on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, for he was "a popish fello and one of the gunpouder treson." He affirmed the pedigree to be true, but Mr. Bond gave it no credit. It is very erroneous, has no dates, and is unsupported by original evidences.

"A more reliable account of the Bonds of the Isle of Purbeck shows them to have sprung from Hatch Beauchamp, in Somersetshire, where the name is to be met with as early as the commencement of the reign of Edward III."—*Hutchins's Dorset.* They purchased Creech Grange in 1686 from the Lawrences, and bear as their motto *Point de faux-bond.*

"Mr. Denis Bond thought the Bonds of London, whose pedigree is recorded in the Herald's Visitation of 1633, and whose descendant, Sir Thomas Bond, Comptroller of the Household of Queen Henrietta Maria, was created a Baronet

[illegible] descended from a younger son of the first Robert Bond of [illegible]. It is evident, however, from a calculation of dates, that [illegible] have been connected with him in the way supposed, though it is [illegible] they were a branch of his family. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, [illegible] Sir William Bond of Highgate, Middlesex, son of Sir George Bond, [illegible] of London, and the brother of William Bond of Crosby Palace of [illegible], the magnificent Gothic hall of which still remains standing. He [illegible] Bond St. in London, which proved an unfortunate speculation, for [illegible] Diary says he built it 'to his great undoing.' Some interesting old [illegible] of these Bonds remain in the church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate [illegible], Crosby Hall."—*Ibid.* The baronetcy expired in the last century.

[illegible]. The name of "P. Bascon" is inscribed on a marble tablet at Mont [illegible] was of the hundred and nineteen Norman gentlemen who defended [illegible] against the English in 1423. "We find Bacon or Bacco in the eleventh [illegible] Maine; but this family was Northman. Anchetil Bacon, before the [illegible] grants at his lordship of Molay to Ste. Barbe-en-Auge (Des Bois): [illegible], Lord of Molay, in 1082, founded Holy Trinity, Caen; and in 1154 [illegible] (who is mentioned as of Vieux-Molay) held estates in Wilts (Rot. Pip.). [illegible], and Alexander Bacon held four knight's fees of ancient enfeoff- [illegible] from the Barony of Montfichet in Essex (Liber Niger).—*The* [illegible]. The "Sire de Viez Molai," spoken of by Wace at the battle of [illegible] the William Bacon above-mentioned, who founded, or according to [illegible], made donations to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, where his [illegible] took the veil. His son or grandson may have been the Richard [illegible] was a nephew of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, and the [illegible] Priory, in Staffordshire.

[illegible] all but self-evident that these Norman Lords of Molai, who came [illegible] Conquest, must have been the ancestors of the English family that [illegible] name illustrious. Few among our ancient houses can count up [illegible] of eminent men as are shown on the pedigree of the Bacons: [illegible] said, but a twisted cable of many together," as Fuller quaintly [illegible]. There was the *Doctor Mirabilis* of the thirteenth century, Friar [illegible] learning was so far in advance of the age that he was accounted a [illegible]. Bacon, the studious and eloquent Carmelite styled the "Resolute [illegible] Nicholas Bacon, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper, who "was, for [illegible] other pillar of the State;" and above all, his son Francis Lord [illegible] of the greatest geniuses of his time. Voltaire calls him the father [illegible] philosophy: and "his works are, for expression as well as [illegible] of our nation and of all latter ages." His half-brother [illegible] the first baronetcy ever conferred in this kingdom, now held [illegible].

[illegible] derivation from the Sires de Molai does not com[illegible]

itself to the family. They "deduce their descent from Grimbald, a cousin of William de Warrenne, whose great grandson, according to their genealogists, assumed the name of Bacon in Normandy."—*J. R. Planché.* "Why," pertinently asks M. de Prévost, "do the English Bacons choose to deduce their origin from this Grimbald, in preference to the well-known Bacons of Molai?" It is a question that I, at least, am unable to answer. According to Betham's *Baronetage*, "their pedigree was transcribed out of a book belonging to Binfield Priory, which is at large inserted in the book of evidences concerning this family."

Brollem: Brulin? I find in Anselme's *Histoire Genealogique de la France* a Seigneur de Brulin (of the house of Bussy) in the fifteenth century. Or it may simply be a contraction or abbreviation of Bruillemail in Normandy. A "Harvey de Brael," in 1183, occurs among the witnesses of Robert de Stafford's charter to Bordesley Abbey.—*The Staffordshire Chartulary.*

Broleuy; from the fief of Broilly, near Valognes; one of the most ancient families of Normandy, mentioned in charters of the eleventh century, and first enrolled among the nobility in 1463. It is still represented. The arms are *Azure*, a chief *Gules*, and a lion *Or*, crowned and armed of the second. The coat of the English Bruleys is in one of the windows of the parish church at Stanford, Leicestershire. "Osbern de Broily held lands in Bedfordshire 1086; and Robert de Bruilli in 1178 witnessed the charter of Lindores, Scotland. (Mon. ii. 1052.) Simon de Broily held lands in Warwick (Testa de Nevill), and John de Bruilly, 1314, was summoned to a great council at Westminster."—*The Norman People.* "They acquired Waterstock, in Oxfordshire, by marriage, from the Foliots; Sir Henry Bruilly was in possession of it in 1279, and held it of the Bishop for one knight's fee. It remained with his descendants for six generations; and then passed to Joan de Bruilly, the daughter of the last heir, and through her to the Danvers."—*Antiquities of Oxfordshire.* William de Broly held in Kent in the time of Edward I. (Rotul. Hundred); and John de Broyli in Gloucestershire (Ibid.). The arms, as given in *Hutchin's Dorset*, are, On a bend *Gules*, three chevronels *Or*.

Burnell. "That this family has been of great antiquity here in England," says Dugdale, "an old Martyrologe (sometime belonging to the abbey of Buildewas, county Salop) doth plainly demonstrate: for thereby appeareth that Sir Robert Burnell, knt., died 15 November, 1087; Sir Philip, 14 December, 1107; Sir Roger, 5 February, 1140; Sir Hugh, 7 January, 1189; Sir Hugh, 18 May, 1242; and another Sir Robert, 6 December, 1249."

This evidence is too minutely circumstantial as regards dates to be above suspicion;* and with the exception of Robert and Philip, none of the Christian

* Eyton, in fact, dismisses it from notice as a fraud, and thus explains the motive of its fabrication. "The æra of Burnell's chancellorship corresponded with the time when the first Statute of Mortmain dealt a heavy blow on monastic interests. Abbot

...found in the records, nor even these at the same periods. An ... was living in 1165; and a William Burnell attested one of the ... Wenlock Abbey in 1170. (Eyton's Salop.) They were seated in ..., where they have left their name to the village of Acton Burnell, ... Burnell. The first mention of them at Acton (Actune, the oak ...) is found in the *Testa de Nevill*, where it is stated that William and Gerain ... held half a fee there. A passage in the Hundred Rolls, evidently ... to the time of Henry III., proves that Robert Burnell then held it in ... Thomas Corbet. William had joined the rebellious barons; but Robert, ... man of remarkable ability, was the "secretary and confidential clerk" ... Edward, and his most trusted and valued counsellor when he became ... In 1273 he was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury, though, as the ... refused to confirm his election, the see was left vacant for several years, ... had to content himself with the Bishopric of Bath and Wells. He was ... of England from 1274 till his death in 1292, and twice received a ... his Royal master at Acton Burnell. Edward was there for six weeks ..., when the Parliament summoned for the trial of Prince David met at ..., not choosing to be present himself, lest he might be supposed to ... the verdict. Yet there was no ambiguity in the language of his writs. ... unhappy Welsh sovereign had been sentenced to die the horrible ... of a traitor, and dragged at his horse's heels to the place of execution, ... adjourned its sittings to Acton Burnell. It was there they ... that celebrated statute-merchant bearing its name, and from the ... to which, as well as from an instrument in Rymer (vol. ii. p. 247) it ... that the three estates of the realm were not separated as has ..., supposed into two chambers, but were an undivided body of ...."—*C. E. Hartshorne.* Mr. Hallam, however, says that while ... passed judgment upon Prince David at Shrewsbury, the clergy and ... sat in Acton Burnell. An ancient building, of which merely the ... left, still bears the local name of the Parliament House.

The following year Bishop Burnell obtained license to crenellate, with ... to take timber from the Royal forest of Salop, and built the yet ... castle of Acton Burnell. He had been allowed to make a park of his ... Caus...bos, within the precincts of this forest, during the previous reign, ... from Henry III. the grant of a Tuesday market and two annual ..., free warren in all his demesne. Burnell's Brome, in Warwickshire,

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...ecclesiastic needs, the monks of Buildwas bethought themselves of an ingenious ... flattering their powerful neighbour at Acton-Burnell. Under the shape of ... they concocted a genealogy of the Burnells, which omits all accurate ... every known progenitor of the race."

...memorable "as being the first when the Commons had any ... authority in the Councils of the State."

was purchased by him in 1279; and "'tis very like," says Dugdale, "that the Burnells, having here a manor-house with such great advantages for pleasure and profit, sometimes made it their abode, though their principall seat was at the Castle of Holgate in Shropshire." Crooke-Burnell, in Devonshire, was another of his possessions, as well as East-Ham Burnell in Essex; and it was found, at his death, that he held estates in nineteen different counties besides Shropshire, where his domain extended over thirty manors.

The whole of this splendid inheritance devolved on his nephew Philip Burnell, and from him passed to Edward his son, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1321. "He served in many actions in Scotland under Edward I., and appeared with great splendour. He was always attended with a chariot decked with banners, on which, as well as on the trappings of his horses, were depicted his arms. He married Alice, daughter of Lord Despencer, by whom he had no issue. On his decease in 1325, his sister Maud became sole heir. She married first John, Lord Lovel of Tichmarsh, surnamed the Rich; he died in 1335. Her second husband was John de Handlo, who died in 1346, and left by her one son, Nicholas Lord Burnell, the subject of much contest in the court of chivalry with Robert de Morley, on account of the arms which Nicholas bore, in right of certain lands of the barony of Burnell, bestowed on him by his mother. These arms De Morley had assumed without any just pretence; but because, as he declared, 'it was his will and pleasure so to do, and that he would defend his so doing.' Probably he had no arms of his own, having been the first of his family that had appeared in a military capacity. He had served as esquire to Sir Edward Burnell, without any other domestic but one boy; and ever since the death of his master assumed the arms in dispute. It happened that they both were at the siege of Calais, under Edward III. in 1346, arrayed in the same arms. Nicholas Lord Burnell challenged the arms as belonging to the Burnells only, he having at that time under his command one hundred men, on whose banners were his proper arms. Sir Peter Corbet, then in his retinue, offered to combat with Robert de Morley in support of the right which his master had to the arms, but the duel never took place, probably because the King denied his assent. The suit was then referred to the court of chivalry, held on the sands of Calais, before William Bohun Earl of Northampton, High Constable of England, and Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, Earl Marshall. The trial lasted several days, when Robert, apprehending that the cause would go against him, took an opportunity, in presence of the King, to swear by God's flesh, that if the arms in question were not adjudged to him, he never more would arm himself in the King's service. On this, the King out of personal regard for the signal services he had performed in those arms, and considering the right of Nicholas Lord Burnell, was desirous to put an end to the contest with as little offence as possible. He therefore sent the Earl of

...lords to Nicholas, to request that he would permit Robert ... bear the arms in dispute for the term of his life only, to which ... of respect to the King assented. The King then directed the ... and Earl Marshal to give judgment accordingly. This they ... in the church of St. Peter near Calais, and their sentence was ... proclaimed by a herald in the presence of the whole army there ...—*C. E. Hartshorne.*

...unaccountable that it should have been Nicholas de Handlo, the ... Burnell by her second husband, the famous soldier John de Handlo, ... John Lovel, the issue of her first marriage, who took her name and bore ... title. Banks explains that John Lovel was deprived of his inheritance, and Nicholas, thus becoming possessed of Holgate, the *caput* ... Burnell, &c., was summoned to parliament among the barons of ... in 1330.

... succeeded in 1382 by his son Hugh, with whom the line ended. ... being one of Richard II.'s favourites, was deemed amongst his ... and banished the court. However, upon the deposal of that ... King, he became popular; and by Henry IV. was made Governor ... Chester."—*Banks.* He died in 1420, having outlived his only son, ... daughters became his co-heirs. Joice, the eldest, married Thomas ... Margery, Edward Hungerford; and Catherine, Sir John Ratcliffe. ... of Burnell fell into abeyance between them, and has never been ...

... William Belet held Frome—since Frome-Belet, of the King in ... and William Belet, perhaps his grandson, is entered in the ... as a baron in Dorset in 1165. "Michael Bellet was grand justiciary ... (Hov. i. 515). Robert Bellet was of Dorset in the thirteenth ... The name continually occurs in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of ...—*The Norman People.* "The Belets were a family of great honour and ... Belet lived in the reign of King Henry I., and was father to ... cup-bearer to King Henry II., who served under the Earl Warren ... of Alianore, wife to that King (he served that day for Hugh, ...) and married Emma, daughter and heir of John de Cheney, by ... Michael and Henry Belet, and other children. This Michael (as ... a judge 32 Hen. II., and High Sheriff of Leicestershire for ... the same reign. In 7 King John, he had a grant to himself ... to be the King's Butler."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* Another Michael ... the reign of Henry III. (about 1230), founded Wroxton Priory in ... was dedicated to the Virgin, and consisted of a superior and six ... order of St. Augustine. "King John's patent to Michael Belet ... ancestors of this family, wherein he gives to Master Michael Beleth, ... Beleth, and his heirs, the office of being his butler or cup-bearer

(officium de pinc' nora n'ra) with all the rights belonging to it, to be held of the King and his heirs, freely, quietly, wholly, and honourably, as Michael, father of the aforesaid Master Michael held it; and that King further grants and confirms to the said Master Michael and his heirs all the lands which his grandfather Hervey Belet held."—*Ibid.* The Belets bore *Argent* on a chief *Gules* two crescents *Or*.

I can find no further mention of them in Norfolk; but one of the name—probably belonging to the Dorsetshire house—occurs in Cornwall during the reign of Edward VI., when "Reginald de Mohun gave this barton of Bochym to one of his daughters married to Bellot. Since they came to Bochym," continues Hals, "the Bellots have intermarried with Monk, Pendarves, and the inheritrix of Spour of Trebatha; but their estate is all spent by riot and excess, and, as I take it, the name extinct in those parts." In 1703 Bochym belonged to the husband of the heiress of Trebatha, Renatus Bellot, who represented the borough of Michell in parliament, and died of a fever in 1709, leaving an only son of the same name, that soon after followed him to the grave. Their coat, *Argent* on a chief *Gules* three cinquefoils of the field, was very similar to that of the Norfolk family.

A scion of the latter, John Bellet, "descended heir-male from William Bellot of Gayton," settled in Cheshire in the time of Henry VI., having married the heiress of the Moretons of Great Moreton. Their grandson James, *valectus camere nostre*, was appointed by his Earl Bailiff of the Hundred of Edisbury 3 Ed. IV. They were several times Sheriffs of the county. Of this family was Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, who died in 1596, the year after his translation from Bangor: and Sir John Bellot, created a baronet in 1663. This baronetcy expired in 1713."—*Ormerod's Cheshire.*

Beaudewin: Baudyn, according to Leland. There were three, if not four, noble families of this in Normandy. Four Baudoins are at all events commemorated in the great gathering of the *Ordre de Noblesse* of the province in 1789; De Baudoin, Seigneur d'Avenel; De Baudoin, Seigneur du fief des Pins; Baudoin d'Espins; and Baudoin de Gouseville.

"Baldwinus" appears among the tenants *in capite* in Gloucestershire (Domesd.). "This Baldwin held in capite only three virgates of land in Ampney, but there can be no doubt his name occurs elsewhere in the Survey, though there are no means of identifying him with certainty. Possibly he was the Baldwin to whom Queen Matilda had given lands in Fairford, and the Baldwin Fitz Herluin, who had had a manor in Bradeley hundred."—*A. S. Ellis.* Besides, "Baldwinus Vicecomes" (Baldwin de Brionne, see *Brian*), another of the name, *Baldwinus quidam serviens Regis*, is entered among the Domesday barons. All these are self-evident Christian names; and Baldwin, as a surname, is not to be met with till the thirteenth century. It is extremely common in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 1272, occurring in Berkshire, Norfolk, Essex, Northumberland,

[illegible]shire, and Oxfordshire. An old Shropshire family that bore it is [illegible] a Norman origin; but its first recognised ancestor is Roger [illegible] Diddlebury in Corvedale, who died in 1398. In the last century [illegible] removed to Staffordshire, and took the name of Childe by [illegible] with an heiress.

Beaumont: When William of Normandy, preparing for the invasion of [illegible] summoned his barons to the great council at Lillebonne, "he sent [illegible] Roger de Vieilles, who was much honoured and esteemed for his [illegible] was now of considerable age, having sons who were already noble [illegible] knights. He was lord of Belmont-le-Rogier, and possessed much [illegible]ence. He is usually styled De Beaumont or De Bellomont; and "it [illegible]ally recorded," says Mr. Planché, "that he was the noblest, the [illegible], and the most valiant seigneur of Normandy, and the greatest and [illegible] friend of the Danish family. Son of Humphrey de Vieilles, and [illegible] Thorold de Pont Audemer, he was a descendant of the Kings of [illegible] through Bernard the Dane, a companion of the first Norman conqueror[illegible]." Illustrious as was such an origin in the eyes of his countrymen [illegible] valued his alliance with Adelina, Countess of Meulent, sufficiently [illegible] and important to induce him to adopt the title of her family in [illegible] his own." He furnished sixty vessels to the Conqueror's fleet, and [illegible] him on the roll of the Norman chiefs at Hastings. "Old Rogier [illegible], attacked the English in the front rank; and was of high service, [illegible] by the wealth his heirs enjoy; any one may know that they had good [illegible] standing well with their lords who gave them such honors." But, [illegible] de Poitou and Ordericus state that he remained in Normandy, as [illegible] of the council appointed by the Duke to assist his Duchess in the [illegible] "sending his young son Robert to win his spurs at Senlac." † [illegible] him but a novice in arms," he greatly distinguished himself in the [illegible] case of the first to break through the English stockade, and by his [illegible] conduct won for himself the surname of Prudhomme. "A certain [illegible] soldier," writes William of Poitou, "son of Roger de Bellomont, [illegible] first quest in that fight, did what deserves lasting fame, boldly [illegible] breaking in upon the enemy with the troops he commanded in the [illegible] of the army." His reward was a great barony of ninety manors, lying [illegible], Leicestershire, Wiltshire, and Northamptonshire. On his [illegible] in 1082, he became Count of Meulent, "did homage to Philip I. [illegible] for the lands to which he succeeded in that kingdom, and in

[illegible]ish to the Conqueror, through his grandmother Wevia, the sister of [illegible] of Normandy.

† [illegible] Museum MS. of Wace, in fact, reads *Robert*, though the epithet [illegible] inapposite to his then age."—*Taylor*. Nor can even his father have [illegible] "he lived till thirty years after."

1082 sat as a peer of France in the parliament held at Poissy."—*Planché.* His first English peerage was conferred upon him by Henry I., who, soon after his accession, created him Earl of Leicester. He had been one of the hunting party in the New Forest where Rufus lost his life, and had ridden by the new King's side when he hastened away to Winchester to seize the royal treasure and make sure of his succession to the throne. He had remained Henry's "prime counsellor" and trusted friend, and commanded the army that achieved the conquest of Normandy in 1106. "He was in worldly affairs," writes Henry of Huntingdon, "the wisest of all men between England and Jerusalem; eminent for knowledge, plausible of speech, keen and crafty, a subtle genius, of great foresight and prudence, not easily over-reached, profound in counsel and of great wisdom, by which means he acquired vast possessions; honours, cities, castles, towns, and woods. The first of these he held, not only in England, but in Normandy and France, insomuch that he made the Kings of France and England friends or foes to each other at his pleasure. If he was displeased with any man, he forced him to submissive humiliation; if pleased, he advanced him as he chose, by which means he got an incredible proportion of money and jewels. Being urged by his confessor on his death-bed to make restitution of whatsoever he had got by force or fraud from any man, he answered, 'If I do so, what shall I leave my sons?'" This was suggestive, and Ordaric tells an ugly story relating to his English Earldom. The town of Leicester had then four masters;—the King, the Bishop of Lincoln, Simon de St. Liz, and Ivo, the son of Hugh de Grentemesnil. "Ivo, having begun a Rebellion in England, wherein he had done much mischief by firing some Houses of his Neighbours; and being, through the King's excessive indignation towards him, fined at a vast sum, made his Addresses to this Earl of Mellent, who was the chief of the King's Council, hoping, by his means, to obtain some favour; who thereupon cunningly advised him to perform a long pilgrimage;* for effecting whereof, he would help him to Five hundred marks of Silver, keeping his Lands in pawn for Fifteen years; with promise, That at the end of that term, they should be wholly restored to his Son; and not only so, but that he would give him his Brother's Daughter (viz. Henry, Earl of Warwick) in marriage. For the performance of which Agreement, this Earl gave his Oath, the King himself likewise assenting thereto. But in this Pilgrimage, Ivo departing the World, his Son neither had the Woman (as was promised) nor any of his Paternal Inheritance." William of Malmesbury, on the other hand, grows eloquent in the great Earl's praise. "He was the supporter of justice, the persuader of peace," though "in war the insurer of victory; his advice was regarded as though an oracle of God had been consulted; and he could speedily bring about whatever he desired by the power

* Others say he had himself resolved to rejoin the Crusade, as "he was galled by being nick-named the Rope-dancer, having been one of those who had been let down by ropes from the walls of Antioch."

[illegible]." Like the Greek Emperor Alexius, he chose, on the score of [illegible] fast only once in twenty-four hours; and the whole nobility [illegible] anxious to follow his example. What genius, sage, or philo- [illegible]-days could, by his gifts of persuasion, curtail the meals of even a [illegible] man-servant? He had a taste for music, for, in a franchise to [illegible] of Bec, remitting certain import dues, he made it a condition that [illegible] of all boats passing the castles of Meulent and Mantes should play [illegible] gaiolet as they shot the bridges—an embarrassing moment for the [illegible]!

[illegible] was miserable. Left childless by his first wife, he chose, when he [illegible] fifty and sixty, a new bride in the first bloom of youth, Isabel (or [illegible]) de Vermandois, and became the happy father of a large family. "But [illegible] of his glory, another Earl" (William de Warreune) "seduced his [illegible] by intrigue and artifice;" and she deserted her old husband for his [illegible]. He never recovered the blow; but retired, "abandoned to sorrow [illegible] in mind," to the Abbey of Préaux, where he took the monastic [illegible] before his death in 1118. He was buried among his brethren, but [illegible] was preserved in salt, and carried to Brackley, a monastery that he had [illegible] in Northamptonshire.

[illegible] Isabel had borne him three sons, and four, if not five, daughters; of [illegible] eldest, Isabel, became one of the many mistresses of Henry I., and [illegible] married Gilbert Earl of Pembroke. The two first-born sons were [illegible], the elder, succeeded as Earl of Meulent; with all his father's [illegible] in France and Normandy, and Robert, called Le Bossu, was Earl of [illegible]. Hugh, the youngest brother, received from King Stephen the [illegible] of Bedford, "with the Daughter of Milo de Beauchamp, upon the [illegible] of Milo; Being a person remiss and negligent himself, and committing [illegible] of that Castle to Milo, he fell from the dignity of an Earl, to the [illegible] Knight; and, in the end to miserable poverty." He was dubbed [illegible]." Waleran's was a troubled and turbulent life. He rebelled [illegible] I., who burnt his towns of Brienne and Pont Audemer, captured [illegible]—the latter after seven weeks' siege—took him prisoner, and kept [illegible] for five years. Then we find him in arms for King Stephen, and [illegible] his little daughter of two years old; next, signed with the cross as a [illegible] Jerusalem; on his return, out of favour with the King, who fell in [illegible] him," and in 1149 "took from him by assault the city of Worcester [illegible] had given him) and reduced it to ashes." This is the last we hear of [illegible].

[illegible] second Earl of Leicester, was another powerful and crafty chief, of [illegible] affirmed that his policy was as crooked as his back. It is true [illegible] loyal to Henry Beauclerk to the last, and attended his death- [illegible], but he played fast and loose with his allegiance during the turmoil

of the succeeding reign. He came to England with Stephen in 1135; then [illegible] off to join the Angevins; presently came back, was welcomed with [illegible] and received the Castle, town, and (with some exceptions) the entire county of Hereford; "notwithstanding all which," says Dugdale, "in 1151 he was [illegible] those Nobles who met Henry Duke of Normandy, at his first arrival in England, and supplied him with necessaries; and grew in such high esteem with him, after his attaining the Crown of this Realm, that he advanced him to that great Office of Justice of England." He was very liberal to the Church; for besides his benefactions to other religious houses, he founded two Abbeys and a Nunnery in his own co. of Leicester, and a Priory in Northamptonshire. He himself wore the habit of a canon regular of Leicester Abbey for fifteen years before his death, in 1167: though, as he continued in secular employments, and was Justiciary all the same time, the strict observance of the rule of the cloister must in his case have been dispensed with. By his wife Amicia, the daughter of Ralph de Wace, Earl of Norfolk, and Emma Fitz Osbern, he had an only son, Robert, surnamed Blanchmaines, who on his uncle's death inherited the great Norman Honour of Breteville, that had been Fitz Osbern's. This white-handed Earl took part with Henry II.'s rebellious son, and landed at Walton in Suffolk with a body of Norman and Flemish mercenaries, but was defeated by the loyal Justiciary near St. Edmond'sbury, taken prisoner, and lodged in Falaise Castle with King, Earl of Chester, who had also been in revolt. The garrison he had left behind at Leicester gave some trouble; and the unhappy town, as usual, paid the penalty of its master's treason, and was burnt by the King's troops. In 1177 the Earl was pardoned and restored; carried the sword of state at Cœur de Lion's coronation in 1189, and died the year following at Durazzo in Greece, on his way home from Palestine. He had married a great heiress, Petronill de Grentemesnil (the descendant of the defrauded Ivo), who brought him, with the Honour of Winckley, the Great Stewardship of England. Their son Robert Fitz Parnel, fourth Earl, also made one, if not two, expeditions to the Holy Land, where he is said to have unhorsed and slain the Soldan in a tournament. King John granted to him the whole of Richmondshire, with its appurtenances, forests and fees, the castles of Richmond and Bowes alone excepted; and his wife Lauretta de Braose was dowered with twenty-five more knight's fees in Devonshire. But she was childless; and at his death in 1204 his great Earldom was divided between his two sisters. Amicia, the elder, married the celebrated Simon de Montfort, who was thereupon created Earl of Leicester; and Margaret was the wife of Saer de Quinci, who shortly afterwards was invested with the Earldom of Winchester.

All authorities are agreed that the subsequent Viscounts Beaumont, [illegible] summoned to Parliament by Edward II., had no connection whatever with this house.

Burdon, or *bourdon*, a palmer's staff, which, with his scrip, always [illegible]

…benediction from the priest before he set out on his journey.* "Les … pèlerins ne manquaient pas, avant leur départ, d'aller faire bénir à … sacristie avec leur bourdon, et Saint Louis fit cette cérémonie à …" —*Le Grand Fabliaux:* vol. I., p. 310.

…name, no doubt given or assumed in memory of some pilgrimage, was … both in Normandy and England. During the latter half of the twelfth … occurs several times in the Exchequer Rolls of the Duchy; and … Burdon, according to Ducheme, held of the Honour of Grentemesnil. … Burdons—Bourdon de Gramont du Lys, Bourdon du Lys, Bourdon du … and Bourdon de Pommeret—were present in the Assembly of the … in 1789; the latter had only been enrolled in their ranks the … preceding, and bore *D'argent a trois bourdons de pèlerins de gueules.*

… co. Durham we find the family seated very soon after the Conquest. … Burdon witnesses a deed in Bishop Flambard's time (1099–1133); and … Burdun de Birdan appear in the Domesday of the North, the "Bolden … compiled between 1153 and 1194. The name is retained by two villages … parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, East and West Burdon (otherwise Old … and Towne Burdon), and was frequent in the county. In 1320 Hugh … of Bradley-Burdon left Agnes his daughter and heir. Rowland Burdon of … in 1644 had a certificate "that he is well affected to the Parliament." … sister of T. Burdon of Old Burdon, was baptized in 1653. "The last … of this family," says Surtees, "were Quakers." They bore allusive … palmer's staves, intersemé of cross-crosslets. The Burdons of Castle … represented, descend from a Thomas Burdon who was nine times … Stockton-on-Tees in the time of Ed. IV.

… is found in many different parts of the country. Arnulph Burdon … in Winchester, 1148 (Winton Domesday): and Robert Burdon … of Kingsteignton, Devon, temp. Richard I. (Pole's Devon). Burdon, … Hampton, retains the name in the county. Robert Burdon was of … in 1235 (Roberts, Excerpta): and at about the same date, or a little … Burdon of Burdon's Hall, Boscomb, occurs in Wiltshire. His last … in the time of Ed. III. (Hoare's Wilts). Mapledec or Malebec in

… were privileged way-farers, guarded as far as possible against all … Their lives were held sacred, and they could not be taken prisoners; … they carried away from each shrine they visited guaranteed their safety … might go. Those who had been to the Holy Land were called Sainte- … we derive *saunter*); those who had been to Mont S. Michel, … those who had been to Rome, Romers (the origin of the verb *to roam*), … Dante tells us, Romei; thus Romeo would signify a pilgrim to Rome. … Romeo appears at the masque in the garb of a pilgrim; and it was a … in mediæval times, adopted by any man engaged in a hazardous … enemy's country. It was in palmer's weeds that Cœur de … must make his way through the hostile territory of the Duke of Austria.

Nottinghamshire was "held anciently by the Burdons." John Burdon witnesses a charter of Ameisia (Agnes) the wife of Eustace Fitz John, c. Henry I.: and a second John (probably his son) was a benefactor of Rufford Abbey. "The last of the line was Sir Nicholas Burdon, who fell at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1402, leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Sir Richard Markham, the son of the Judge."—*Thoroton's Notts.*

Berteuilay: see *Belleville or Bretteville.*

Barre; from La Barre in the Côtentin. (See also *Dalabere*). Ralph Barre, the son of Godefridus, is mentioned in 1139, and was of Toriaston in Nottinghamshire. His wife must have been a De Lisle, for his son Richard, in one of his deeds, speaks of Ranulf de Insula, his grandfather, and Matilda Malebisse, his grandmother. Fifth in descent from Richard was Thomas, Dominus de Teversall (or Tearsall), who first called himself Barry, as the family continued to do till it ended with John Barry in the reign of Henry VI. A branch seated at Toriaston lasted about one hundred years longer. These Barres or Barrys were benefactors to the monks of Beauchief, and bore allusive arms. "The seal of Sir Galfrid Barré, with his name circumscribed, in 1244, was Barry of eight or ten, with a File of five Labels."—*Ibid.*

In Northamptonshire, William Barre, or Barry, of Great Billing, held one fee of Courcy in 1165 (Liber Niger) and gave Billing Church to Leicester Abbey (Mon. ii. 312). Sir Ralph, presumably his great grandson, held two fees of Ripariis and Mortimer in Billing (Testa de Nevill): and the next heir, Sir Robert, was returned as knight of the shire for Northants 12 Ed. II., and for Bucks 25 Ed. I. and 6 Ed. II. Third in descent from Sir Robert we find another Robert, who, in 1361, again represented Buckinghamshire. Baker, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, gives a pedigree in which, as he tells us, "the scattered notices of this family are embodied. But the accuracy of the connections may be doubted down to Sir Robert, who first occurs 4 Ed. I., and 25 Ed. I. is on the list of knights possessed of £20 per an. in lands and tenements in this county or elsewhere, summoned to meet the King with horse and arms at Portsmouth. Not a single marriage of this family can be retrieved; and it is entirely lost sight of after the reign of Ed. III."

Busseuille, or Bosevile (Leland). "The Bosviles probably derived their name from Boschevile,* a town between Pont Audemer and Honfleur, now famous for its market and fair. A William de Boseville is a witness to a charter of Humphrey de Bohun in 1125. Michael, son of William de Boseville, was a benefactor to Warden Abbey, Beds, and is spoken of by Geoffrey, Comte de Maundevyle, as his knight, in the same chartulary. Again, a Richard and Ralph de Boseville were early benefactors to the house of De la Pré, near Northampton; and in support of the presumption that this Ralph was of the same

* Or, according to another authority, from Bosseville, near Caudebec.

...Bosvilles of Yorkshire, it is observed that the device upon his seal ...ing from a holt of trees, a badge used afterwards by the Yorkshire ...

...de Bosville, who flourished before the year 1159, when Henry II. ...his donation to Nostell Priory, was probably the ancestor of the latter. ...to have been a person much connected with the Newmarches, to ...connection the Bosviles owed the five fusils in fesse they bore on their ...afterwards distinguished by three bears' heads, or some other figure in ... John Bosville, living 1252 and '54, married the heiress of Darfield, ...afterwards seated at Ardsley and Newhall, Chevet, and Peniston-...Wentworth, Braithwell, and Ravenfield, Yorkshire, and Belhouse ... Their vast possessions must have placed them in the very first ...gentry of the North. Robert Bosvile was Constable of Ponte-... Thomas Bosvile, the last male, who died in 1639, desired in his ...he might be buried among his ancestors in the quire of the parish ...Darfield."—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.* At the east end of the south ...of their monuments, with effigies of a knight and lady of the time of ...II.—the knight wearing the collar of SS as a Lancastrian badge—is still ...

...name did not perish with this Thomas, but continued to be represented ...junior branches; and one of them, that had been seated at Gunthwaite, ...county, from the time of Henry VI., survived till 1813. The first ...there was Richard, who died in 1501, and had Gunthwaite and other ...gift of his mother; but he and his two immediate successors chiefly ...Brighton, in Derbyshire, where they were farmers of the estate of ...of the South. In the following generation, Ralph, a younger brother ...(the first of that name of the family), acquired a large fortune as clerk ...of Wards, and "bought Bradbourne, near Seven Oaks and Eyns-...where the descendants of his two sons, Henry and Sir Robert, were ...principal gentry of the county as long as they continued." Another ...heir of Gunthwaite, "was a captain in Ireland, and there either slain ...long." His son, Godfrey, married Margaret Greville, a cousin of Lord ...settled among his wife's kin, at Wroxall, in Warwickshire, and adopted ... He represented Warwick in the Long Parliament, held the rank ...in the Roundhead army, and was present at the defence of Warwick ...the taking of Coventry in 1642. The last heirs-male were the two ...Godfrey Bosville (obt. 1784), and both of them soldiers; one ...Flanders, and the other died s. p. in 1813, leaving two sisters, ...Macdonald and Viscount Dudley. The elder, Elizabeth Lady ...inherited the property, and her son Godfrey added the name of ... own.

...a few miles from Doncaster, lies buried Charles Bosvile, one

of this family, "still remembered in the traditions of the village as having established a species of sovereignty among the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington. His word amongst them was law; and his authority so great, that he perfectly restrained the pilfering propensities for which the tribe is censured, and gained the entire good will for himself and his people of the farmers and the people around. No gipsy for many years passed near Rossington without going to pay respect at the grave of him whom they called their king; and I am informed that even now, if the question were asked of any of the people who still haunt the lanes in this neighbourhood, especially about the time of Doncaster races, they would answer that they were Bosvile's people. . . . . He was a gentleman with an estate of about £200 a year, and is described by De la Pryme, of Hatfield, as 'a mad spark, mighty fine and brisk, and keeps company with a great many gentlemen, knights, and esquires, and yet runs about the country.'" *—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.* He was the predecessor of Bamfylde Moore Carew, who several years later, adopted a similar mode of life. The headstone on his grave had disappeared even before Hunter's time; but it continued for a number of years to be a place of pilgrimage for the gipsy tribes, who used to visit it once a year, and there perform some of their accustomed rites. One of these (a curious survival of the old heathen libations) consisted in pouring a flagon of ale upon the grave.

I have met with the name in several other counties. "In 1180, 100*s.* rent in Higham and Wykin were given by Robert Bloet, in fee simple, to Guarinus de Busli Villa."—*Nichol's Leicestershire.* In Norfolk, Boseville's Manor (or Hedeston), was named from Walkelin de Boseville, who acquired it in 1199 by his wife, Agatha de Hedeston. It continued for nearly two hundred years in the name, for the last possessor, Adam de Boseville, died in 1363.

Blunt. Wotton gives this great Norman house a classical ancestry. "They take their Rise," he says, "from the Blondi or Biondi in Italy, whom Historians derive from the Roman Flavii." But the origin of the distinctive name, Le Blond, would appear, like Le Brun or Le Roux, simply to denote a difference of hair or complexion. Two of the family are inscribed in Domesday (where the name is variously given as Blon, Blondus, or Blundus), whose father, according to the same authority, was the Lord of Guisnes. "He is said to have had three sons in the Conqueror's army. One returned to France; the other two, Robert and William, remained in England, and gave a Beginning to all the Blounts in this Kingdom." Sir Robert, Baron of Ickesworth, in Suffolk, married Gundred, daughter of Earl Ferrers. He was *Dux Manuum Militarum*, and held Orford Castle, and several other manors in Suffolk. Gilbert, his son, whom Camden

* More than a hundred years before this, Bosvile or Boswell was a favourite name among the gypsies, who have always been fond of appropriating aristocratic surnames, such as Stanley, Lovell, Lee, Ingram, Lovet, &c.

[illegible] *Westminster Vie*, founded a monastery of the Order of St. Augustine [illegible] the head of his barony. But though his posterity spread and [illegible] throughout England, and continues numerous to this day, the duration [illegible] line was brief. It expired with the sixth Lord of Ickworth, William [illegible], who still bearing Simon de Montfort's standard at the battle of Lewes. [illegible] children, and his barony was forfeited under attainder, but his two [illegible] Agnes de Criketot and Roese de Valoines, were, nevertheless, permitted [illegible] his estates, lying chiefly in Suffolk and Lincolnshire.

[illegible] him, Dugdale mentions three others of the name not found in the [illegible] pedigree (which is variously given, and arduous to follow): Peter le [illegible] Constable of the Tower in 1254; Andrew, engaged on the Baron's side [illegible] and Hugh, Sheriff of Essex and Herts for the last half year of [illegible] L. But the existing families are, by general consent, traced to Sir [illegible] le Blount, first cousin of the last Baron, who married the heiress of [illegible] le Blount, of Saxlingham, of Suffolk, the representative of that [illegible] William who came over at the Conquest, and thus united the kindred [illegible] was the first in the succession of rich marriages by which the fortunes [illegible] posterity were rapidly built up. Their son, Sir Robert, Lord of Belton, in [illegible] in right of his wife, Isabel de Odingsells, was the father of 1. Ralph; [illegible], of whom presently.

[illegible], having married the heiress of Lovet, was seated at Hampton-Lovet [illegible]rshire, and the father of Sir Thomas, Steward of the Household to [illegible], and the second husband of the famous "Infanta of Kent," Juliana de [illegible]. She brought him not only very great possessions, but the claim to a [illegible] that had been granted to her grandfather in 1298, and Sir Thomas was [illegible] summoned to parliament in 1326 by Ed. II. Yet, not long after, he [illegible] faithful to his unhappy master, on whose flight into Wales he joined [illegible] and Mortimer at Bristol; and sat in parliament among the barons [illegible] his deposition from the throne. He was in the retinue of Henry [illegible] Lancaster during Ed. III.'s first Scottish campaign, and twice again [illegible] summons to parliament; "after which," says Dugdale, "I find no more [illegible] He left two sons by his first wife; for the great Kentish heiress, though [illegible] married, never had children; and the youngest, Nicholas, was [illegible] in a plot for the restoration of Richard II., and changed his [illegible] Cooke in 1404, to shelter himself from the vengeance of Henry IV. [illegible] the elder expired in 1400.

[illegible] brother, William, had two sons; Peter, Chamberlain to Ed. II., [illegible] Lane; and Sir Walter, who married the heiress of Sodington, still the [illegible] Worcestershire. His eldest son, Sir William Blount of Hampton [illegible] in the Scottish wars, and was summoned to parliament *jure uxoris* [illegible] Margaret being one of the co-heirs of a great baron, Theobald [illegible], again, left no posterity. Sir Walter's second son, Sir John,

was the progenitor of all the families that now bear his name. Of his first marriage with Isolda de Montjoye came the Blounts of Sodington, and the now extinct branch of Kinlet; of his second marriage with Eleanor, co-heiress of John Beauchamp of Hache, the Lords Montjoye, the Herefordshire line of Grendon, Elderfield, Orleton, &c., and the Blounts of Maple Durham.

Sir Walter Blount, his son by his second wife Eleanor, was a famous soldier, who served his apprenticeship in arms under John of Gaunt, and remained his faithful follower to the end of his life. He was with him in 1367 in his Spanish campaign, and brought home a foreign wife from the household of Constance of Castille, Donna Sancha de Ayala, daughter of the Alcalde Mayor of Toledo. As one of the Duke of Lancaster's most trusted knights, he was named executor to his will; and Henry IV., mindful of his father's friend, appointed him his Standard Bearer. He was slain in 1403 at the battle of Shrewsbury, together with Sir Hugh Shirley and two others knights, accoutred in the royal coat-armour :—

"Semblably furnished like the King himself."

Shakespeare introduces him in his Hen. IV. (Part 1, Act iv., Scene 3) as sent to offer terms to the rebels before the battle :—

> "*Hotspur.* Welcome, Sir Walter Blunt; And 'would to God
> You were of our determination!
> Some of us love you well: and even those some
> Envy your great deserving, and good name,
> Because you are not of our quality,
> But stand against us as an enemy.
>
> *Blunt.* And Heaven defend, but still I shall stand so,
> So long as, out of limit and true rule,
> You stand against anointed Majesty!"

He has left his name to Barton-Blount, near Derby, which, with Elvaston and other estates, he bought of the family of Bakapuz. His Spanish wife had brought him four sons. The eldest, Sir John, was again bred in the wars, and surpassed his father in feats of renown. He was Governor of a Garrison in Acquitaine in 1412, and "being there besieged by the Marshal of France, with three hundred men vanquished all the Marshal's Army; took Prisoners twelve persons of Note, and others to the number of one hundred and twenty."—*Dugdale.* For this service he received the Garter in the ensuing year. His brother and successor Sir Thomas was Treasurer of Normandy, and the father of Walter, Lord Treasurer of England, who was created Lord Mountjoy by Edward IV., in 1465.* He had discarded the Lancastrian traditions of his house, and "became so active a person in the King's service in that troublesome time,"

* Why he should have assumed this title it is difficult to determine, as he certainly did not descend from the Isolda de Montjoye whom his ancestor had married.

[illegible] to obtain an ample share of the confiscated estates, including those of [illegible] of Devon, Sir William Carey, and Sir William Vaux. But, although [illegible] generously endowed, his posterity was not found among those devoted families that "withered with the White Rose." His grandson, the fourth Lord Mountjoy, was called to the Privy Council on the accession of Henry VII.; and [illegible] years afterwards had "a speciall Grant from the King of all the Preheminences, Dignities, Honours, Mannors, &c., which his Father enjoyed." Henry VIII. appointed him master of the Mint of the Tower of London, as well [illegible] "throughout the Realm of England and the Town of Calais." Both father and son employed him, and in the latter reign he subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey, and the famous letter to Pope Clement VII. regarding the King's divorce. His son Charles, fifth Lord, served in the rear-guard of the army sent to France in 1544: and "by his Testament made at that time, ordained a Tombe to be laid over his Grave in case he should there be slain; with this following Epitaph thereon, for a Memorial to his Children; to continue and keep themselves worthy of so much Honour, as to be called hereafter to dye for their Master and Country:—

'Willingly have I sought,
And willing have I found,
The fatal end that brought
Me hither, as duty bound.

Discharg'd I am of that I ought
To my Country by honest ownde;
My Soul departed Christ hath bought,
The end of Man is ground.'"

It does not appear, however, that he fell in battle, though he died in the following year. Second in descent from him was another Charles, who, as [illegible] Baron, succeeded in 1594 to "a fortune much sunk by the extravagance [illegible] grandfather, his father's obstinate pursuit of the philosopher's stone, and [illegible] profuseness." He was tall and extremely good-looking, and when he [illegible] at Court at the age of twenty, made so agreeable an impression on [illegible] Elizabeth, that she gave him her hand to kiss, saying, "Fail not to come [illegible] and I will bethink myself how to do you good." She was true to her [illegible] "having run one day very well at tilt," he received from her an [illegible] chess-queen as a token of her favour. Lord Essex, seeing it on his [illegible] contemptuously, "Now I perceive every fool must have a favour;" [illegible] jealous words the aspiring young gentleman challenged and fought [illegible] him in the thigh. Yet soon after this—no doubt because Blount [illegible] with the Earl's sister, they became fast friends. He was one of the [illegible] of the dauntless little fleet that encountered the Armada; succeeded [illegible] Deputy of Ireland in 1597, and within three years had "broken

the hearts of the Irish rebels," and effected the conquest of the country. "He had," says Camden, "no superior and but few equals for valour and learning;" and was pre-eminently gifted with the genius of command. When he first landed in Ireland, revolt was rampant on every side, and he found himself master only of a few miles of the country round Dublin. But under his stern rule all was changed; the insurrection mastered and stamped out; a Spanish force sent to support it gallantly repulsed at Kinsale; its leader, Hugh O'Neill, taken prisoner and brought in triumph to Dublin; and the Earl of Desmond, who had attempted another rising, forced to fly for his life. King James, on his accession, re-appointed him as Lord Lieutenant, created him Earl of Devonshire, and made him Master of the Ordnance and a Knight of the Garter, with large grants both of money and land. But he did not long enjoy his honours and rewards, for he died in 1606 of a burning fever, "brought," as his secretary Morrison avers, "by grief of unsuccessful love to his last end." Yet he had, in the previous year, married his early flame, Lord Essex's sister Penelope, with whom he had exchanged lover's vows, and even promises of marriage before she became the reluctant wife of Lord Rich. At his solicitation, she broke her marriage vows, bore him several children, and was in the end divorced by her husband. She was then re-married to her paramour, the ceremony being performed by Lord Devonshire's chaplain, Laud; which "gave such a wound to the reputation" of the future Archbishop, that, though he strove to vindicate himself by a written apology, the sense of disgrace is said by his biographer Heylin to have shortened his days.

Penelope and her illegitimate children were well provided for by the Earl's will; and Mountjoy, her eldest son, received an Irish peerage from James I., and the Earldom of Newport in the following reign. But the title expired with the two next Earls.

Thus ended the Lords Mountjoy; but the senior house from which they sprung, the Blounts of Sodington, survive them, and are yet to be found at their ancient seat in Worcestershire. Sodington—once a place of some strength, moated round, with four drawbridges, was burnt to the ground by Cromwell's soldiers, because its inmates refused to make weapons for them at their forge. Sir Walter Blount, the first baronet, who was then its owner, had four sons in the King's army, and passed many years of his life in the Tower.

Two other junior branches, the Blounts of Orleton, and the Blounts of Maple Durham, likewise remain; for it has been the rare fortune of this great house to be still able to count up many descendants in the male line, and the renowned name brought to England eight hundred years ago runs no chance of extinction. Yet, by a strange anomaly, its actual representatives—the acknowledged heirs of its most ancient line—do not bear it. They are called by the name that was taken by their ancestor Nicolas in the reign of Henry IV. (see p. 153), and remain to this day the Crokes of Studley in Oxfordshire.

[illegible] crest is striking: it is an armed foot in the sun, with the motto [illegible] *Pro rege.*

[illegible]; Beaupré, or Beaupréaux, from Anjou. This family bore [illegible] a band *Azure* a pellet between two cross crosslets *Or*; and was [illegible] Norfolk from the time of the Conquest. Beaupré Hall, in the parish [illegible], which took its name from them, was brought to John de Beaupré, [illegible] ancestors had considerable possessions in these townships," in the [illegible] century by Christiana de St. Omer. Edmund Beaupré, the last heir [illegible] who received a grant of West Dereham Abbey in 1553, died in 1567.

[illegible] Cornwall the Beauprés are mentioned as land-owners in 1323, but became [illegible] in the course of that century. The heiress married Trevanion.—*Lysons.* [illegible] also found in Shropshire. Beaupré's Chantry in Ludlow Church, was [illegible] by Peter Beaupré; and "one Oliver Beaupré presented thereto in [illegible]—*Blyth's Shropshire.* Beaupré Castle, near Cowbridge, "the ancient [illegible] seat of the Sitsylt family," was so named from the Welsh *Maes* [illegible] of which it is a translation.

[illegible], or Boiville; variously spelt Boville, Boeville, Beeville, and Buvilla—[illegible] *Pipe Roll* it is Biville—from Beuville, near Caen. Two of this name [illegible] in Domesday: Humphrey de Buiville, a baron in Herefordshire; [illegible] de Bocvilla, an under tenant in Suffolk. Their descendants must [illegible] been numerous, for "the family was widely spread in England, and in [illegible] held sixteen knight's fees."—*The Norman People.* I find mention made [illegible] in eleven different counties; and yet am only able to trace—and that [illegible]—the posterity of the mesne-lord, William. Sir Philip de Boville [illegible] his son), in the time of Henry I., gave lands to Wykes Priory in [illegible] his grant being confirmed by his suzerain, Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl [illegible], and William de Boville occurs in Essex and Herts in 1130 (Rot. [illegible]). Earl de Boville lived in the ensuing reign; and in 1165 Otwell de [illegible] held—again in Essex—of the Honour of Mandeville and De Thame [illegible]. Richard de Bovill, who gave his name to Bovill's manor, temp. [illegible] II., "was a considerable man in these parts, and a benefactor to [illegible]'s Priory, Colchester, in 1189. And both he and William de Bovill [illegible] benefactors to the Abbey of St. Osith."—*Morant's Essex.* They held [illegible]ham, in Suffolk, of the Glanvilles, with whom they afterwards inter- [illegible] and continued till the time of Edward II., when Nicholas, one of the [illegible] of William de Bovill, carried Letheringham to Simon FitzRichard.—[illegible] *Suffolk.* A branch of the family, descended from Sir Philip, was seated [illegible] till about the middle of the fourteenth century. The last heiress, [illegible] married 41 Edward III. All bore Quarterly *Or* and *Sable*, the coat [illegible], differenced only in tincture.

[illegible] the other considerable families of the name can by any possibility [illegible] with this, unless it be the Bevils of Chesterton, knights, in

Huntingdonshire, "an ancient family," says Camden, "famous in this county, whose heirs general were married to Hewitt, Eines, and Dryden."

We next meet with the Bevills in the remotest corner of England. "The first Bevill at the Conquest was an officer under the Earl of Morton and Cornwall. One of his descendants married a Gwainick heiress, who brought him the land of that name, which became the seat of the Bevills for about ten generations."—*Gilbert's Cornwall.* They bore *Ermine* a bull passant *Sable.* The last heir died in the time of Henry VIII. "Guerneck a late was one of the Maner Places of Boville alias Beville. This Name cam out of Base Normandy, and long continued there, ontylle of late tyme it falle onto two Doughters of Boville, whereof the one was maryed unto Arundell of Trerice now lyving. The other to Granville; and so they devide almost three hundred Markes of Lande."—*Leland.* This latter, Maud Bevill, the wife of Sir Richard Grenville of Buckland, Marshall of Calais under Henry VIII., was the mother of an heroic race. Her son was the bold sea-captain that "counted danger as a mistress," and matched his single ship against the whole Spanish fleet: her great-grandson the Cavalier leader Sir Bevill, that hallowed her ancestral name with imperishable renown.

In Cumberland a family of Boyvills was seated at Skelton in the time of Henry I. "Those of the principal line were Lords of Levington. It soon came to be divided among female issue, and passed in six parts to the respective families with whom they intermarried."—*Hutchinson's Cumberland.* The father of Godard de Boyville (named in ancient evidences *Godardus Dapifer*) was enfeoffed by Ranulph de Meschines of the great manor of Millum, in that county, which was held by his heirs-male till the reign of Henry III., when it passed through an heiress to the Huddlestones. The Boyvilles are said to have been very near of kin to Ranulph, and a romantic legend is attached to their first possession of Millum. "The Baron of Egremont being taken prisoner beyond the seas by the infidels, could not be redeemed without a great ransom, and being far England, entered his brother or kinsman for his surety, promising, with all possible speed, to send him money to set him free; but upon his return home to Egremont, he changed his mind, and most unthankfully and unnaturally suffered his brother to lie in prison, in great distress and extremity, untill his hair was grown to an unusual length, like a woman's hair. The Pagans being out of hopes of the ransom, in great rage most cruelly hanged up their pledge, binding the long hair of his head to a beam in the prison, and tied his hands so far behind him, that he could not reach to the top when the knot was fastened to loose himself: during his imprisonment, the Paynim's daughter became enamoured of him, and sought all good means for his deliverance, but could not enlarge him. She notwithstanding of this last cruelty, by means made to his keeper, entered the prison, and taking her knife to cut the hair, being fastened, she cut the skin of his

with the weight of his body, he rent away the rest, and fell down [illegible] half dead. But she presently took him up, causing surgeons to [illegible] secretly, till he recovered his former health, beauty and strength; [illegible] reconciled her father for him, that he set him at liberty. Then, desirous [illegible] his brother's ingratitude, he got leave to depart to his country, and [illegible] with him the hatterell of his hair, rent off as aforesaid, which he [illegible] used to carry about with him, when he was in England, where he [illegible] arrived: and coming towards Egremont Castle about noon-tide of the [illegible] where his brother was at dinner, he blew his bugle-horn, which (says the [illegible]) his brother the baron presently acknowledged, and thereby conjectured [illegible] brother's return; and then sending his friends and servants to learn his [illegible] mind to him, and how he had escaped, they brought back the report [illegible] miserable torment that he had endured for his unfaithful brother the [illegible] which so astonished the baron (half dead before with the shameful [illegible] remembrance of his own disloyalty and breach of promise), that he abandoned [illegible] company, and would not look upon his brother, till his just wrath was [illegible] by diligent entreaty of the friends. And to be sure of his brother's [illegible] kindness, he gave the lordship of Millum to him and his heirs for ever. [illegible] the first Lords of Millum gave as their arms the horn and [illegible] (*Ibid.*) They "held the manor with great liberties, and had *furca* [illegible] *fossa*." A younger branch, seated at Kirksanton in the same county, [illegible] till the reign of Edward II.

[illegible] mentions a family of Boyvilles of Stockerton in Leicestershire, that [illegible] a fesse *Or* between three sattires humette *Argent*.

[illegible]dor": Barbedor in Leland's copy; where we find it joined to Brette, [illegible] Britto, curiously transformed into "Broth." It is impossible to identify [illegible] of the golden beard, even though bearded men were rare enough to [illegible] in the Conqueror's army. Humphrey de Bohun was "Humphrey [illegible] Beard;" Robert de Umfraville "Robertus Barbatus;" and the "Hugo [illegible] entered in Domesday is supposed by Sir Henry Ellis and others to [illegible] Hugh de Montfort. But him he assuredly could not be, for Hugh de [illegible] with the Beard was slain in single combat with Walkelin de Ferrers [illegible] thirty years before the Conquest. (See *Wace.*) Though the colour of [illegible] is in no case given, it is possible that the Hugo Barbatus of Domesday [illegible] Barbe d' Or; but this can obviously be no more than a suggestion. [illegible] Hampshire.

[illegible] so it may, Barbedor occurs as a surname in the early part of [illegible] reign. Robert Barbedor was of Kent, William Barbedor of Kent [illegible]shire, and Roger Barbedor of Kent and Huntingdonshire [illegible] *Hundredorum.*

[illegible] from Brette in Maine, or possibly short for Breton. Roger Brito, [illegible] in Domesday, holding land under the Church at Long Sutton

in Somersetshire, where the family was afterwards seated at Sandford-Brit. By what means Sandford came into their possession does not appear; but in the time of Henry I. it was held by Simon Bret, of the honour of Dunster, by the service of half a knight's fee. This Simon had two sons; Richard, who was called Brito, and was one of the persons principally concerned in the murder of Thomas à Beckett, and Edmund, who from this place had the surname of de Sandford."—*Collinson's Somerset.* Richard le Bret and three other knights left Henry II.'s court in Normandy on the same errand in December 1170, crossed over to England, and put the Archbishop to death in his own cathedral church of Canterbury, believing they would find favour with the king by ridding him of his redoubtable adversary. (See *Fitzurse.*) Fitzurse and Tracy first struck down Beckett with their swords, and as he lay on his face, bleeding and helpless, Le Bret dispatched him with one terrific blow on the head, that fractured the skull and completely severed the scalp,* exclaiming (in allusion to a quarrel of Beckett with Prince William), "Take this for love of my lord William, brother of the King!" The sword snapped in two on the marble pavement; and the broken point, found lying where it fell, afterwards became an object of special devotion to the Canterbury pilgrims. It was presented to each in turn to be kissed, and was treasured up in a wooden chest placed on the altar of "The Martyrdom," more commonly named from it *Altare ad Punctum Ensis*, or the "Sword's Point." Le Bret himself is said to have died in Palestine, where the Pope had sentenced him to do penance by fighting the Saracens. His daughter Maud and his grand-daughter Alice are mentioned as benefactors of Woodspring Priory (dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury by the grandson of another of his murderers) in the hope, expressed by Alice, "that the intercession of the glorious martyr might never be wanting to her and her children."

None of the usual judgments believed to be consequent upon sacrilege appear to have fallen on the Brets. They were among the principal barons of Somerset at the time of the murder, and remained in peaceful possession of Sandford-Bret till 1360. "Walter Brito, in the reign of Henry II., had the manor of Whitestanton by the grant of the Crown, and was progenitor of a respectable family who possessed it till the beginning of the present century. Richard, son of Robert Bret of Whitestanton, was one of the translators of the Bible now used in our churches and private families; he was well versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Arabic, and Æthiopian languages, and published several books of history, biography, and criticism. He died in 1637, and was buried at Quainton in Bucks, of which parish he was rector."—*Collinson's Somerset.*

The name appears in several other parts of the country; we find it in the

* "Great stress was laid on this, as having been the part of his body which had received the sacred oil."—*Dean Stanley.*

[illegible] in the chartulary of Brecknock Abbey: in 1309 Geffrey le [illegible] of the Barons of Ireland; and there were Le Brets in Cheshire up [illegible] century. The knight with the vermilion shield mentioned on [illegible] of Carlaverock

> "Mais Euermenions de le Brette
> Le banière eut toute rougecte:"

[illegible] held in great consideration both by Edward I. and Edward II., and [illegible] employed in diplomatic affairs, is said to have been of Gascon origin.

[illegible]. This name is written in Domesday. In the time of Edward the [illegible] "Barre" was the owner of some lands in Yorkshire, which he held [illegible] Conquest as a subtenant of Ilbert de Lacy. The family was very [illegible]. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, enumerates six different counties [illegible] they were settled. In Wiltshire, they were seated at Titherton Lucas [illegible] in Cornwall, Leland tells us, "Barret a Man of mene Landes [illegible] Gullant and Lantient Pile." But it is only with the Kentish [illegible] most considerable among them, that we have here to do.

[illegible] does not trace them further back than 1335, when John de Barrett [illegible] at Penry Court, and held lands at Hawkhurst. His son Thomas was [illegible], and he was succeeded by a grandson Robert de Barrett, who died [illegible], and was the father of Valentine and John.

[illegible] left only a daughter behind him, married to John Darell of Cale [illegible] had served as Sheriff of Kent 6 Hen. IV.; and dying in 1440, was [illegible] in the chancel of Preston Church, where his portraiture in brass, [illegible] armour, with his sword and spurs on, still remains; as does that of [illegible] wife, who died two years afterwards." She was one of the co-heirs [illegible] of Lane Court.

[illegible] Barrett, the younger brother, transplanted the family into Essex, where [illegible] "the ancient and fair seat" of Aveley Belhouse through Alice [illegible] daughter of Nicholas de Belhouse—a cadet of an ancient Cambridgeshire [illegible] whom the place derived its name. On the death of her brother [illegible], she became his co-heiress; and from that date till 1644, a period [illegible] two hundred and fifty years, her inheritance was transmitted in regular [illegible] seven generations of descendants. Her husband was probably the [illegible] who lies buried in a chapel he founded in St. Mary's Church at [illegible]'s, at the end of the north nave aisle, and the roof above it [illegible], "God me guyde," and "Grace me governe," placed diagonally [illegible]. They are repeated over the place of the great rood; and his [illegible] bearing a figure in a winding sheet, and some half-effaced inscriptions, [illegible] east end of the south aisle. Another John, their great grandson, [illegible] in the Law," and is praised for his eloquence by Leland. He [illegible], and added to his estate. But in this respect, at least, his [illegible] were more fortunate, for his wife was the heiress of Thomas

Dinely of Stoke-Dinely in Berkshire (whose widow became his fifth second wife), and brought him, with several illustrious quarterings,—she claimed descent from the old Barons Fitzherbert and Milo Earl of Hereford—a very considerable property in Berkshire and Hampshire.

The most noteworthy of the family was its last representative, Sir Edward Barrett, who received a Scottish peerage from Charles I. He succeeded to his grandfather very early in life; and soon after coming of age in 1601 set out on his travels, spending several years abroad. "He was at Florence in 1606; and before that had been in Spain. King James I. knighted him; and in 1616 granted him a Charter of Free-warren in his Manor of Belhouse, &c., about which time he made the Park. In the beginning of the year 1625 he was appointed Embassador to France; but it doth not appear that he went thither. The 17th of October, 1627, he was created Baron Newburgh of Fife in Scotland; and 20th July, 1628, was sworn Privy Counsellor to King Charles I. The 20th of August following he took his seat as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Afterwards he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he enjoyed as long as he lived. Upon Bishop Juxon's resigning the staff of Lord Treasurer, that office was put into the hands of the Lord Newburgh, with four other of the chief Officers of the Crown. He was a man of a very amiable and respectable character, and lived with great hospitality."—*Morant's Essex.* He was twice married, but left no posterity at his death in 1644, and bequeathed Aveley Belhouse to a remote kinsman, Richard Lennard, the younger son of Lord Dacre. From this Richard, who added the name of Barrett to his own, and quartered their coat, descended Thomas Barrett Lennard, seventeenth Baron Dacre.

Lord Newburgh's only sister Dorothy, the wife of Charles, second and last Lord Stanhope of Harrington, was childless.

Fuller quotes the following account of "an Esquire of signall note" belonging to this family: "Thomas Barryt Squyr to Kyng Harry the Sixt, oftentimes employed in the French warrs under the command of John Duc of Norfolk, being alway trew leige man to his Soveraign Lord the King, having taken Sanctuary at Westminstre to shon the fury of his and the King's enemyes, and from these hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a peces, about whilke tyme or a litvl before, the Lord Skales late in an evening entrying a Wherry Boat with three persons, and rawghing toowards Westminstre, there likewise too have taken Sanctuary, was discride by a woman, where anon, the wherry man fell on him murthered him, and cast his mangled corpes alond by St. Marie Overy. This happened in 1461.

Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, identifies this murdered squire with Thomas, son and heir of John Barret and the heiress of Belhouse. But according to Morant, "it is plain from an ancient deed bearing date twenty years before 1461 that he was then Dead."

Bonrett; for Bourte.—v. *Leland.* Ralph de Burt, in 1163, held part of

[illegible] Fitz Hugh in Lincolnshire.—*Liber Niger.* Some [illegible] very scanty—notices of the family are to be found in *Blomfield's* [illegible] Hamo, son of Burt, 5 King John releases to the Bishop of Norwich [illegible] commonage in the town of Elmham and Brisley. Sir Hamo de Burt [illegible] grant to Normansburgh Priory. One of the same name was Lord [illegible] 43 Hen. III., and had two sons, Ralph and Thomas. Ralph [illegible] manor, by fine, to Sir Thomas his brother, who 18 Ed. I. disposed [illegible] Nicholas de Castello. Bourt's Manor, in the parish of Mendham, was [illegible] Burt in 1345."

[illegible] similar—if not the same name, occurs at about the same date [illegible]shire. "Birt's Morton, or Brute's Morton, took its name from [illegible] Brute, to whom it was granted by John, Baron of Monmouth. His [illegible] in the time of Edward I. had two daughters, and gave Birt's Morton [illegible] *Nash's Worcestershire.*

[illegible]. The author of "The Norman People," traces back this name to [illegible] Bougrd, a grandson of Ranulph, the deposed Duke of Acquitaine [illegible] tenth century) whose grandsons were called Benard or Bainard [illegible]. They were, 1. Hubert Fitz Ralph, Viscount of Maine, celebrated for [illegible] assistance to the Conqueror's army, when besieged in his castle of [illegible]; 2. a. Ralph Bainard, Viscount of Lude, whose son lost the vast [illegible] Baynard's Castle: and 3. Geoffrey Bainard or de Beaumont.

[illegible] thus affiliated to the great Carlovingian house of Maine, was a [illegible] Domesday baron, holding forty-four manors in Norfolk, twenty-five in [illegible]ton in Suffolk, and three in Hertfordshire. The head of his Honour [illegible] that he built in the city of London, of which he was hereditary [illegible] banner-bearer. This office was held in fee by all the subsequent [illegible] Castel-Baynard, or Baynard's Castle, and entitled them to the [illegible] of a soke or ward in the city, with many feudal rights and privileges. *Liber Niger.* In time of war the Chastilian was bound to come, "he [illegible]ventieth man of arms on horseback," in full armour, with his banner [illegible] before him, to the great west door of St. Paul's, where the Mayor, with [illegible] and Aldermen, came out of the church to receive him, bearing the [illegible], the image of St. Paul in gold, with the face, hands, feet, and sword, [illegible] The Chastilian alighted from his horse, saluted the Mayor, and said: [illegible] I am come to do my service which I owe to the city." Thereupon [illegible]presented the banner to him, with these words: "We give to you, as [illegible] of fee in this city, the banner of this city to bear and govern, to [illegible] profit of this city, to your power." He further received the gift [illegible] fully accoutred, and twenty pounds sterling for his expenses that [illegible]nding with the banner in his hand, he called upon the Mayor to [illegible] for the host, and bade him and the burgesses of the city "warn [illegible] to assemble and all go under the banner of St. Paul." Then,

riding in state to Aldgate, he there committed the banner to "whom he thought proper" as his deputy.

There is little else to tell of Ralph Bainard. He was dead in 1104, when Juga, supposed to be his widow, was seized of his barony, and founded Dunmow Priory.* Geoffrey Bainard, in 1106, was her son and heir; and was succeeded by William Bainard, who, taking part with his kinsman Elias, Earl of Maine, Philip de Braose, William Malet, and others, against Henry I., was deprived of his barony. The King granted it to a younger son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, from whom descended the Barons Fitz Walter.

Some manors that the disinherited elder line had previously granted to a younger branch above escaped forfeiture. Robert Baynard, a cousin of the attainted Baron, was Lord of Merton and some other Norfolk estates that had formed part of Ralph's possessions in 1086; and in 1165 his son Fulk was certified to hold eight and a half knight's fees in the county of Robert Fitz Walter, as of his barony of Baynard's Castle. From Fulk descended a second Robert Baynard or Banyard, as the name was sometimes spelt, a man "of great note in the time of Edward II.," who entrusted him with the custody of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as well as of Norwich Castle, and summoned him to parliament in 1313. "Moreover, he was likely the same Robert, who, being one of the justices of the King's Bench, in that capacity had summons to parliament, 2 and 3 Ed. III., among the judges, and the rest of the King's council."—*Banks*. His son Fulk left only three daughters and coheiresses, Isabel, Emma, and Maud; of whom the eldest married Sir Thomas de Grey, and brought him Merton, the present seat of his descendant and representative, Lord Walsingham.

Contemporary with Robert Baynard of Merton was another Robert Baynard, likewise a Norfolk man, who in 1313 had license to embattle his manor-house at Hautboys, "a circumstance while it tends to point out two distinct persons, leaves a degree of doubt as to which was the identical Robert who had the summons to parliament among the barons of the realm."—*Ibid*. His line also ended in the next generation. His son died s. p., and Joan his daughter inherited, and married Edmund de Thorpe.

The name that had perished in Norfolk lingered on in the adjacent county

* In the time of Henry III., Robert Fitz-Walter rebuilt this priory, which had fallen into decay, and either he or one of his successors instituted the custom, "that he which repents not of his marriage, either sleeping or waking, for a year and a day may lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a gammon of bacon." As the history of the Fitz-Walters has no place here, and a similar custom is described at Whichenovre (see *Somerville*), I will only add that the "pilgrim for bacon" was treated somewhat roughly at Dunmow. He was made to recite a tedious string of [illegible] kneeling on two hard-pointed stones in the Prior's churchyard; "and [illegible] ministred with such long process, and such solemn singing over him, that [illegible] must make his pilgrimage (as I may term it) painful."

Thomas Baynard who was Lord of Hardebergh, in the parish of ... in the year 1200, and left descendants that continued in the ... for two hundred and seventy-three years. The last of them, Richard ... left as his sole heir his daughter Grace, twice married; first, to Thomas ... and secondly, to Edward, son of Sir Thomas Daniel, Baron of Rothmare, ... Deputy of Ireland under Edward IV., by Margaret Howard, daughter ... Duke of Norfolk. They have left their name to Baynard's manor.—... *Berry.* Another family was seated at Spexhall, in Suffolk. One of the ... and cohein of Henry Baynard of Spexhall married John Throgmorton ..., who died in 1510.—*Suckling's Suffolk.*

...ville, from Barneville, a castle in the arrondissement of Valognes, on ... adjoining Carteret. No remains of it now exist, unless the mound ... church on which it once stood may be so called; and from the nature ..., it can only have been a poor and indefensible place. Yet it gave ... renowned crusader,

"Ruggier di Balnavilla infra gli egregi,"

... have been sung by Tasso. He followed Robert of Normandy to ... Land in 1096, and is cited by the historians of the crusade as the best ... leader in the Christian army. All prised and honoured him—both ... foe; for he won the respect and confidence of the Moslem, even while ... himself the most formidable of their adversaries. He signalized himself ... deeds of arms at the siege of Nicea, and was one of the heroic band that ... walls of Antioch. But when, shortly after, the Christian host was ... ambuscaded within them by a vast body of Saracens, Roger de Barneville, ... impetuous sally, and in his headlong courage adventuring too far in the ... fell into an ambuscade, and was slain. The funeral honours paid to him ... sorrowing comrades, and the mourning and lamentation that filled the ... camp, are fully detailed in the *Gesta Dei per Francos.*

"...ther sight of this family," writes Sir Francis Palgrave, "in England, but ... frequently settled in the Scottish Lowlands." Yet William de Barneville ... the foundation charter of Kirkham Abbey in the time of Henry I. ...). We find them in Scotland in the following generation, for in a ... in 1175 between Henry II. and King William, Robert de Barnevile ... the Scottish hostages. Henry de Barnevile held of the Bishop of ... 1189-90 (Rot. Pip.) and Richard Barnevile, 21 Ed. I. granted lands ... Isle of Wight (County History).

... Barnaviles—Burke calls him Sir Michael—crossed over to Ireland ... Henry II., took from the O'Sullivans Berehaven in the county of ... added one of the most powerful families of the English pale. The ... them had their revenge; they concerted a secret rising, fell upon ... unawares, and put all but one of them to the sword. Some say

this rescued heir was absent in England; others that he was a posthumous child at that time unborn, whose mother had escaped the general slaughter; it is only certain that he was the sole survivor, and settled at Dromnagh, near Dublin, where some of his descendants remained till the reign of James I. His name has not been preserved; but he left two sons, Hugh, who died s. p. in 1237, and Reginald, the ancestor of the existing family. Fourth in descent from this Reginald was the Sir Ulfram, who first took up his abode at Crickston, co. Meath, for twelve generations the seat of his successors. From his eldest grandson, Sir Christopher, the families of Crickston and Trimleston both derived; from the second, John, of Frankston, came the Viscounts Kingsland.

Of these three lines, the elder alone is now represented. Sir Patrick Barnewall of Crickston, the head of the house, was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1622. His son took an active part against Cromwell; was "excepted from pardon for life or estate" by a special act of Parliament in 1652; and only lived long enough to see the Restoration, and recover his land. His posterity has never failed.

Sir Christopher's second son Robert married an Irish heiress, and was created Baron of Trimleston on the accession of Edward IV., "in consideration of the good and faithful service done by him in Ireland for that King's father". His grandson, John, third Lord, an eminent lawyer, was appointed in 1522 Vice Treasurer, in 1524 High Treasurer, and in 1534 High Chancellor of Ireland; and the fifth Lord was, according to Holingshed, "a rare nobleman, endued with sundry good gifts, well wedded to the reformation of his miserable country." This title was borne for four hundred and eighteen years, only ending in 1941 with the sixteenth Lord Trimleston.

The Viscounts Kingsland, descended from John Barnewall of Frankston, had become extinct nearly fifty years before. Their title was conferred in 1621 on Nicholas Barnewall of Turvey, who, on the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, had been commissioned to raise forces for the defence of the city and county of Dublin, as a reward for his zeal and loyalty. His grandfather, Sir Patrick, who built the manor house of Turvey, and is called by Holingshed "a deep and a wise gentleman, the lanthorn and light as well of his house, as of that part of Ireland where he dwelt; of nature mild, rather choosing to pleasure where he might harm, than willing to harm where he might pleasure," could boast of a family of four sons and no less than fifteen daughters! The fourth and fifth Viscounts, as members of the Church of Rome, were disqualified from taking their seats in Parliament; but the fifth Lord Kingsland, "being early initiated in the principles of the Protestant religion as by law established," was admitted to the House of Lords in 1787. This line terminated with his son in 1833.

Bonett. Fuller tells us that "Bonet, or Benet, was one of such persons as, after the Battle, were advanced to Seigneuries in this land of Glamorgan, when he held Penelawdd, in Gower. From him Sir Bernard Burke somewhat vaguely derives the Bennetts of Laleston in Glamorganshire.

[illegible] doubt whether Bennett is the name here intended. A [illegible] said to have come from the neighbourhood of Alençon, is [illegible] very soon after the Conquest, and held of De Braiose. Roger [illegible] witnessed a charter of William de Braiose (Mon. i. 581). "In [illegible] Bonet paid to William de Braiose eighteen marks of silver to [illegible] lands in Wowend and Wappingthorpe from the claim of marage. [illegible] *de Nevill* we find Robert Bonet possessed of Steyning, held of the [illegible] Chamber, and in 1351 Margaret, wife of William Bonet, died seised [illegible] *Testa de Nevill's Sussex.* This is all he can tell us of them.

[illegible] however, forthcoming in other counties. John Bonet was [illegible] Staffordshire 1224–1227: and *Custos* of Salop 1225–1227: and [illegible] name John Bonet, who, with William Earl of Salisbury, was Joint-[illegible] Lincoln in 1217, and the four following years. This implies him to [illegible] person of wide possessions and weighty influence.

[illegible] Camden, in his Britannia, says that this name is derived from [illegible] Barry, in Glamorganshire (so called from Baruch, a holy man [illegible]) but the common ancestor is considered to be William Barry [illegible] Barri), who married Angareth, daughter to Nesta, the daughter of [illegible] Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and sister to Robert Fitz Stephen and [illegible] Gerald, two persons of great eminence in the annals of Ireland.[4] [illegible] said William had issue several sons, viz. Robert, Philip, Walter, and [illegible] Gerald Barry, well known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, and [illegible] named from the word Cambria, the ancient name of the county of [illegible] within which he was born at Tenby, about the year 1146. He was [illegible] Bishop of St. David's, and wrote a description of England, Ireland, [illegible] *Wanley.* His name marks a distinct epoch in the history of [illegible] literature. "Gerald is the father of our popular literature, as he is the [illegible] of the political and ecclesiastical pamphlet. Welsh blood mixed [illegible] in his veins, and something of the restless Celtic fire runs alike [illegible] writings and his life. A busy scholar at Paris, a reforming [illegible] in Wales, the wittiest of Court chaplains, the most troublesome of [illegible] Gerald became the gayest and most amusing of all the authors of [illegible] In his hands the stately Latin tongue took the vivacity and [illegible] of the jougleur's verse. Reared as he had been in classical [illegible] threw pedantry contemptuously aside. 'It is better to be dumb [illegible] be understood,' is his characteristic apology for the novelty of his [illegible] things require new fashions, and so I have thrown utterly aside

[illegible] had been a concubine to Henry I., and afterwards married Stephen, [illegible] the castles of Cardigan and Pembroke: by which Stephen she had a son, [illegible] Stephen, and a daughter, this Angareth. She also married Gerald Fitz-[illegible] him had issue Maurice Fitz-Gerald, progenitor of the Duke of [illegible] great families in Ireland."—*Ibid.*

the old and dry method of some authors.' . . . . His tract on the conquest of Ireland and his account of Wales, illustrate his rapid faculty of common observation, his audacity, and his good sense . . . . His profusion of facts, his fund of anecdote, the aptness of his quotations, his natural shrewdness and critical acumen, the clearness and vivacity of his style, are backed by a fearlessness and impetuosity that made him a dangerous assailant even to such a ruler as Henry II."—*Green.*

In recounting the conquest of Ireland, Cambrensis gives a great character to his elder brother Robert, "a young knight of courage and resolution," who was conspicuous among the conquerors, serving under the banner of his maternal uncle, Robert Fitz Stephen. Sir William Pole claims him as a Devonshire man. "He was, as one proveth, a native of this county, and so it may well be, for that name was possessed of large and fair inheritance in the time of the three first Edwards, and their armories yet in many places remain. He was one of the chief conquerors of that kingdom; of whom I find this special remembrance:—He chose rather among the first to be chief helped, than seem chief. He, in winning Ireland, put himself into sundry dangers and received many wounds, yet was the first that brought the hawk to hand."

Banks, on the other hand, places his domicile at the opposite extremity of England. "After his services in Ireland, he is represented to have retired himself at Sevington, in Kent; but however that may be, he returned again to Ireland, and about the year 1185 was killed at Lismore in the county of Waterford." He was succeeded by his next brother Philip, who "had a grant of three contreds of land in the county of Cork from his uncle, Robert Fitz Stephen, whose daughter, it is said, he married. This Philip built the castle of Barry's Court, and endowed the friery of Ballybeg, co. Cork, 'in memory whereof his effigies on horseback were cast in brass, and set up in the church there.'" He had two sons, William and Robert; to which William, King John confirmed his uncle's gift of lands. He is said to have been one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ* of the county of Kent, and to have lived at the Moate, where several of his successors, who were lieutenants of Dover Castle, and conservators of the peace in that county, had their residence. The Magna Britannia, p. 1125, relates that the daughter and heir of Robert Barry, of this line, carried the manor of Sevington, by marriage, into the family of Ratcliffe.

"But it seems," continues Banks, "that Robert Barry, younger brother of William, founded the honours of the family." The Irish estates had been made over to him by agreement; and his grandson David, Viscount of Buttevant, "a rich noble baron," was appointed by Henry III. in 1267 Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and forced into subjection the turbulent MacCarthys and Geraldines. From him came another David, who, with other great Irish landowners, had summons to attend the parliament held at Westminster in 35 Edward III. "But though Sir William Dugdale has included this summons to an extraordinary

[illegible] this list of summons of the barons to parliament, it cannot be [illegible] concluded, that David Barry has any pretension to be ranked in the number of English nobility."—*Ibid.*

The Barrys had no farther connection with England, and though, as a rule, they remained loyal to English interests, became thoroughly naturalized in their Irish homes. They had great possessions, and lived in lavish splendour. One of them, according to Sir Bernard Burke) gave an entire barony (or English [illegible] to an Earl of Desmond as the marriage portion of his daughter. Another, who sat as Premier Viscount in the Irish Parliament of 1490, fell by the hand of his own brother. No uglier story is to be met with even in those troubled and terrible annals. The ruffian that shed his brother's blood was a consecrated priest!—more than that, one of the highest dignitaries of the Irish Church; for he was Archbishop of Cork and Cloyne. He, in his turn, was murdered by a third brother, Thomas Barry; and after his body had lain in the grave for twenty days, it was dug up and publicly burned at the command of Maurice Earl of Desmond.

In the time of James I., David Fitz-James, Viscount Buttevant, who, after [illegible] fell as a rebel, had done good service subsequently to the Crown, received a grant of great part of the MacCarthy lands. His grandson and heir was created Earl of Barrymore in 1628; and the line was carried on [illegible] present century, only expiring with the eighth Earl in 1824. His [illegible], though a man of some talent, had made himself notorious "by [illegible] which would have disgraced Buckingham or Rochester, until the [illegible] explosion of his musket, while he was conveying some French [illegible] from Folkestone to Dover, as captain of the Berkshire Militia, put an [illegible] troubles and follies in 1793."—*Sir Egerton Brydges.*

[illegible] ancient stock is still represented by collateral branches.

[illegible], or Brionne, from Brionne, Normandy; "a branch of the Counts of [illegible], and the Earls of Clare and Hertford, descended from Gilbert, Count of [illegible], son of Richard I. of Normandy. Wido de Brionne, an ancestor of this [illegible] acquired a seignory in Wales about 1090. Baldwin de Brionne was [illegible] of Devon in the Conqueror's time, and Wido de Brionne, of the Welsh [illegible] the fees of the barony of Oakhampton in 1165."—*The Norman People.* [illegible] descended another Guy, a Welsh marcher-baron, who in 1257 was [illegible] to attend the King with horse and arms at Chester, "to repel the [illegible] that unruly people." When the Baron's War broke out, he sided with [illegible], who, after their victory at Lewes, committed to his charge Cardiff, [illegible] castles in Wales; but within two years he had "returned to due [illegible]," and in 1266 became one of the sureties for the peaceable conduct of [illegible], Earl of Oxford. He married the heiress of Barnstaple, Eve de [illegible] barony passed to her only daughter; but by a second marriage he [illegible] after himself, who in 1331 was found to be of unsound mind,

and the great Welsh fief was then transferred to the next heir. This latter, Guy de Guyon, the son of the lunatic, and appointed by Edward III. Constable of St. Briavel's, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, fought in his French and Scottish wars, and was the father of the famous soldier with whom the line terminated. Guy IV. was one of the heroes of an heroic epoch; and from the time that he gained his earliest renown as Standard Bearer to Edward III. at Calais, in 1346, till his death in 1390, there is scarcely a break in the long succession of his services by land and by sea. He was a baron of the realm by writ in 1350; a banneret in 1355; a Knight of the Garter in 1375; three times sent on embassies, twice Admiral of the Fleet; and ever foremost in the victorious train of the last Edward and his son. But on the accession of Richard II., the aspect of the war changed; and his last mission must have been bitter to the soul of the old soldier, for it was to treat for peace with John, Duke of Brittany. He married Elizabeth de Montacute, daughter of the first Earl of Salisbury (who was then, for the second time, a widow) and had two sons; but his race was not fated to endure, for no single descendant remains of him even in the female line. His younger son left no issue; and two little grand-daughters, the children of the elder, Guy (who had died in his lifetime), remained his sole representatives. They were very young—Philippa not more than twelve, and Elizabeth about—when, at their grandfather's death, they succeeded to a splendid inheritance, comprising lands in Devon (where Torre Brian still bears his name), Wales, Surrey, Middlesex, and Dorset.* In the end it came wholly to Elizabeth, for Philippa, who married John Devereux, remained childless, while her sister, who was the wife of Sir Robert Lovell, had one daughter, named Maud. This storied heiress was twice married; first to John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, and then to Sir Richard Stafford; by her first husband she had a son, Humphrey, Earl of Arundel; by her second, a daughter, Avice, Countess of Ormonde. Her both son and daughter died s.p.

Bodin: Raoul Botin on the Dives Roll: "a name well known in Richmondshire, and more generally afterwards, as the progenitor of the Fitz Hughs."—*Whitaker*. This Bodin appears in Domesday as the holder of a large estate in Yorkshire, including Tanfield (afterwards the lordship of the Marmions), which, "from the beauty of its situation, and the fertility of its soil, was one of the gems of the Earldom of Richmond," and Kirkby-Ravensworth, where he built his castle. He was a relative of Earl Alan, his feudal lord, and had come in his train from Brittany. Like some others of the Conqueror's companions-in-arms, he renounced the world, and ended his days as a monk of St. Mary's Abbey, York, having made over his lands to his younger brother, Bardolf, whose posterity held them for at least four hundred years. They ranked among the

* Lord Bryan's demesnes in all these counties are included in the grant of free warren that he received from Edward III. in 1350.

great Yorkshire barons, and were a dominant and dauntless ... many a mile of the wild dales and moorlands of Hope and ... present on every battlefield—whether within or without the foss ... duty was to be done, or honour won.

"The Baron of Ravensworth prances in pride
As he views his domain upon Arkendale side;
The mere for his net, and the land for his game,
The chase for the wild, and the park for the tame."

... remains to mark their former state and sway but the crumbling ... seigneurial castle.

... followed his brother's example, and was shorn a monk in the same ... which, at Bodin's earnest solicitation, he had bestowed the churches ... Brompton and Kirkby Ravenswath. His son, Akaris, was the ... of another religious house, Fors Abbey, or the "Abbey of Charity," in ... which, when it was translated by Conan, Earl of Richmond and ..., permission of his heir, Hervey Fitz Akeris) to the field of East Wilton, ... valley of the Yore (now the Ure), was thenceforward known as ... Fourth in descent from him was Hugh Fitz Henry, whose son, Henry ..., summoned to Parliament by Ed. II. in 1320, first transmitted this ... his successors. He had taken part in five Scottish campaigns, and ... to hold Barnard Castle—one of the most important strongholds ... during the minority of the Earl of Warwick. There is extant a ... that he made in 1327 with Sir Henry Vavasour, discharging ... instrument under his seal, of a debt of five hundred marks, on ... Sir Henry's son should take to wife his daughter, Amabel. His ... who succeeded him in the barony, served for ten consecutive years in ... Ed. III., and had a son killed at Otterburne. The younger ... this latter, who thus became heir, and was the third Lord Fitz Hugh, ... most considerable man of the family. On the accession of Henry IV. ... retained to serve the King for the term of his whole life; and he ... actively employed in peace and war. He helped to nego- ... with Scotland in 1403, the amount of the Princess Philippa's ... marriage with Eric, King of Denmark, in the following year; the ... Scotland in 1411; and represented England at the great Council of ... in 1414. He was at that time Lord Chamberlain of Henry V.'s ... and had officiated at his coronation as Lord High Constable of ... received two separate grants of £100 a year, one of them during ... reign; and all Lord Scrope of Masham's forfeited lands in Rich- ... further bestowed upon him. He followed the King to France ... 1418, each time with a great train (on the latter occasion he had a ... eight men-at-arms, and two hundred and forty archers); was

with the Duke of Exeter at the siege of Rouen; and three years later again to arms against the French. Nor did this by any means complete the tale of his services in the field. It is reported "that he travelled more than once to Jerusalem, and likewise beyond it to Grand Cairo, where the Soudan had his residence; and that in his return he fought with the Saracens and Turks; as also that by the help of the Knights of Rhodes he built a castle there, called St. Peter's Castle."—*Dugdale.* He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Grey (son of John, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and brother and heir of John Grey, called Lord Marmion), by Lora, daughter and co-heir of Herbert de St. Quintin, by whom he had no less than eight sons and five daughters (Burke generously accords him six, and even intimates that he had "other issue"). But of the eight sons, at least six left no posterity. Three died young: Robert was Bishop of London; Henry was drowned in the Humber; and Ralph died in France. The first-born, Sir William, succeeded his father in 1425, and was followed in the next generation by Henry, fifth Lord, who received from Henry VI. the offices of Seneschal of the Honour of Richmond, and Chief Forester of Arkilgarth and La Hoppe, that had escheated to the Crown through the attainder of Richard, Earl of Salisbury. Though he remained a staunch Lancastrian, "yet did King Edward IV. look upon him with fair respect," and even occasionally employ him. He married Lady Alice Nevill, daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and died in 1472, leaving another goodly family of five sons and five daughters. But the same curious fatality pursued the race—four died issueless; and it was their sister's descendants that eventually inherited. Richard, the eldest brother, was appointed Constable of Richmond, Middleham, and Barnard Castle, when Henry VII. came to the throne, and died about 1508, his only son, George, who was never married, only surviving him four years. With this seventh and last Lord Fitz Hugh the line ended, and the proud name died out that for so many centuries had shone with undimmed lustre in the North. His cousins and next heirs were found to be Alice, wife of Sir Sir John Fiennes, the eldest daughter of his grandfather, Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, and Sir Thomas Parr, son of Elizabeth, another daughter, who re-married Nicholas, Lord Vaux. She was the grandmother of Henry VIII.'s Queen.

Beteuile: Bertevile in Duchesne's copy; Bretteville, as it is twice given by Leland. In the *Liber Niger* it is spelt, as here, Beteville: for we there find Ralph de Betevill holding one fee of Hubert de Rie in Norfolk.

The barony of Bretteville was near Caen, and had been granted by the Duchess Gunnor to Mont St. Michel.—*Recherches sur la Domesday.* The name is entered among the "Gentilshommes Normands" in the *Nobiliaire*, as bearing de Francourt, bearing *D'azur à trois glands d'or.*

Gilbert de Bretteville was a Domesday baron, holding lands in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire. The Hampshire Estate was in the hundred of Andover (the "Anna" country), for the most part on the Wiltshire

[illegible]hill, Stratfieldsaye, &c., and he likewise owned three houses at [illegible], of which the Conqueror granted him the customs.—*Woodward's* [illegible] of his posterity we hear nothing; but it seems likely that the William [illegible] of Oxfordshire entered in the *Rotuli Cancellarii* of 1202, was his [illegible]. Hugh de Bretteville, in 1165, held half a fee of the old feoffment [illegible] de Beauchamp in Bedfordshire; and in 1316 William de Bretteville, [illegible] de Bretteville, senior, was one of the Lords of Barford in Bedfordshire [illegible] in Yorkshire, and received a writ of summons to serve against the [illegible] in 1322. His son, William de Bretteville, junior, attended the great [illegible] held at Westminster two years afterwards.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary* [illegible]. Four of the name are found in the *Testa de Nevill*: Eustace de Brutvil, [illegible] or had held, Bromley in Surrey; Galfrid de Bretteville, in Bettislow [illegible], Lincolnshire: Robert, in the same county, holding one fee of John [illegible] and another of the Archbishop of York; and Guy de Bretteville, a [illegible] of Reginald de Valletort's in Devonshire, holding eight knight's fees of [illegible] of Totnes.

[illegible]: "Helto Bertin was bailiff of Falaise in Normandy, about 1195. [illegible] Alexander de Bertona held lands in Kent (Lib. Niger), and the family [illegible] at Berstead, in that county, temp. Hen. II., and sometimes bore the [illegible] De Berstead—(*Ibid.*). Walter de Berstede, 1257, was Viscount of Kent [illegible] Exscripta), and in 1266 was a justiciary. In 1433 William Bertin was [illegible] Kentish gentry; and Simon Bertyn, who died 1530, devised lands at [illegible]. Another branch, seated at Bersted also, altered the name to Berty [illegible]. Thomas Bertie, of this line was Captain of Hurst Castle, temp. [illegible]; and from him descended the Dukes of Ancaster, Earls of Lindsay, [illegible] of Abingdon."—*The Norman People.* This derivation has at least the [illegible] antiquitude, entirely wanting in the astonishing genealogy given in [illegible], which declares that the Berties "first landed in England in [illegible] with the Saxons," and "descended from a family of free barons of [illegible] in Prussia." "For some centuries past a *Freiherr von Bertisland* [illegible] an impossible being: but in what age of the world would any one [illegible] these free barons lived who were the forefathers of the Berties of [illegible] Unluppily from the fifth century to the eleventh, we have no mention [illegible] notable stock; but in the time of Æthelred, by some astounding fore- [illegible] language, fortification, and everything else, Leopold Bertie was not [illegible] of Dover Castle, but had a private castle at 'Bertie-sted, now [illegible] (The old form of Bersted happens to be Berhamsteda)." This [illegible] quarrel about tithes with the monks of Canterbury; a fray ensues, [illegible]-ton is slain: "the King gives Leopold no satisfaction:" and he [illegible] of Denmark to invade England: "then the Danes join Leopold's [illegible];" the siege of Canterbury and the captivity of Alfheah are the [illegible]. Bertin, the only surviving son, flees to France:" but a

descendant comes back in the twelfth century and recovers Bersted. To crown all, in the time of Henry V. "Hieronimus Bertie" is excommunicated for trying to kill a monk for "assertions injurious to his ancestor Leopold." "On the whole," concludes Mr. Freeman, "this is perhaps the most monstrous of all our fictions."

Bereneuile: Berneville in Leland's copy; Berville in the Dives Roll; and Bereville in Domesday, where Nigel de Berville is entered as a baron. He also held in Drayton under Bishop Odo.—*Lipscomb's Bucks.* The name was represented in Normandy up to the end of the last century, for it appears among the nobles of the Pays de Caux in the Assembly of 1789. William de Berneville was of Surrey in 1199 (Rot Curiæ Regis): and three of the family are entered in the *Testa de Nevill*:—all of them in Lincolnshire. Ralph de Berevill held *in capite*; Peter de Berevill, also of the King, at Kirkby and Shapwick: and Robert de Barevill was an undertenant at Barton. Hugo de Bernevall, of the same county, and Henry and William de Berneville, of Essex, occur in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of Edward I.; and during his reign, a Sir Henry Bernevill (perhaps identical with the above) was seated at Hockworthy, in Devonshire. Robert de Barville or Berville held of the honour of Hoton-Paynell, and Thomas de Berville of George Luttrell, both in Yorkshire.—*Kirkby's Inquest.* Sir Henry Berneville was succeeded at Hockworthy by Hugh, William, Henry, and Henry V.—*Polwhele's Devon.* In the uncertainty of mediæval spelling, it is almost impossible to distinguish this name from Barneville.

Bellewe: from Belleau, or Bella Aqua, in Normandy. "In 1165 this family held knight's fees in Kent, Berks, and York. Gilbert de Bella Aqua witnessed a charter of the Archbishop of York, c. 1140 (Mon. i. 476)."—*The Norman People.* "Gascoign and Bellew," says Hunter, in his *History of South Yorkshire*, "have both attempted to throw in exact genealogical detail what is known of the family of Bellew. They differ; and by both the absence of evidence has been supplied by conjecture. They appear to have inherited from an Adam de Sancta Maria, who lived before the age of private charters, and in him, as it seems from the long continued dispute about Bolton between the Annesleys and Bellews, who were both descended from him, Bolton was vested about the reign of Henry I. A William de Bellew appears holding Bolton of Newmarch, and also of Normanville, in Kirkby's Inquest. As late as 18 Ed. III. a John de Bellew was living, whose daughter Lucy married Sir Thomas de Burgh, and ultimately succeeded to his inheritance." They also held Warmsworth and Barnborough of the Newmarches. "In 23 Edward I. John de Bella Aquâ or Bellew had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, as also in the 24th of the same reign, to a great council to be holden at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but only in those years, and not afterwards. He married Laderina, youngest of the four sisters and coheirs of Peter, the last Lord Brus of Skelton; and in her right, upon the partition of that inheritance, had the

[illegible] in Balne, Ramlesforth, Thorpe-Arches, Tibthorpe, and [illegible] Sudbarne—all in the county of York. They had issue three [illegible] coheirs; Alicia, who married William Hunke, but died without [illegible] who married Milo de Stapleton; and Joan, who wedded Ancher [illegible] of Copped Hall, Essex; which last mentioned two coheirs divided [illegible] Ledsoms. But, according to a MS. in the Bodleian Library, he had [illegible] daughters, namely Alicia and Lucia; of which the latter married Sir [illegible]. Alicia, the other, appears to have died unmarried, and to have [illegible] in the Church of the Dominican Friars at York, being thus described, [illegible] de Bella Aqua. In the same church are interred two others of the [illegible] Thomas de Bella Aquâ, Chev. and Thomas de Bella Aquâ. The [illegible] 29 Ed. I."—*Banks.* In spite of the confusion in the dates, this [illegible] clearly the John de Bellew spoken of by Hunter. One of the two [illegible] above-named, living in the reign of Edward I., was the grandfather of [illegible] of Golborne-Belleau, whose heiresses were his two grand-daughters, [illegible] Margaret.

[illegible] the Bellews were very early established at Bellewstown, and are [illegible] at the present day. The common progenitor of all the different [illegible] John Bellew of Bellewstown, lived in the latter end of the sixteenth [illegible] beginning of the seventeenth century. From his eldest son Christopher [illegible] another Sir John, who was raised to the peerage in 1686 by James II. [illegible] Bellew of Duleek. He died in 1692, of a wound received at Aughrim; [illegible] followed by his two sons, Walter and Richard, and his grandson John, [illegible] last Lord Bellew, who was three times married, but left only [illegible]. The title expired at his death in 1770. He bore *Sable*, fretty *Or*. [illegible] baronetcy was granted in 1848 to Sir Patrick Bellew of Barmeath, [illegible] derived from the third son of the first-named Sir John; and has [illegible] to his son, as second Lord Bellew.

[illegible] Hugh de Beverde was an undertenant in Suffolk 1086 [illegible]. Perhaps this name represents the Flemish Seigneurie of Bevere, [illegible] Anselme as held by the Seigneurs de Praet, descended from one [illegible] sons of Louis III. of Flanders. The next mention of the [illegible] is c. 1163, when Everard de Bevere witnesses a charter of [illegible] Earl of Albemarle, to Monk's Horton Priory. Nicholas [illegible] 24 Ed. I. held the third part of a knight's fee at Brampton.—[illegible]. John Bevere is mentioned among the gentry of Hereford-[illegible] There is a place called Bevere, near Hampton-on-Thames, with [illegible] may possibly have been connected.

[illegible] or Russell; Buscel, according to Leland; Barons of Penwortham [illegible] of Lancaster. "Penwortham, the most northern of the parishes of [illegible] contained one of the ancient castles of Lancashire, erected to [illegible] of the Ribble when the channel of that river was wider than at

present, and when the ancient city of Ribchester formed a Roman station. It was bestowed by William the Conqueror on Roger de Busli, joint lord of the hundred of Blackburn, and it is highly probable that the castle of Penwortham was one of the baronial residences of that favourite of his sovereign. Warine Bussel, supposed to have been the son (or brother) of Roger de Busli, was his successor, and ranks as the first Baron of Penwortham."—*Baine's Lancashire.* In Kenion's MS. he is styled Warinus Busli or Bushel. His son Richard was in possession in Henry I.'s time, and either he or his father founded a small Benedictine monastery there, which became a cell of Evesham Abbey. Richard left only daughters, and "to him," says Dugdale, "succeeded Albert his Brother; who had Issue Hugh. Which Hugh, being dispossess'd by John Earl of Morton, had a Suit with him for it, and recovered it: But when John came to the Crown, he was constrained to give him XX Marks, for a Confirmation of his Title; and in 4 John four hundred Marks more, for a new Grant; having forfeited his Title, by some default, as was pretended. But long he enjoy'd it not; for in 7 Joh. Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester, had a Grant of it from that King." According to Baines, however, Hugh's brother Robert, was the last and fifth baron of the name of Bussel. The principal branch of the family ended soon afterwards. "Warin Bussel, the second of the name, had Robert Bussel of Leyland, whose heiress Avicia was married in 14 Henry III. to John de Farrington." But some of his kin evidently survived; for Baines tells us that "Spout, in the township of Euxton, was formerly the residence of the Bushells, of whom was Dr. Bushel, the founder of Goosnargh Hospital."

"Roger Buissel" is entered in Domesday as holding Sutton in Somersetshire. "This Roger," says Collinson, "was progenitor of the family of Bingham, who resided in this place, and gave it the addition of their name:" but why they called themselves Bingham he does not inform us. The Somersetshire line ended with an heiress in the time of Henry III.; but the family was of longer continuance in Devonshire. "Newton-Bushell was named from the Bushells, its possessors in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Teignweek was given in 1246 to Theobald de Englishville, and by him to his foster child and kinsman Robert Bushell. The Bushells continued until Richard II., when their heiress brought it to the Yardes. Bradley has long been the seat of the Lords of Newton-Bushell, and although much mutilated, still remains an interesting example in many of its details of a fortified mansion in the 13th century."—*Worth's Devon.* Other branches of the Bushells existed in Dorsetshire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Kent.

Boranuille; for Bourneville, though Leland makes it Bromeville. William de Bournaville held in Norfolk and Suffolk (Domesday): and settled in the latter county. "This most ancient family of Burnaville," say the Jermyn MSS. for Suffolk, "was seated at Livington, in Colnes Hundred, and very early extinct; for Sir William Burnaville died without issue male in the reign of Edward I., and

... his sole daughter and heir, married to Jo. Weyland." In the ... of Edward I. occur Robert de Burnavill in Yorkshire, ... in Kent and Norfolk, and John de Burniville in Somerset. ... and Reginald de Burnaville, in 1240, were tenants of the Chapter ... at Belchamp.—*Domesday of St. Paul's.* Robert de Burnetvilla ... the foundation charter of Kelso in 1128.—*Monastic Annals of Teviot.* ... Johan de Burneville" bore "De Gueules, ove j. munter engrelée, ... bille."—*Burnghbridge Roll of Arms.*

... or Broy, as Ireland gives it; "an ancient baronial family of ... settled in England 1066, and which held fiefs in 1165. (Lib. ... *Norman People.* Robert de Broy witnesses Simon de Beauchamp's ... Richmond Priory, Bedfordshire; Pagan de Beauchamp's d° to Thorney ... was himself, with Ralph de Broy, a benefactor to Rokesden (Mon. ... ...re is a William de Broie entered in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of ... ; and in the Great Roll of the Pipe of 1189–90 Robert and Ralph ... ...ished) occur as land-owners in Bucks and Beds. In the former ... still existed in the following century; for, about 1272, we find ... William le Broy, and Reginald de Broie, holding in Essedon ... ...tioned in the *Rotuli Hundredorum.* A contemporary Robert de ... the same—was employed in Wales, where Montgomery Castle, ... was repaired "under view of Robert de Broy."—*Eyton's Salop.* ... ...ter, the family appears in Cheshire, where William Browe—whom ... ...disposed to identify with the Buckinghamshire land-owner—was of ... in 1295, and a second William was living in 1323. Sir Hugh, ..., was a Knight Banneret, and one of the men of note in the ... ...ed to give evidence in the great Scrope and Grosvenor suit. He ... ...in the retinue of Richard Earl of Arundel, Admiral of England ... ...commissioned in 1398 to raise archers to go to Ireland; ... ...one of the two Lords Marcher mentioned by Hotspur as ... ...him to rout the Welsh rebels at Cader Idrys. "He was a great ... ...pieces of lands in various townships in Broxton Hundred, as ... ...of offices. He forfeited his estates to Henry IV. for rebellion ... ...and August 18, 1402, in which interval he appears to have ... ...widow, and mother of his children, married again. Probably ... ...portion of Sir Hugh's property descended to his posterity, being ... ...in the township of Tushingham. It remained vested in the ... ...generations, as they are mentioned there 8 Henry VII."—

... ...Belvoir. The first Lord of Belvoir, Robert de Todeni, is styled ... ...in the Coucher Book of Belvoir (v. Dugdale) and "Comes ... ...to Belvoir Priory. Dugdale calls him only "a Noble

* See *Burdett.*

Norman," omitting all account of his lineage, and seems altogether unaware that Toeni and Todeni, which he enters as two distinct families, were in reality one and the same. The names are identical: Toeni is invariably spelt Todeni by Ducheme; and their arms betoken their relationship; for the two chevronels borne by the Lords of Belvoir, and the single chevron of the Staffords, are only distinguished by a counter-change of the tinctures, then commonly used to mark a different branch of the same house.

I have elsewhere * given some account of this memorable family, which derived from Malahulc, an uncle of Rollo's; and if any additional proof were needed that Robert de Todeni was of the royal blood of Normandy, it would be found in the splendid grants both he and his son received at the Conquest. "Though there is no direct evidence, there can be little doubt that he was the younger son of Randolph or Ralph, Sire de Toeni 1027, and brother of Roger, surnamed the "Spaniard" because he had married Godchilda, sister of Berenger Count of Barcelona, father of Ralph and Robert de Stafford."—*A. S. Ellis.*

Robert's great barony, as entered in Domesday, included lands in thirteen different counties, comprising eighty manors in all. His chief estate lay on the skirt of Lincoln and Leicestershire: and there, on "that stately ascent overlooking the beautiful valley adjacent, thence by him called Belvoir, from the fair view it hath of the Country there abouts," he built his castle.

No more magnificent situation could be devised for a feudal fortress than this beacon-hill, overtopping the country round, from whence the eye of the Lord of the fief might travel over the whole broad sweep of domain unrolled and mapped out before him. Even now that eight hundred years have gone by, the Vale of Belvoir remains the patrimony of the Lord of Belvoir, and the representative of Robert de Todeni looks down from the same lofty eyry on the same boundless inheritance that he first transmitted to the long line of his descendants.

He died about 1088, and was buried in the chapterhouse of a Priory he had founded near his castle, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Albans. Besides a daughter, married to Hubert de Rie, he left four sons: 1. William: 2. Berenger, who held a great barony, chiefly in Yorkshire, and d. s. p.:† 3. Geoffrey, two of whose sons bore the name of De Chauveni: and 4. Robert. I have given these names as I have found them given by Dugdale, though it seems likely that Berenger was in reality the eldest brother. Yet the birth-right of William is spoken of as an unquestioned fact in the *Baronage*. "That this William was

* See *Toeni.*

† This is, I find, doubtful. "It is suggestive of the solution of another interesting genealogical problem, that the Honour of Belvoir was, in 1114-16, not yet in the possession of William de Albini Brito, for, with one exception, all that Berenger de Todeni held under his father, Robert de Todeni, in Domesday, was then held by Robert de Insula, the husband of Albreda, who was almost certainly Berenger's daughter."—*Survey of Lindsey*, 1114-16; E. C. Waters.

this immediate Son and Heir, I doubt not at all; though it doth what respect he bore a different surname from his Father, being de Albany, with the addition of Brito: for that Robert de Son and Heir, named William, is evident enough; as also that he , the heir to this Barony."

explained why he took the name of De Albini, to which he could right; but it was retained by his remotest posterity, and borne for more upon five hundred years. Brito, or Le Breton, was, Brigitte, added to distinguish him from his contemporary, William Cameras. The name of Belvoir or Beauvoir,* probably borne by descendants of his younger brothers, appears in the chartulary of during the twelfth century; others, it would appear, were styled De and De Albini. Berenger alone used the patronymic of the illustrious from which they sprang.

Albini Brito—the first of four of great barons of this name—was one leaders at the battle of Tinchebray, where, according to Matthew right-handed valour decided the fortune of the day. "In this deserveth Honour the most valiant William de Albini the with his sword broke through the Army and put an end to the was a lawyer no less than a swordsman, and, with Richard Basset, a in Stephen's time; but having adhered to the Empress Maud, Belvoir, with his whole barony, were taken from him and given to Gernon. He had been a great benefactor to Our Lady of Belvoir, that he might be admitted into their Fraternity, as his Father and Him." He died not long after the accession of Henry II., having, been reinstated in his barony, for William de Albini Brito II., called Le Meschin (the little), his son and heir, possessed it in 1165, years afterwards. Nothing is recorded of the latter beyond his to the Church; but his son, William III., whom he left a minor in King, played a great part in the history of his time, and was one of Conservators of Magna Charta. He joined the insurgent barons Walter, *Marescballus Dei et Ecclesiæ*, and was entrusted by them of Rochester Castle. "Which, when he entred," writes Dugdale, Armes, Ammunition, nor Victual therein: As also discerning,

* *The Norman People* asserts that the ancestor of the great of Cholmondeley and Egerton, William le Belward, or de Belwar, Barons of Malpas, was a son of Berenger de Toeni. In that case that he, rather than his sister's husband, must have succeeded to He may very possibly have belonged to the family, though Robert John (temp. William Rufus) appear in their pedigree. The was again borne by William de Albini IV., who "was called during his father's life-time."

that those who accompanied him thither, had no minde to stay in it, he told them how dishonourable it would be so to leave it; and therefore suddenly got in all the provision of food that could be found in the Town. But, having not time to look out into the Countrey for more; in regard the King came within three days upon them with his Army, and begirt it with a straight seige: they defended themselves with all valour imaginable; making divers bold sallies; with hope to have relief from the rest of the Barons of their party, who then were in London. Howbeit, when they saw no likelyhood thereof, and that the King's forces had, by undermining, thrown down their outer Walls, and made upon them a fierce assault; such was their valour (though wearied with long watchings, and weakened by hunger) that they courageously beat them off. And at the last this hardy William, and those other of the Nobles who were then with him, accounting it most dishonourable to perish by Famine, when they could not be vanquished by force (all their food being spent) came out of the Castle, and submitted themselves to the King, upon the feast day of S. Andrew the Apostle.

"But the King, by reason of the vast charge he had been at in that seige (which continued little less than three Months), and loss of many of his Souldiers, that had been slain therein: was so highly enraged, that without any mercy, he commanded that all the Noble men should be hanged. Which severe sentence was so distasted by Savaricus de Mallolcone, a noble Poictevin (then one of the chief commanders in the King's Army) that he boldly told the King, that the Warr being not yet ended, he ought well to consider the uncertain chances thereof; adding, that if he hanged these, the Barons (his adversaries) might upon the like advantage, deal as cruelly with those of his party, which might occasion a total desertion of him. Where upon the King, well weighing the Danger, forbore the execution of that his sharp sentence;" and committed William de Albini to the custody of Mauleon, who sent him to Corfe Castle.'

One anecdote of him is preserved by Matthew Paris. "The King, with some of his chief commanders, one day going about this Castle of Rochester, to view the strength thereof, was discerned by an excellent Bowman, who there with asked this William de Albini whether he should kill him with his Arrow, that he had then in readiness; and that he answered No. As also, that the Bowman replied, He would not spare us, if he had the like advantage. To whom William returned, 'God's will be done, who will dispose, and not he.'"

King John's method of warfare was essentially different. He lost no time in marching to Belvoir, and summoning the castle, which its lord had left well garrisoned, well provisioned, and in trusty hands. His imperious demand for the "speedy delivery" of so strong and well-guarded a place might have been flung back in open defiance, but for one terrible threat that brought its defenders to their knees. He signified to them, "that if they insisted on any conditions, the Lord of the castle should never eat more. Whereupon Nicholas de Albini

[illegible] (who was a Clerk in Orders), taking with him Sir Hugh Charnels, [illegible] preserve his Father from this miserable Death, carried the Keys of [illegible] to the King, and delivered them to his hands; upon condition, that [illegible] should be mercifully dealt with, and they with their Horse and Arms [illegible]."

[illegible] he escaped the slow agonies of a death by starvation, William de [illegible] have undergone much tribulation in his dungeon at Corfe, for it is [illegible] record that "his stout heart being at length humbled," he instructed [illegible] (one of the three Trusbut heiresses) to raise the six thousand [illegible] for his ransom, and ever after "thought it his safest way to be [illegible] was a faithful liegeman to Henry III., for though he was at first [illegible] kept his wife and son detained as hostages, these doubts soon [illegible] and he was named one of the principal commanders at the battle of [illegible] 1239, where he found himself in arms against his former friends and [illegible] "full of days" in 1236, leaving, by his first wife, Margery de [illegible] four sons; William IV., Odonel, who was taken prisoner with him at [illegible], and Nicholas the priest.

[illegible] Albini IV. was the last who possessed the magnificent appanage [illegible] and with it passed away the glory and greatness of his house. He [illegible] married; but the only child born to him was a daughter, Isabel de [illegible] of the most famous heiresses of her day. At his death in 1247, she [illegible] and in ward to the King, who bestowed her in marriage (not [illegible] "grand compensation") on Robert de Ros, Baron of Hamlake. [illegible] to the custom of feudal procedure, her uncles were shut out from all [illegible] succession, and Dugdale takes no further notice of them, passing on [illegible] baronial house, derived from Ralph, a younger son of the first [illegible].

[illegible], who held fifteen knight's fees of the Honour of Belvoir in 1165, [illegible] a monastery at Urford in Lincolnshire, died in the Holy Land in [illegible]. His successor, was greatly favoured by King John, who appointed [illegible] of Ludlow and Bridgenorth, and Governor of Jersey and Sark, [illegible] all the lands in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Somersetshire, [illegible] Amaurico de Gant in 1215. Yet in that same year he joined the [illegible] claimed their liberties, sword in hand; was present at Runnymede, [illegible] oath of fealty to the twenty-five Conservators of Magna Charta. [illegible] was among those who, "being most moderate, inclined to the [illegible] long after, he deserted his friends to follow John on his [illegible] campaign, and remained his ever faithful henchman to the [illegible]. "Nor was he less obsequious to his Son and Successor, King [illegible] whom he did good service at Lincoln and elsewhere. He was a [illegible] Matthew Paris as "a faithful Teacher and instructor of the [illegible] constantly in attendance upon him that he had to employ his

nephew Philip as his deputy in the Channel Islands, of which he had been appointed Governor. In 1221 he was signed with the Cross and went to the Holy Land, where he spent two years; and he was making ready for a second pilgrimage when at the time of of his death in 1238. He was followed by two nephews, Philip and Elias; the latter of whom was a baron by writ in 1294. Elias' son Sir Ralph likewise received summons to parliament, but the next four generations were all passed over, and it is not till we reach Giles, the fifth in descent, that we find the title revived. It is curious to note, that these baronies by writ, which it has now become the practice to "call out of abeyance" after the lapse of centuries, were then so little considered hereditary that Giles, instead of being the sixth Baron by right of succession, was created Lord Daubeny in 1486. He had been instrumental in placing Henry VII. on the throne, and was one of his chief counsellors and most approved commanders. He served by sea no less than by land; was Captain of Calais; sent to Flanders with three thousand men in aid of the Emperor Maximilian; fought Lord Audley and the Cornish rebels at Blackheath, and routed Perkin Warbeck's adherents at Taunton. He was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, Justice Itinerant of the Royal Forests S. of Trent, and Constable of Bridgewater. He died in 1507, leaving one son and two daughters; Henry; Cecily, Countess of Bath: and Anna, married to Alexander Buller. Henry was created Earl of Bridgewater by Henry VIII. in 1538, but died without issue.

James, the only brother of Giles Lord Daubeny, was (according to Burke) the ancestor of the Daubenys of Wayford in Somersetshire, and Gerrell in Dorsetshire.

The name of Belvoir or Beauvoir is occasionally to be met with in official records. William de Beauvois and Richard de Beauver witness a grant of Philip Kyme to Belvoir Priory about 1177. John de Belvoir was Rector of Charlton, Oxfordshire, in 1361. The old Yorkshire family of Belver or Beever, long seated in the parish of Peniston, that received a baronetcy in 1784, bear arms wholly different from those of the great Leicestershire house, with no allusive "beaver" as their crest.

Buffard: This name occurs more than once in the Norman chamberlain as Buffart, or Le Buffart, and is three times entered in the *Liber Niger*. William Buffare, in 1165, held two and a half fees of Gervase Paganell in Staffordshire; Rotland de Butfard three fees of Hugo de Laci, in Herefordshire; and Roger Buffard part of a fee of Ralph Halselin in Nottinghamshire. William left his name to Penne Buffare, or Buffary's Penne in Staffordshire, held in 1261 by his descendant Robert, one of the Regnardors of Kinver Forest. Yet he himself was fined and imprisoned as a trespasser against the forest laws. In 1274, on the day of St. Nicholas, he and others "entered the forest with bows and arrows, and killed a doe, and carried away the venison and divided it:" and a second time, the same year, "entered the Haye of Aswode with bows and arrows &c. [illegible]

[illegible] evening, and were there all day; and towards evening, as [illegible] they were challenged by the foresters, who wished to attack [illegible] assailed the foresters, and at length, through the darkness of [illegible] escaped."—*Staffordshire Historical Collections.* The name is [illegible], Buffare, and sometimes Buffary or Buffay. The male line of this [illegible] existed in the reign of Henry IV. (Original deeds at Wrottesley.) [illegible] their Staffordshire estate, they held Paddington-Bray in Surrey, [illegible] of Dudley. "On the Fine Roll of 11 Henry III., the Sheriff of [illegible] to take into the King's hands the land of William Buffare in [illegible]

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[illegible]; This most probably stands for Bouerer, "Drogo de la Bouerer," [illegible] of Meaux give the name. It is from their Chronicle that we learn [illegible] of this mysterious Fleming. He probably held the seigneury [illegible], near Béthune, and is styled "miles probus et in armis pro[illegible] had married a cousin of the Conqueror's, and it was doubtless to this [illegible] that he owed his great English [illegible] received the whole of the so-called "isle" of Holderness—at that [illegible] and marshy district, but comprising no less than eighty-seven [illegible] twenty-four others in Lincolnshire, of which the most valuable had [illegible]. He built Skipsea Castle, and must also have had a manor-[illegible]wick, afterwards the *caput* of the seignory of Holderness. "At [illegible] other must have taken place the tragedy that sent Drogo in all [illegible] before the tale might be told, or justice overtake him."—*A. S.* [illegible] tragedy I have given an account elsewhere,* but nothing beyond [illegible] has been preserved. Not even the name of the wife whom he [illegible]" has come down to us. We cannot tell who she was, or why [illegible] with: whether he was stung to sudden frenzy by jealousy, or [illegible] how she was to die. That the deed was wilfully done, his [illegible] for he escaped to Flanders with the money he had obtained

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from the King, and was seen in England no more. Little is known of his descendants, but, according to Mr. Planché, he is "presumed to have been an ancestor of the De Brewers or De Briweres, so powerful in the thirteenth century." "Theodoric or Thierry de Bevera, lord of that place and Castellan of Dixmude, his heir probably, occurs several times early in the twelfth century, and married Beatrix, daughter of Baldwin de Gand, 'le Grand,' Lord of Alost, nephew of Gilbert de Gand of the Survey."—*A. S. Ellis.*

Botteville: from Boutteville, in the canton of Sainte-Mère-Eglise, arrondissement de Valognes. The foundations of the castle may still be traced; and the fief pertaining to it—a considerable one—was held, about 1070, by Walter de Botteville, of the honour of Sainte-Mère-Eglise. The family are chiefly known in Normandy as benefactors of the Abbey of St. Sauveur.—*M. de Gerville.* In England they were established in the counties of Somerset and Bedford: where *Rob. de Butevill. debet servicium honorii Walterii de Wakell.*—(*Lib. Niger.*) They gave their name to Langford Budville, in Somersetshire, which was held by William Boteville as late as 2 Hen. V.

In Norfolk, Robert de Buteville (no doubt the same) held in 1165; and in 1316, John de Buteville was possessed of the lordship of Cheddingstone, Bucks. (Palgrave's Parl. Writs.)

The Marquesses of Bath have no connection with this family. According to Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, their ancestor, Geoffrey de Boteville, "came into England from Poitou in France, to serve under King John," who sent for foreign troops to aid him in his wars with the Barons.

Belliire; from Bellières, near Alençon. "In the south aisle of the church of Melton Mowbray, under a round arch, is a cross-legged knight in a round helmet of mail with a band, his shield on his left arm, bearing *Gules* a lion rampant *sable;* his sword is under it; his belt is plated, and there is a dog at his feet. Over him is inscribed, in modern characters,

"This is the Lord Hamon,
Brother to the Lord Mowbray."

This latter was the son of Nigel de Albini, Roger, who, by command of Henry I., took the name of Mowbray."—*Nichol's Leicestershire.* The tomb of Hamon's grandson, Rafe (date 1170) is also there, and is "erroneously ascribed by Mr. Le Neve to Adam de Vilers." I can find no mention of a third brother of Roger, Lord Mowbray's, in their pedigree, but it seems certain that Hamon de Beler received his Leicestershire lands by his grant, and bore his arms in different tinctures, though most probably only as those of his suzerain. Their ancient seat, Kirkby Belers, retains their name. One of them founded a chantry in the church at Kirkby, and either he or his widow, Alice, a Priory there in 1359. Their son, Sir Roger Beler, was Sheriff of Derby and Notts in 1373, and the former years, and had the custody of the county of Lincoln committed to him by

[illegible] pleasure." He died some time before 1380, and lies under [illegible] in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, and coronet under his head; [illegible] on his breast: his sword and dagger are gone, but his belt [illegible] lion at his feet looking up. His lady has the double cordon, [illegible] gown, and mantle; and at her feet two dogs playing together." He [illegible] than four wives, but left only two daughters. The family [illegible] to have lingered on till 1475, when John Beler died s. p. [illegible] Party per pale *Gules* and *Sable*, a lion rampant *Argent*.

[illegible]. Robert le Bastard, a son of the Conqueror, received from his [illegible] in Devonshire, where he is still represented in the direct male [illegible] Sir William Pole tells us that none of the ten manors he held in [illegible] now possessed by his descendants. "There is a curious local tradition [illegible] to a little corner of land—some acres in extent—at Splatt Cove, in [illegible] Harbour. It belongs to the Bastard family; and the legend is that [illegible] ancestor had command of one of the vessels of the Conqueror's [illegible] was driven by a gale into Salcombe, and that it was upon this [illegible] that the leader and his men landed. The retention of the land [illegible] Bastards is ascribed by the country folk to this historical connection. [illegible], however, has shown not only that the legend has no pedigree, but [illegible] inconsistent with the known facts. None of Robert the Bastard's [illegible] manors can be connected with Splatt Cove."—*Worth's Devon.*

[illegible] have given their name to the small village of Loveton-Bastard, [illegible] times appear as Sheriffs of Devon. Their original seat, held from [illegible], was Efford, in the parish of Egg-Buckland, where they certainly [illegible] to 1315. In Sir William Pole's time, William Bastard, "learned [illegible], was living at Wolston, in West Allington. Garston, or Gerson, in [illegible] parish, afterwards became their chief residence, and "was occupied [illegible] 1793, when Lady Bridget Bastard, who held it in dower, died. It [illegible]-house. The gardens were famous for orange and lemon trees, [illegible] the walls, which are said to have produced as fine fruit as any in [illegible]. The head of the house had previously removed to their [illegible] at Kitley, brought to William Bastard in the beginning of the last [illegible] the heiress of Edmund, the last of the Pollexfens, who died in 1710."

[illegible] Pollexfens, formerly of Walbrook House, near London, are [illegible] eccentric custom of having their place of burial in a vault under [illegible]. The following inscription was found on a stone near the place:—

"Who lies heare? whie don't ye ken,
The family of Pollexfen;
Who ben they living or bee they dead,
Like theirre own house over theirre head,
That when'er theirre Saviour comme,
They allwaies may be found at home."

Since then they have acquired several adjoining estates, including Bowden, Colliect, Lyncham, &c. In the parish church of Yealston is the monument of John Pollexfen Bastard, obt. 1816, who represented the county in seven successive Parliaments.

The only title of honour ever proffered to them was "modestly declined." In 1779, the appearance of the combined fleets in the offing caused the greatest consternation at Plymouth. Not only was the dockyard believed to be in jeopardy, but much anxiety was felt on account of the thirteen hundred French prisoners of war then collected in the town. At this critical juncture, William Bastard of Kitley came forward, and offered to raise five hundred men for the King's service. This was on the 16th of August. On the 18th he had to make his selection from fifteen hundred young men, all contending for the honour of serving under him for the defence of the country; and on the 19th his regiment, officered by the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, was complete. He was then appointed to convey the French prisoners to Exeter, and safely delivered them over to the commanding officer there on the 25th of the same month. For this prompt and signal service, the King ordered a baronet's patent to be made out for him, which had passed the Great Seal and been gazetted three days before the honour intended for him had been notified to Mr. Bastard. He, however, refused to receive any recompense for the loyalty.

Bainard: Again a duplicate.

Brasard: probably the same name given by Leland as Busard, and still preserved by the town of Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire. "It has been conjectured," says Lysons, "that the addition of Bussard or Buzzard is a corruption of Boundesert, which name, indeed, occurs in some old papers, but in the most ancient records the name of the town is written Leighton-Bosard, and sometimes Busard or Buzzard. The family of Bosard or Bossard, from whom it seems to have derived its additional name, were of consequence in the county, and knights of the shire, in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III." Sir Hugh Bossard, Lord of Shelton and Knotting, had a writ of military summons to serve against the Scots in 1332, and again in 1325, to pass into Guienne under the command of Earl Warren. He twice served as knight of the shire. His armorial bearings are entered upon the roll of the battle of Borough-bridge.

The name appears in many other parts of the country. Gilbert Boshun, in the time of Henry II., held Boarton, Salop, under Shrewsbury Abbey; and was succeeded there by a son and a grandson. Roger, the grandson, "died about Easter 1193, and having been a tenant *in capite* at Pulley, his two infant daughters became wards of the Crown."—*Eyton's Shropshire*. It appears that he held Pully by Serjeantry as *Custos* of the Royal Haye, then known as The Lye, but now called Lythwood. The eldest of his two co-heiresses married the son of her guardian, Elias de Edlingham, the second Ralph Marescal.

But the name continued in the county. Hervieus Boscard occurs in 1194-98

[illegible] Engelard Boscart and Sir Henry Bostard were both [illegible] in 1195; and the latter was still living in 1227. His [illegible] about 1242. Sibil Bossard held in 1247.

[illegible]shire Thorpe-Bossard, or Bassard, was named from John Bo[illegible], of the Earl of Arundel, and died about the beginning of [illegible].—*Thornton's Notes.* In the Hundred Rolls of Edward I., [illegible] and his brother William in Lincolnshire; the latter also of [illegible] Hertford: Peter Bassard of Suffolk: and Eustace Bussard and [illegible] of Kent.

[illegible], Belhelme in Duchesne's copy; mis-spelt for Belesme. "So [illegible] the orthography of that age, that Belesme is actually written [illegible] the Testa de Nevill, not two hundred years after the time of Roger [illegible]'s death."—*Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury.* This must stand [illegible] Belesme, the eldest son of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who [illegible] with his father at the battle of Hastings, though he did not [illegible] England before 1098. (See *Montgomery.*) Baines, in his History of [illegible], tells us that "the castle of Lancaster is said, in a patent of the first [illegible] to have been held by Roger de Poitou's elder brother, Robert de [illegible], powerful and turbulent Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in the [illegible] Conqueror and the two succeeding Monarchs."

[illegible] Braine in Anjou. Matthew de Brain occurs in Yorkshire in [illegible] (Curia Regis): and Hugh Brayn and Alice his wife were of Ludlow [illegible]. About the same date we find John, Simon, and William Brayn [illegible], and Roger Brayn in Huntingdon.—*Rotuli Hundredorum.* Henry [illegible] a charter of Walter de Clifford to Dore Abbey, Herefordshire.—[illegible]. William Brayne of Aston occurs in an *Inq. p.m.* taken at [illegible] 1516; and John Brayne in another taken in 1549.—*Earwaker's East [illegible].* The family is likewise found in Worcestershire, where they bore [illegible] gules in point *Vert*; on a canton *Sable* a lion's head erased *Or*. [illegible]shire the Brayneses were seated at Little Deane as early as the fifteenth [illegible]. In 13 Hen. IV. the chapel on the N. of the chancel of Little Deane [illegible] and dedicated to St. Ethelbert by a member of the Brayne family; [illegible] also in this chapel a perpetual 'Brayne Chantry' was endowed."—*Gloucestershire Archæologia*, vol. vi. Richard Braine was Sheriff of [illegible] 1556, and Forester of Dean. He survived his eldest son, and was [illegible] 1572 by a grandson, Thomas, who, though four times married, left [illegible] daughter that died twelve days after her father in 1604. Richard's [illegible] Henry had a son named Robert, who was in his turn Sheriff of [illegible] 1568, and died two years later s.p., leaving as his co-heiresses two [illegible] married to George Winter; and Emma, the wife of Sir Charles [illegible]. the family was not extinct; for both the uncles of the last [illegible] left descendants. John Brayne was a captain in the Parlia-

mentary army during the rebellion. They bore *Azure* on a fesse between three bugle horns stringed *Argent* a hemp-hackle *Gules*. Robson assigns a different coat to this name in Gloucestershire, viz. *Argent* on a pale *Gules* three leopards' heads of the field.

Brent; from Bréaunt, Breant or Breauté, near Havre. "The family remained in Normandy in the sixteenth century as Viscounts of Holot (La Roque, Maison d'Harcourt, ii. 1583-4). Fulco de Breanté or de Brent was of great power, temp. Henry III. (Roger Wendover)."—*The Norman People.* William Marechal, Earl of Pembroke, gave him the honour of Luton in Bedfordshire, and he obtained a confirmation of it from King John, with whom he was high in favour, in 1216. "It is probable," says Lysons, "that the castle built at Luton in 1220, which is represented in the chronicle of Dunstaple as having been very prejudicial to the neighbouring town, was one of the fortresses of this haughty and oppressive baron." In 1216, he had obtained possession of one of the strongest castles in the kingdom, Bedford, then held by William de Beauchamp for the rebel barons. "The King having sent his favourite, Faukes de Brent, to summon the castle, it was surrendered within a few days, and given to him for his good service. Matthew Paris informs us that (being thus possessed of the barony by the King's gift) he re-built and fortified the castle, for which purpose he pulled down the collegiate church of St. Paul; and that the Abbess of the neighbouring convent of Elstow, hearing of his sacrilege, took the sword out of the hand of that saints' image in her church, and would not replace it till justice had overtaken the offender; but a charter of 1 Henry III. entirely exonerates Faukes de Brent from this charge."—*Ibid.* The church had, it then appears, been demolished by order of King John. "It is certain that Faukes, presuming upon the impregnable strength of his castle, set at nought all law and authority; and having been fined by the King's justices itinerant at Dunstaple in 1224, for his various outrages and depredations upon the property of his less powerful neighbours, he sent a party of soldiers, who seized Henry de Braybroke, one of the King's Justices, and after treating him with great barbarity, brought him prisoner to the castle of Bedford." Upon this the King himself, attended by Archbishop Langton and the "principal peers of the realm," marched to "this nursery of sedition" (as Camden calls it), and laid siege to it with all the engines of war then in use;—*Petrarias*, *Mangonellas*, and tall wooden towers for the crossbow-men and scouts. It sustained four assaults; first, the barbicans, next the outer bail, and then the inner bail were carried; lastly the keep tower, being fired, began to yawn asunder in ominous cracks, vollying smoke and flame, and the garrison surrendered at discretion. Fulk himself had fled to Wales; but two of his brothers were taken prisoners, and one of them, William de Brent, was put to death; Culmo, the other, received the King's pardon. "Faukes hastened to Bedford to crave for mercy, under the protection of the Bishop of Coventry, and was pardoned on condition of being banished the

castle was dismantled by the King's order, and the ditches filled
years before, this audacious rebel, whom the King had to put forth
power to subdue, had received a sound whipping from the monks of
A dispute had arisen concerning his rights to a wood; during which
his usual practice, he had carried off and incarcerated thirty of the
Bedford Castle. But "such was the ascendancy of the Church at
that he who set the civil power at defiance, was glad to make his
submitting to receive manual discipline from the monks in the chapter
at the same time confirming to them the wood, and promising
protection ever after."—*Ibid.* Dugdale tells a somewhat similar and
characteristic story. One night at Luton, Fulk dreamed that a great
with the crash of a thunderbolt, from the tower of St. Alban's Church
head, shivering every bone in his body; and awaking terror-stricken, he
the vision to his wife. She duly interpreted its meaning, reminding
grievously he had offended St. Alban by the plunder of his Abbey;
urged him forthwith to reconcile himself with the Holy Martyr.
he went to St. Alban's, and having sent for the Abbot, fell upon
with tears, and holding up his hands, besought leave to ask pardon of
in Chapter. Whereunto the Abbot consented, admiring to see such
humility in a Woolf; therefore, putting off his apparel, he entred the
house, bearing a Rod in his hand; and confessing his fault, received a
very one of the monks upon his naked Body: And when he had put
clothes again, he went and sate by the Abbot, and said, 'This my Wife
willed me to do for a Dream; but, if you require restitution of what
took, I will not hearken to you.' And so departed, the abbot and
were glad that they were so rid of him, without doing them any more
harm."

His wife was Margaret de Redvers, a widowed heiress whom King
married to him sorely against her will; and who, when judgment was
given him, threw herself at the King's feet, entreating that, "in regard
lands taken by violence, in time of hostility," she might now be
restored.

"Leaving the ship with tears," was conducted to Normandy, whence
returned with the cross, he was permitted to go on a pilgrimage to Rome;
which "large gifts" and oblations, made his peace with the Church,
friends interposed on his behalf, and he was actually on his way back
when he died at St. Ciriaco—some say, of poison taken in a fish he
had eaten.

Concerning, Dugdale can only tell us that he had a daughter named
Gwenllian, by Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales. His former
residence, Fulk's Hall, is now known as Vauxhall.

He bore, Sa. Denis de Branche. "The Norman family of Branch,

whose estates lay in the Caux, accompanied William de Warenne to England 1066, where Ralph Branche received a grant of two knight's fees, of which Gresham was the chief seat."—*The Norman People.* Sir Nicholas de Branche held Peperharow, Surrey, temp. Ed. I. (*Manning's Surrey*). About the time of King John, William Braunche married the heiress of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, and "in her right became possessed of the hundred, Manor, and town of Frome, with other property in this and the neighbouring counties; and 23 Hen. III. paid 100ˢ. for his relief of the lands of his wife's inheritance. This William bore on his seal a fleur de lis, surmounted with a file of three points. He died 8 Ed. I. and was succeeded by Nicholas Braunche" (probably the Nicholas above mentioned) "who with Roberga his wife, held the manors of Frome and la Valice, with the hundred of Frome, by the service of one knight's fee, 7 Ed. II. Sir Andrew Braunch, son and heir of Nicholas, 29 Ed. III., granted two mills in Frome, and the bailiwick of the bedelary of the hundred of Frome, to Robert Adymot for life, which mills and bailiwick were certified to be held of the King as parcel of the manor of Frome-Braunche. He died 33 Ed. III., leaving issue Thomas his son and heir; but he dying in his minority, the manor became the property of Richard Winslade, who had married Alianor sister of the said Andrew Braunche."—*Collinson's Somerset.* In Norfolk we find Branch's Manor, held under the De Wauncis. "Sir Peter Branch married Joan, the inheritrix of the Manors of Kenton, Cornerd, and Brandon, and Suffolk, held of the family of De Limesey by four knight's fees, and lived about King John's time. Sir Nicholas, 16 Ed. I., sealed with a lys and label of five points. Thomas Branch died lord about 1361."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* This was, most likely, the same Thomas who held in Somersetshire, and died young. The name continued more than two centuries longer in Essex, where, as Morant tells us, John Branche, of Chingford Comitis, died in 1588, leaving three sisters his co-heirs. William Braunche is on the list of the gentry of Lincolnshire made out for Henry VI. in 1433. In Yorkshire, Roger Branch, and Custance his wife, gave some lands in the territory of Couton-Magna to Marythe Priory (North Riding.)—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* John de Braunch, Sussex, and Ralph de Branch, Kent, occur in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* about 1272. In 1278, Peter Branche of Barningham, in the North Riding, "killed John, son of Coudo of Redmere, in the town of Brignal with a certain sword, and afterwards fled and was suspected."—*Harrison's Yorkshire.*

Belesux; Bolesur in Duchesne's copy: a puzzling name. Simon de Bellosarto is among the Norman knights enumerated in the *Feeda Abbatiæ.* Bellesetre was one of the Seigneuries held by the Marquis d'Escars, Governor of Honfleur, who died in 1692 (Anselme, ii. 233). A Petronelle de Bellesour occurs in the Norman Exchequer Rolls about 1189: and "Magister Alanus de Belleshour" in the *Testa de Nevill.* Roger de Beausire held at Cusnall in Herefordshire of the Honour of Wigmore.—*Ibid. Beausire* or *Bolsyr*(?)

...ended) signifies grandfather or ancestor. It still survived in ... Rector of Tingewick, Bucks (1540) was deprived by Queen ...

...duplicate. Leland also gives the name twice, but each time ...

...or Burdet: Bourdet on the Dives Roll. "Two brothers of this ... to England at the Conquest, Robert and Hugh, who both appear in ... tenants in Leicestershire, where Hugh held considerable estates ... Judith. The wife and son of Robert are also on the list of ... The first of this name," says Dugdale, "of whom I have found ... Robert Burdet, one of the witnesses of that notable Charter made by ... to the monastery of St. Nicholas at Angiers, which beareth ... Kirby, in Warwickshire, in the twelfth year of King William the ... reign. Whether the said Robert was paternal ancestor to those ... of whom I am to speak, I cannot certainly affirm; but the next ... with, viz. William, who flourisht in Henry II.'s time, undoubtedly ... held of the Earl of Warwick, and founded Ancote Priory in 1159. ... William Burdet being both a valiant and devout man, made a journey ... Land for subduing of the Infidells in those parts; and his Steward, ... was thus absent, solicited the Chastitie of his Ladye, who resisted these ... attempts with much scorn; whereupon he grew so full of envie ... her, that so soon as he had advertisement of his Master's arrivall again ... he went to meet him, and to shadow his own foul crime, complained ... of her looseness with others, which false accusation so enraged her ... that when he came home, and that she approacht to receive him with ... embraces, he forthwith mortally stab'd her; and to expiate this same ... Act, after he understood it, he built this Monastery." She was, it is ... in Seckington Church, where her monument remained in Dugdale's ... "very ancient thynge, and her statue excellently cut out of free stone." ... it in reality represents the murdered wife of the crusader, it must ... placed there long after her demise, for Seckington was not acquired ... till the time of her great great grandson.

... two sons: Hugh, whose line expired in the next generation, and ... who died in 1223, and was the father of Sir William Burdett, a ... for assessing the tillage upon all the King's demesnes in Warwick ... in 1251. "He bore for his Armes *as.* two barrs *or*, within ... whereof the Cressant and Star are put, as a badge of his service in ... Land." Sir William had four sons: 1. Richard, of Loseby and ... in Leicestershire; 2. Robert, died s. p.; 3. William, of Shepey ...; and 4. Hugh, married to Elizabeth Tuchet, the ancestor of the ... The two elder branches both died out during the reign of ...

Edward III. Richard had a son, slain at Dundee in 1311 during the Scottish wars, whose grand-daughter Elizabeth carried Loseby to the Ashbys; and William's last heir male died in 1338. Thus, of the four brothers, the posterity of Hugh alone endured.

His successor, Sir Robert, found a richly-dowered bride in Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Gerard de Camville, who brought him, with Arewe, &c., Seckington, in Warwickshire, where he took up his abode. It passed to their second son, Sir Gerard; while the elder brother held Huncote, also in the right of his mother; but in this case, again, the senior line soon collapsed, and its possessions were transferred through an only daughter to Sir Humphrey Stafford in 1400.

Of the surviving younger branch, being third in descent from Sir Gerard Burdett of Seckington, was Sir Nicholas, Great Butler of Normandy, who in 1427 "had a command under the Duke of Somerset, and laid waste the towns on the coast of Brittany." He was slain in that country, at the battle of Pontoise, in 1439, leaving by his wife Joan Bruyn (who brought him Bramcote in Warwickshire) a son named Thomas. "This Thomas," says Dugdale, "having in 17 Ed. IV. incurred the King's displeasure for his good affection to the Duke of Clarence, so strict were the eyes and ears that were set over him, that an advantage was soon taken to cut off his Head; for, hearing that the King had killed a white Buck in his Parke at Arewe" (Arrow), "which Buck he set much store by, passionately wishing the Hornes in his Belly that moved the King so to do: being arraigned and convicted of high Treason for these Words, upon inference made that the meaning was mischievous to the King himself, he lost his life for the same, his Body being buried in the Chapell of All Saints within the Grey Friers Church near Newgate, with this memorial in their Martyrologie, viz. that he was *valens Armiger Domini Georgii Ducis Clarencie.*" Stowe, in his Annals, states that poor Thomas was attainted "for Poysoning, Sorcery, and Inchantment; which agreeth with what Mr. Trussel saith, that 17 Ed. IV. Richard Duke of Gloucester, in order to attaining the Crown after his Brother Ed. IV., began to withdraw the King's Affections from his Brother George Duke of Clarence, and to that purpose whispered unto him that some of Clarence's followers were Sorcerers and Necromancers." It seems plain that the heedless words "spoken and so wrested were but the colour of his death, for the true cause was the hard conceit and opinion which the King had of him, for that he had ever been a faithful friend and true counsellor to George Duke of Clarence his brother, between whom there had been bitter enmity."—*Burton.* He was beheaded at Tyburn, declaring his innocence with these parting words, "Jesu, morior, cum nihil horum fecerim;" and "patiently and cheerfully took his death, affirming that he had a bird in his bosom (his own good conscience) that sung comfort to him."

He was twice married, and had a son by each wife; but it was again through the younger, Sir John, who was restored in blood in 1512, that the Succession

[illegible] that "The next heir, Thomas, had a bitter quarrel with Thomas [illegible] of Foley, near Polesworth, "who so irritated him that Burdett killed [illegible] Polesworth churchyard." Sixth in descent from him was another Thomas, [illegible], a baronetcy in 1618. His wife, Jane Fitzherbert, brought him [illegible] Derbyshire, since the chief residence of the family, where her son, [illegible], built and endowed a church. She was an accomplished woman, the [illegible] of some of the most eminent divines of the day: "particularly [illegible] Archbishop Sheldon, who found an agreeable sanctuary at Bramcote [illegible] exile of King Charles II." Sir Robert, the fourth baronet, married [illegible], of Sir Charles Sedley of Nuthall, Notts., and lost both his sons in [illegible]. The elder, Sedley, who had inherited a large fortune from his mother, [illegible] with young Lord Mountjoy in 1693, in a foolhardy attempt [illegible] the falls of the Rhine at Lauffenberg.—(See *Burgess.*) Francis, the [illegible] was the father of the well-known Sir Francis Burdett, "the pride of [illegible], and England's glory," who succeeded his grandfather in 1797. [illegible] years represented Westminster and Middlesex in Parliament. [illegible] say that he had spent £30,000 on his Middlesex elections alone. [illegible] he was intrepid, zealous, and uncompromising—not to say violent. [illegible] he revived the question of Parliamentary Reform. Only fifteen [illegible] supported his motion; and a reference to the House of Commons in a [illegible] which he subsequently published as "a part of our fellow-subjects [illegible] together by means which it is not necessary to describe," was met by his [illegible] to the Tower, where he remained till the prorogation of Parliament."

[illegible] He married Sophia, daughter of the rich banker, Mr. Coutts, by [illegible] had one son, Sir Robert, who died unmarried, and five daughters. [illegible], Angela, inherited her grandfather's great fortune under the will of [illegible] Hamlet (afterwards Duchess of St. Albans), and added the name of [illegible] her own. Thirty-four years afterwards—in 1871—she was created [illegible] Baroness Coutts, of Highgate and Brookfield, in Middlesex, in recognition [illegible] princely beneficence and public spirit with which she dispensed her [illegible].

[illegible] Thomas (by licence from the Crown) had alienated his lands to his [illegible], which he became afterwards so sensible, that, as he was drawn from [illegible] the place of his execution, enjoying his eldest son in Westchepe, over [illegible] Becket's hospital, he caused himself to be stayed, and then asked [illegible] forgiveness, and acknowledging the wrong he had done him, concluded [illegible] flames of God's vengeance against him."—*W. Burton.* The mother of [illegible] last had been divorced from him "for nearness of kindred" in 1464. [illegible] property with his younger brother, and obtained Arrow and some [illegible], passed through his daughter Anne to the Conways. But on the [illegible] Henry VIII., Sir John, finding himself "in no small favour" at Court, [illegible] for their restoration, and a tedious succession of costly lawsuits [illegible] embittered his own life. At length they were closed by a division [illegible].

wealth. Her cousin, Sir Francis, seventh baronet, now represents, as head of the house, the ancient and honourable name that has been upheld, in unbroken male succession, from the time of the Conquest to our own.

But there is yet another existing line, which branched off from the parent stock at so early a period that the date is obliterated. Wotton communicates its pedigree with John Burdet of Hasilthorpe, in Lincolnshire, whose posterity removed to Yorkshire. His descendant in the fourteenth generation, Francis Burdett of Burthwaite, in that county, received a baronetcy from Charles II. in 1665. Their arms are differenced with a band *Gules* bearing three mantlets *Or*.

The Bordets, or Burdetts, were Barons of Cuilly in Normandy. For some account of the family in their native Duchy, see *Cuilly*.

Bagott: "derived from the Carlovingian Counts of Artois, whose descendants were Advocates of Arras, Lords of Bethune, and Castellans of St. Omer, and were amongst the greatest nobles of Flanders."—*The Norman People*. Bagod *Dominus mediatatis de Bramele*, holding of Robert de Toeni, Baron of Stafford, is recorded in Domesday; and this same manor of Bagot's Bromley is still held by his descendants in the direct male line. Few indeed of our great English houses can rival so rare a distinction as an uninterrupted tenure of more than eight centuries. In the time of Cœur de Lion, one of its cadets, Hervé de Bagot, married the heiress of his suzerain, and was the founder of the illustrious line of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham, so prominent in the history of our Plantagenet and Tudor kings (see *Toeni*). The brilliant fortunes of the younger branch shed no ray of reflected splendour on the elder, but this, on the other hand, was not wrecked on their sudden collapse. The Bagots remained safe from attainder or forfeiture, in their first Staffordshire home, till, in the latter years of Edward III.'s reign, they removed to Blithfield, another house in the same county, brought by Elizabeth, the heiress of the Blithfields, to her husband, Sir Ralph. From that time to the present it has always been their seat, and generation after generation has been laid to rest and duly recorded in the church, which is full of their memorials. The next heir, Sir John, was appointed Lieutenant of Calais, under Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, in 1407; and both Henry V. and Henry VI. retained "notre trescher et bienamé Bachelier Johan Bagot" to serve them for the term of his natural life, covenanting to pay him forty marks yearly "le lendemain de pasq." His descendant, Sir Hervey, was created a baronet in 1627. He was a zealous loyalist, who had to compound for his estate by a fine of £1000; and one of his brothers, Colonel Richard Bagot, was Governor of Lichfield for the King, and fell at the battle of Naseby. The second baronet, Sir Edward, "one of the knights of the shire for Stafford in that memorable Parliament that restored all," lost his eldest son Hervey "of that noble family the twentieth heir, and more (had he survived) than the twentieth knight; a youth of excellent hopes, and intractable to all but saint, though a child; a scholar, though an heir," at the age of fifteen.

very long one—reads like the dirge of the last hope of the family, eleven younger brothers were left to carry it on. Only however, was married—Sir Walter—who represented his native Parliaments, and was the great-grandfather of William, created Bagot of Bagot's Bromley. The present lord is his great-grandson. Some modern retain the name, such as Morton-Bagot and Preston-Bagot, &c.

The old chase of Bagot's Park, some miles from Blythfield, is believed to be the grandest oaks in all England. One of them, known as the Squitch [illegible] feet high and forty-three feet in girth. It is a remnant of the [illegible] Needwood; from which it was detached in very early times, and [illegible] residence of the family, who had a moated manor-house here.

Bealis, or Beaufitz, the English rendering of Beaufils, as Anselm gives [illegible] name, is a complimentary nickname. "Bean fils," or "Bel fils," [illegible] of endearment used by Queen Isabel when supplicating Edward III. [illegible] "Gentil Mortimer."

[illegible] Kentish family, originally seated at Acton, in the parish of [illegible] Beaufitz occurs temp. Edward I. in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*: [illegible] was returned from Kent and Wilts to attend the great Council [illegible] in 1324.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* This may have [illegible] Henry Beaufitz who was Lord of Chipston, Yorkshire, in 1316. [illegible], in 1364, removed to Twydale in Gillingham, which he had [illegible] his wife Joan, and lies buried in the chancel of Gillingham [illegible] portrait, with that of John Beaufitz "the younger," wearing a [illegible], and another John, kneeling, with his open breviary before [illegible] be seen in 1621 in the painted glass of the windows, which [illegible] been most beautifully ornamented with Scripture history, as [illegible] names and arms of the family of Beaufitz, most probably its [illegible]. In the chancel were formerly many brasses, with figures, [illegible] for the family, all of which have been, with one exception [illegible] Beaufitz) now lost. At the foot of one of the main beams of [illegible] their arms, which shows perhaps that the roof was made at their [illegible] *Kent.* They bore *Or*, on a band three bells, quartering [illegible] *Ermine* and *Gules.* One of these Johns founded a [illegible] to St. John Baptist, in 1483; and the line ended with [illegible] names during the reign of Henry VII. This last Beaufitz, [illegible] Nichols, was Sheriff of Leicestershire, 17 Ed. IV., left two [illegible], of whom Joan, the eldest, conveyed the Kentish property [illegible] Bonner.

[illegible] name was seated at Estlegh in Worcestershire; but how [illegible] above I am unable to state.

[illegible], Beaumeys, or Beaumetz, from Beaumetz, near Alençon.

Three brothers of this name, William, Richard, and Walter, came to England at the Conquest. Richard, a clerk in holy orders, "was, in the first instance, largely and confidentially employed by Roger Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury; and we find him prominent among the great men who attested his charters, and a witness also of all the charters, genuine and doubtful, which are assigned to Earl Hugh, in the Register of Shrewsbury Abbey."—*Eyton's Shropshire*. His name is affixed to its first foundation charter, in 1067. In a precept of Henry I. it is also mentioned among "the King's Barons of Sussex;" and his great-nephew Philip de Belmeis, held three knight's fees then of the honour of Arundel (Liber Niger): but his home appears to have been generally in Shropshire. When the next Earl, Robert de Belesme, rose in rebellion against Henry I., De Belmeis remained loyal, and received as his reward two of the manors thus forfeited, Tong and Donington. The latter, it is presumed, was held under him by his brother William; at all events, it was so held by the posterity of the latter. In 1102, Richard de Belmeis was one of the King's commissioners for treating with the Welsh princes, and showed such ready ability that he was appointed Viceroy of Shropshire and Warden of the Marches. He was elected to the vacant see of London in 1108; and the King, who was then waiting on the coast of Sussex for a fair wind to embark for Normandy, was so urgent to send him back to the Western Marches before he himself left England, that he sent to beseech Archbishop Anselm "for the love he bore him, to consecrate Richard, the Bishop elect" as speedily as might be. De Belmeis was accordingly, to please the King, consecrated in the Archbishop's private chapel at Pageham; and returned forthwith to watch over the distracted Welsh frontier. Within his province, he held Royal jurisdiction; and he governed with great success for twenty-five years, though, according to the Welsh chroniclers, his policy was pervaded with the grossest treachery. He devoted all his episcopal revenue to the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, yet it "seemed as though he accomplished nothing in proportion to such a prodigal outlay," and naturally "grew weary and despairing" as years went on. He died in 1127. The two sons of his brother Walter shared his property, and together founded Lilleshall Abbey about 1145. Richard, the elder nephew, who was a priest, inherited his churches and church-lands in Shropshire, and eventually became Bishop of London in his turn, while Philip, the younger, was his temporal heir. The line ended with Philip's sons, and their only sister Adeliza married Alan la Zouch, who thus become Lord of Tong.

The branch enfeoffed at Donington proved of far longer continuance. Hugh de Belmeis, the last mentioned there, about 1329 sold the manor (as is presumed) to Henry de Belmeis of Limbergh Magna in Lincolnshire. It is expressly stated that he was not Hugh's heir; nor, indeed, any relation of his; though Eyton suggests it as probable that he was descended from a third son of Walter, the Viceroy's brother. At all events, these De Belmeis held under the

...ington, and resided in the neighbourhood. "It was, I imagine, ... this branch of the Belmeis family that the message still known ... Hall belonged. It is in Albrighton parish. The old manor house ... some years since. The name Beamish is yet to be found ... lower classes of Tong and its neighbourhood." Henry's son John, ... -in-law, Tocia Fitz Peter, are the last spoken of in the county ...

... of Beams or Beaumys, near Reading, in Wiltshire, must have ... from this family; but I can find no mention of any earlier owners ... le Boches, who had a castle here in the fourteenth century. "On ... in the adjoining parish of Swallowfield, is an ancient moat, ... probable, was the site of Beaumys Castle."—*Lysons.* Sawtrey ... Huntingdonshire, claims to have been the birthplace of the first ... London, Richard de Belmeis. The name continued there till the ... Richard II.'s reign.

... from Belsin, in Normandy. This family, again, was settled in Shrop- ... of their manors, "Ashfield, must, I think, have been granted to the ... the Beysins at least as early as the time of Henry I. It was a ... their Serjeantry, and held by service of keeping the King's hawks." ... *Shropshire.* The first mentioned is Robert de Beysin, deceased before ... widow, Petronilla, survived him for twenty-six years. Their son, ... married a great grand-daughter of Warine de Metz, the first Norman ... the county, Mabel, the eldest co-heiress of the Fitz Warines, who ... the *vill* of Broseley, then called Burwardsley. This, with their ... in Shropshire and Staffordshire, were handed down from father to ... when Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Roger de Cherlton, was left sole ... the Beysins. They held Broseley of the Prior of Wenlock by a ... service. "The Lord of the *vill* was to dine with the Prior on St. ... and carve the principal dish at table. In the time of Edward II. ... was performed on Christmas Day, and the Beysin of that time was ... three days' visit to the Prior, and to be entertained, together with ... the Prior's charge."—*Ibid.*

... most likely for Brenon. Hugo de Brenone witnesses one of ... charters to Spalding Abbey (Mon. Angl.). There was a family of ... in Lincolnshire, that bore *Argent* three bends *Gules*, the arms of ... In the Boroughbridge Roll of Arms, "Sire Richard Beroun's" ... "Dengent, ove j. sautr d'Azur, label de Gules."

... Boelles, or Bullie, now La Bullie, near Rouen. Osbert de ... 1138 (Mon. ii. 326). Osbert de Boelles, 1165, held lands ...

... Bernon, Seigneur of Aiguesvives and of Sayre, is mentioned by ... in the sixteenth century.

in Devon (Liber Niger): Lambert de Boelles in the Eastern Counties (Hund). The family afterwards appears in Bedford, Warwick, Southants, Stafford, Rutland, and Salop. In the latter, William di Buels (descended from Hallas de Buel, living temp. John) sold estates in 1290 to Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath (Eyton, Salop). His son William and his family settled at Hereford, and hence sprung Ludovick Buel, or Boyle, of Hereford (Harl. MS. 1545), ancestor of the Earls of Cork, Burlington, Orrery, Shannon, and other great houses."—*The Norman People.* The genealogy of the Boyles, however, only goes back to this Ludovick, who lived under Henry III.; and their coat of arms is as different as it is well possible to be from that of the Boelles or Bolles, so long resident in Lincolnshire. The Boyles bear Party per bend crenellé *Argent* and *Gules*; the Bolles bear *Azure* out of three cups *Or* as many boar's heads couped *Argent*.

The "antient and unblamed Family" of Bolles remained for six hundred years in the county of Lincoln. Osbert de Boelles is (as we have seen) mentioned there in the first part of the twelfth century; and the last heir male, John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, died in 1732. Their original seat was a manor-house, to which they gave its name of Bolle Hall, in Swineshead, where they held large possessions by knight service of the Earls of Richmond; and in the beginning of the fourteenth century they were also tenants *in capite* of the Crown of lands in Conningesby, parcel of the manor of Scriveiby. Towards the close of Edward IV.'s reign they divided into two branches. "The elder, by an intermarriage with the heiress of the family of Hough, became settled at Hough, or Haugh, near Alford, and the other at Gosberkirke, now Gosberton. Before the division of these branches, the Bolles family had several times represented the co. of Lincoln in parliament, and had filled the offices of sheriff and escheator of the same county; and we find them erecting chantries and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algarkirke, Wygtoft, and other places; a clear indication of the wealth of this family in those early times."—*Illingsworth's Parish of Scampton.* The elder line afterwards became seated at Thorpe Hall, near Louth; and many of the name lie buried in Haugh and Louth churches. Sir John Bolle of Thorpe was the hero of a romantic adventure told in a contemporary ballad as "The Spanish Ladye's Love."* He was a gallant soldier, who served Queen Elizabeth in Spain and Italy; was knighted after the taking of Cadiz; commanded at the storming of the Irish castles of Lifford and Donnelong, and was appointed Governor of Kinsale by the Earl of Essex. "Among the prisoners taken at Cadiz, it fell to his lot to take charge of a lady of extraordinary beauty, and of great family and wealth;" and he endeavoured, as best he might, to cheer and lighten her captivity. He succeeded so well, that

* Bishop Percy tells us that this is contested by two other families, the Popleys of Littlecot and the Levesons of Trentham; and at the former place a portrait is shown as that of the Spanish Lady. But neither of them can produce—as in the case with the Bolles—any remaining relic of her gifts.

lady fell in love with the young English captain who treated her so kindly, and who—if I may judge from an engraving of his portrait—was a handsome and high-bred man. "In his sweet company was all her joy;" and when the unwelcome order came for her release, she fell at his feet and besought him to take her with him to England. He made many objections. He told her of the hazards of the sea; of the "great charges" of travel, and his lack of gold and silver; and of the shame it would be accounted to an English soldier to carry off a woman. But the lady answered them all readily. The sea had no terrors for her, as she "could find in heart to lose her life" for him; she would cure his poverty by the gift of "ten thousand pounds in gold that lies unknown"; and she would disguise her sex, and follow him in the garb of his page. Then, at last, Sir John was moved to tell her the truth :—

"Courteous lady, leave this fancy;
Here comes all that breeds the strife;
I in England have already
A sweet woman to my wife;
I would not falsify my vow for gold or gain,
Nor eke for all the fairest dames that live in Spain.

"O how happy is that woman
That enjoys so true a friend!
Many happy days God send her!
Of my suit I make an end:
On my knees I pardon crave for mine offence,
Which did from love and true affection first commence.

"Commend me to thy lovely lady,
Bear to her this chain of gold,
And these bracelets for a token
Grieving that I was so bold;
All my jewels in like sort bear thou with thee,
For they are fitting for thy wife, but not for me."

High-born, rich, "lovely, young, and tender" as she was, she had loved and sued for love in vain. "Like a true knight, he returned whither faith and honour called," and she retired to a nunnery, where she took the veil. "She sent as presents to his wife a profusion of jewels and other valuables, amongst which was her portrait, a beautiful tapestry bed wrought in gold by her own hands, and several casks full of plate, money, and other treasure. Some articles are still in possession of the family, though her picture was unfortunately, and by accident, disposed of about half a century since. This portrait being drawn in green, gave occasion to her being called in the neighbourhood of Thorpe Hall the 'Green Lady,' where to this day there is a traditionary superstition among the vulgar that Thorpe Hall was haunted by this Green Lady, who used nightly to take her seat in a particular tree near the mansion, and that during the life of

his son, Sir Charles Bolle, a knife and fork were always laid for her at the table, if she chose to make her appearance."—*Ibid.* The effigies of Sir John and his wife, Elizabeth Waters, with their three sons and four daughters, may be seen on his monument in Haugh Church; and his portrait, painted by Zucchero, with the gold chain of the poor Spanish lady hanging round his neck, as well as a curious gold thumb ring, engraved with his sixteen quarterings, which he probably used as a seal, remained in 1810 with his descendant, Colonel Birch (*Ibid*). His second son (of the same name) was, like himself, a soldier, and commanded, with great credit, a regiment that had been raised by the elder brother during the Civil War. He was killed fighting against desperate odds at Alton in Hampshire; and it is recorded in his epitaph that the King, when he heard of his death, cried out, "Bring me a mourning scarf, I have lost one of the best commanders in this kingdom." The last Bolle of Thorp survived the extinction of the junior branch by eighteen years.

This latter had acquired the manor and lands of Scampton, about five miles north of Lincoln, through the marriage of Sir George Bolles with a rich City heiress, the daughter of Sir John Hart, Lord Mayor of London in 1590. Their son was the first of four baronets of this name, of whom Sir John, with whom the title ended, "lived in great splendour at Scampton, and represented the city of Lincoln in five successive parliaments. He died unmarried in 1714, and with him vanished all the grandeur and hospitality which this little village had witnessed for more than a century and a half, during the residence of this respectable family."—*Ibid.*

"Bolle" is found among the tenants *in capite* of Domesday. He held in Apleford in Hampshire: and there is an entry respecting some of his land that had been thrown into the New Forest. But nothing further seems to be known of him.

Belefroun; probably Belfou. "Robert le Sire de Belfou" is on Wace's list of the Norman knights present at the battle of Hastings. "Beaufou, Beaufoe, or Belfai, latinised Bellofago, is in the neighbourhood of Pont-l'Evêque. The lords were descended in female line from Ralph, Count d'Ivry, uterine brother of Duke Richard I. of Normandy; and Sir Henry Ellis, in his *Introduction to Domesday*, suggests that the Radulphus of that book was a near relation, if not a son, of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, Chaplain and Chancellor to the Conqueror. I consider him more to be the son of Robert, the constable of Senlac, and nephew of William the Bishop. No particulars are known of either, and, except through females, no descendants are traceable in England."—*Planché.* William de Beaufoe, Lord of Swanton Morley in Norfolk, holds (Domesday) and of many other manors in the county, is also said to have been "a near relation, if not son" of the Bishop's.—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* His daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hugh de Rie, Castillan of Norwich. Falk de Beaufoe, Lord of Hockwold and Wilton in the time of King John, had also married

...ingdonshire. Nevertheless, in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of Edward I. ... de Beufou in Huntingdonshire, Ralph de Bellofago in Rutland, ... de Beaufou in Oxfordshire. The latter, who married the heiress of ... was the son of John de Beaufoe of Barford St. John; and his descen... continued for six generations, seated at Edmonscote and Guy's Cliffe in ... The last heirs were three childless brothers, whose sister Martha ... wife of Sir Samuel Garth; and her only daughter, adopting her name as ... representative of the Beaufoes, married in 1721 William Boyle, a grandson ... first Earl of Orrery.—*Atkyn's Gloucester.*

... de Beaufou sat in parliament for Derby in 1320: and another (or was ... twice?) John was Viscount of Lincoln in 1349.

... for Bruis: a duplicate.

Bercampe. Matilda de Bercampo occurs in the records of 1198 (Rotuli ... Regis). This would appear to be merely an English local name: ... given to the manor and hundred of Barcombe in Sussex. "Bercamp" ... before the Conquest by Earl Godwin, and afterwards included in the ... of the Earl of Moreton. William Bardolf, 38 Hen. II. procured a charter ... privileges at Bercamp and his other manors in the county. But here we ... ourselves with it no further.

Camois; early seated in West Sussex, where Andrew de Camoys was Lord ... in the time of King John. His son Ralph, with whom Dugdale ... his account of the family, was among the rebellious barons who ... to obedience" on the accession of Henry III, and served as Sheriff ... in 1242. He died in 1258, seised of Wodeton in Surrey, Ditton ... known as Ditton-Camois) in Cambridgeshire, and Burwell in Oxford... leaving Sir Ralph, his son and heir, then forty years of age. This second ... was again in opposition to the king during the Barons' War, and one of ... Council of State that governed the realm after the battle of Lewes. Shortly ... his death in 1276, he had a grant of the manor of Trotton, which "then ... the distinction of Camois Court, and included Woolbeding and other ...—*Dallaway's Sussex.* The next in succession, Sir John was twice ..., and both times to an heiress named Margaret; his first wife being the ... of Richard Foliot, the second, of John de Gatesden. Each gave him ...; but the second Margaret, "better affecting Sir William Painell, departed ... her husband, and lived adulterously with him." Sir John accepted the ... with true philosophy, and in a practical and business-like spirit. He ... to an accord with Painell," and by a deed, given under his hand and ... made over to him all his right and title to his wife, and to all ... and chattels. This curious charter, which has been preserved by ..., is duly drawn out in legal form, and attested by eight witnesses. ... be little doubt that the contracting parties held it to be valid; for the ... to sell his wife long continued to be a favourite article of belief

in England, and among the ignorant classes is far from having yet died out.* On the death of Sir John, the frail Margaret was formally married to her paramour; and in 1299 petitioned Parliament for her dower, which had been withheld from her by the King's Attorney on the ground that she had forsaken Camoys of her own accord, and never been reconciled to him. She pleaded that she had committed no adultery, but "abode with Painell in virtue of the grant before recited." Nor was her claim at once disallowed, but referred to the next Parliament, and the decision was only given against her two years afterwards. A statute was at the same time passed to prevent any similar transaction for the future.

Sir John's son by his first marriage with the Foliott heiress, Sir Ralph, was a soldier from his earliest years. He had already been in the Scottish and Gascon wars, when, in 1305, he and many others received the honour of knighthood with Prince Edward "by bathing and other sacred ceremonies;" and went with him again to Scotland in the retinue of the elder Hugh Le Despencer. He was summoned to Parliament in 1313: in 1319 was Governor of Windsor Castle and Warden of Windsor Forest, and received in the same year a grant to himself, Elizabeth his wife, and Hugh their son,† of Westbury in Hampshire, then forfeited to the Crown. "But," concludes Dugdale, "as he had been of the retinue of Hugh Despencer the elder, so was he an adherent to Hugh the younger; wherefore in 1 Edward III. he procured the king's pardon for that transgression." His eldest son, Sir Ralph II., who had married Joan Le Despencer, a daughter of the luckless favourite, and served in the French wars in the retinue of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was knighted in 1364 by John of Gaunt's own hand during his Spanish campaign, but never received a writ of

* The instances of such sales within the present century are too numerous to quote. Sometimes a halter is placed round the wife's neck, and the market price varies from £40 and a supper (this is quite an exceptional case) to a quartern of gin and a bull pup. In 1815, a woman was put up to auction on the market-place of Pontefract, and changed hands for half-a-guinea; in 1820 a "decent-looking man" brought his wife into the cattle-market at Canterbury, hired a pen, and sold her to a townsman for 5s. On one occasion a beer-shop keeper at Little Horton (near Bradford) had the sale announced beforehand by the village bellman; on another (in 1877) the articles of sale were actually drawn up by an attorney. A woman who had fetched the unusual price of £15 defended her claim as the heiress to some property in 1825 against her husband's relations, on the plea that a sale in the market-place constituted a legal divorce. As recently as 1881 a Sheffield artisan disposed of his helpmate for a quart of beer. It is said that the origin of this custom may be traced back to the old laws of the Longobards and West Goths, and is even discernible in the Pandects of Spain and the Netherlands.

† Dallaway, in his *History of Sussex*, makes this Sir Hugh a younger brother of Thomas Lord Camoys; but the charter above quoted sufficiently proves his parentage. He married the daughter of Sir Hugh de Brebeuf of Surrey, and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Hamelin.

[illegible] three children; a son who d. s. p.; a daughter who was [illegible], and another married to Edmund Courtenay.

[illegible] elder line; but there still remained the descendants of Sir [illegible] second wife, the discarded Margaret de Gatesden. Her grandson, [illegible] was summoned to Parliament in 1383* as Lord Camoys of Broad[illegible] stood so high in the good graces of Richard II., that he was among [illegible] favourites subsequently removed from Court by the indignant nobles. [illegible] humble minion, but a tried and most gallant soldier. He fought [illegible] by sea and land; followed John of Gaunt on his romantic expedition to [illegible] was retained to serve Henry V. in his wars with two knights, twenty-seven [illegible], and sixty archers; and commanded the left wing of the army on [illegible] day of Agincourt. On this last occasion, he received the Garter as [illegible] of his services. His wife was Elizabeth Mortimer, eldest daughter of [illegible] Earl of March, by his royal wife Philippa Plantagenet, and the [illegible] Harry Hotspur:—Shakespeare's Lady Percy, whom he, by a strange [illegible] calls "gentle Kate." Their son Sir Richard died in his father's [illegible] leaving a boy-heir who never lived to come of age, and two daughters; [illegible] married to Ralph Rademilde of Rademilde in Sussex, and Eleanor, [illegible] Sir Roger Lewknor. Lord Camoys himself died in 1430; and his [illegible] Joan, held Trotton in dower, and lies buried under a stately tomb [illegible] of the parish church, which had been rebuilt by him about thirty [illegible]. The slab of Petworth marble on which her brass rests is probably [illegible] ever taken from that quarry. She is represented in the stiff winged [illegible] flowing mantle of the time; her husband, in full armour, lies by her [illegible] his left hand on his sword-hilt, and the right clasped in hers; each [illegible] collar of SS fastened by a padlock round the throat; and a diminutive [illegible] praying monk stands at Lady Camoys' knee.

[illegible] two grand-daughters shared the estates; and after the lapse of exactly [illegible] centuries, the barony of Camoys was called out of abeyance in favour of [illegible] Stonor of Stonor in Oxfordshire, a descendant of the elder of these [illegible]. Lord Camoys had, however, probably a younger son; the "Sir [illegible] Camois who in 22 Henry VI. was taken Prisoner in the Wars of [illegible] and there detained in great misery. Whereupon Isabell his Wife had an [illegible] of £40 per Annum for her life, to be paid by the Mayor and [illegible] of the City of London." There is no mention of his posterity.

[illegible]; "from Camville or Campville, near Coutances, in the Côtentin. [illegible] de Camville, surnamed Puignant, had a grant of Middletune and [illegible], Oxford, in barony. William de Camville, his brother, held [illegible] from him in 1086 (Domesd.)."—*The Norman People.* The ancient

* [illegible] same year, "being elected one of the Knights of the Shire of Surrey, he [illegible] by discharged from that service, by reason he was a Banneret."—*Dugdale.*

castle of Middleton Stoney is "supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen by Richard Camvil, a loyal and powerful baron, and Lord of this town, on the site of a Saxon military work, and continued the residence of his descendants for nearly one hundred years."—*Bullington and Ploughley Oxfordshire*. No vestige of it is now to be seen, though some fragments remained in Leland's time. "The village and castell of Middeltune in Oxfordshire is two myles by west from Burchester (Bicester); and the castell stood hard by the church. Sum pices of the walles of yt yet apeare, but almost the whole site of it is overgrowne with bushys." This Richard, who also held Lilburne Castle in Northamptonshire, and gave his name to Charlton-Camville (now Charlton Horethorne) in Somersetshire, founded Combe Abbey in Warwickshire. His son —another Richard—received a royal grant of Cornbury Forest for five years at an annual rent of £3; and in 1164 "was summoned to the great council of Clarendon, where he signed the famous constitutions enacted for reducing the monstrous pretensions of the clergy." He was several times employed by Henry II.: "the last public commission which he received from him was to convey intelligence to the King of Sicily of his sovereign having granted him his daughter in marriage." Richard Cœur de Lion appointed him one of his admirals in the expedition to the Holy Land in 1190; and afterwards [illegible] Governor of Cyprus with Sir Roger de Turnham; but, "becoming soon tired of this inactive life, without waiting for the permission of the King, he followed the army to Palestine, and joined the besiegers before the walls of Acre, where he died the same month." The next in succession, Gerard, acquired with his wife Nichola, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Hais, a vast fortune, and the offices of Constable of Lincoln Castle and Sheriff of Lincolnshire. During [illegible] Lion's absence abroad, he plotted treason with Prince John, and on the King's return, was "disseized of his castle and shrievalty of Lincoln; and, within a week after, accused of harbouring and abetting thieves who robbed the traders going to Stamford Fair, and likewise of high treason." He only obtained the King's pardon by a payment of 2,000 marks. But John made him ample amends on his accession, and Gerard basked in the smiles of royalty till his death in 1214. Richard, his son, married another heiress, Eustacia, daughter of Gilbert Basset, Lord of the neighbouring town of Bicester, and Idonea, their only child, carried Middleton and all their possessions to her husband, William Longespe, a son of the Earl of Salisbury.

A younger brother of Gerard's had, however, left descendants in the male line. His name was William, and he was seated at Clifton-Campville in Staffordshire, which according to Erdeswick, was held by the Camvilles from 1166 to 1315. His wife Albreda, the daughter and heiress of Geoffrey [illegible] brought him three sons: 1. Geoffrey; 2. William, of Arewe (Arrow) and [illegible]ington in Warwickshire, whose line expired with his grandson Sir [illegible] and 3. Thomas, Presbyter, Justic. Reg. 13 Henry III. Geoffrey, the [illegible]

...ly of military summons in 1293, and a summons to parliament in ... year, married a second and greater heiress, Maud, daughter and ... Guy de Bryan, by Eve, daughter and heir of Henry de Tracy; and in ... her right twenty-eight knight's fees "for that part of the honour of ... that had belonged to Oliver de Tracy." Their son William was ... baron by writ, but left none but female heirs. Erdswick accords him ... daughter, Maud, first married to Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon, ... to Sir Richard Stafford of Pipe in Staffordshire, whose son was ... to Parliament in 1371 as Baron Stafford of Clifton. On the other ... Burton, in his *History of Leicestershire*, gives a separate wife to each ... son-in-law, for he says, that besides Maud, who, being the eldest ... conveyed Clifton Camville to the Staffords, Lord Camville had a ... daughter named Margery, wedded to Vernon of Haddon Hall.

...ment, or Champvent: a baronial name, of which I have been unable to ... trace in Normandy. Ralph de Chament, in 1165, held two knight's ... of the Honour of Wallingford in Berkshire (Liber Niger). "Waltero de ... Arsye," in the time of Stephen, witnessed a charter of Richard de ... the founder of Combe Abbey, Warwickshire. The daughter and heir ... de Dols of Berry, and widow of Baldwin III., Earl of Devon, was given ... by Cœur de Lion to Andrew de Chavenni or Chauvens. In this ..., however, I am disposed to think the name intended is Chauvigny.

... not till quite the end of the following century that the family was ... to the baronage. Peter de Champvent or de Chauvent, who had done ... III. good service in the Gascon wars, was summoned to parliament in ... died three years afterwards. He was succeeded by John de Chauvent, ... Courthope calls his son, and Morant his cousin, but who in either case ... undoubtably his heir. According to Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, this ... Lord of Stopham and Offham in Sussex, with part of the Cambridge- ..., of Impington, and was summoned in 1308 and 1314 for military ... against the Scots. He had been in Scotland before that, for in 1307 he ... Sir John de Bonttetort and others on a raid through Nithsdale and ... in search of Robert de Bruis. But he was not, like his predecessor, a ... He is supposed by Courthope to be the same John de Chauvent ... in 1371, leaving his two great grand-daughters his heir. As it is ... stated that he was thirty at the time of Sir Peter's death, this would ... patriarchal lease of life, bringing up the tale of his years to ninety- ... coat is given in Guillym's *Roll of Arms*, as Paly of 6, *Azure* and ... *Gules*.

...ncy: from Canci, near Amiens. The pedigree of this family is clearly ... given by Sir Henry Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire. ..., William and Auschar de Canci, flourished temp. Henry I. ... eldest, purchased the manor of Schripenbec, in Yorkshire, of Odo

Balistarius, a great Norman, who held it by grant of William the [illegible] (Domes. Ebor. xxiv.) and this William lived there with Walter his [illegible] was his successor." Walter, Lord of Schirpenbec, the first named by Dugdale, gave fifteen pounds fine in 5 Stephen for license to marry whom he pleased. We are not informed as to the lady of his choice; but he left two sons, Anfrid and Simon, who both appear in the *Liber Niger* as holding five knight's fees; Anfrid in the co. of York, and Simon in Lincolnshire. Anfrid's youngest grandson, or probably, from the length of time, his great grandson, was Lord of Upton in Northamptonshire.

Thomas de Chauncy, the representative of the elder line, had a writ of military summons 25 Ed. I. in which he is styled Baron de Skirpenbek, the barony being held of the King *in capite*; "but it does not appear that either he or his descendants had ever afterwards summons to parliament as barons of the realm."—*Banks*. He married the heiress of his Lincolnshire kinsman,* Ingelbi, whose ancestor was the last Gerard de Chauncy, who brought him Wyinghton and other lands in Lincoln, and Hoghton in Notts. In the time of Henry VI. the Chaunceys migrated into Hertfordshire, where they acquired a considerable property through a Gifford heiress. The historian of the family, Sir Henry Chauncy, a serjeant-at-law, eminent as a learned and assiduous antiquary, died in the early part of the last century, and left descendants by two of his three sons. But in the third generation these had completely died out; and the only [illegible] in the male line then in England, Nathaniel Chauncy (the grandson of a younger brother who was Vicar of Ware and had gone out to America with the Puritan emigrants in the seventeenth century) ended his days in 1790. His heiress was his second daughter Amelia, the wife of her cousin Charles Snell, who took the name of Chauncy, and transmitted it to two sons. Both the sons, however, left daughters; and the greater part of the inheritance devolved upon one of them who married Henry Edward Surtees, of Redworth Hall in the co. of Durham.

Charles Chauncy, the Vicar who settled in New England, had been imprisoned in his own country for refusing to rail in his communion [illegible] "Dying in America in 1671, as President of Harvard College, he left [illegible] through his children, the following names to the land of his adoption: [illegible] Ichabod, Sarah, Barnabas, Elnathan, and Nathaniel. The younger Charles married and begot children. A grandson of Isaac Chauncey died at Boston in 1787, aged eighty-three. He was a great patriot, preacher, and philosopher at a critical time in his country's history." The name spread, and became a popular a baptismal name in America, as Sidney is in England. "[illegible] memorial of Charles Chauncey, of Boston, and has now an [illegible]

* It is somewhat remarkable that the two branches bore different arms. Chauncy of Yorkshire were *Gules*, a cross patonce *Argent*, on a chief *Azure* a passant, *Or*: those of Chauncy of Lincolnshire, *Argent*, a Chevron [illegible] Border *Sable*, charged with eight bezants.

[illegible] western border and the older settlements. I take up the New [illegible] for 1878, and at once light upon Chauncey Clark, Chauncey [illegible] Chauncey Quintard; while, to distinguish the great Smith family, [illegible] Chauncey Smith, lawyer, Chauncey Smith, milk-dealer, Chauncy Smith, [illegible] and Chauncy Smith, junior, also engaged in the meat-market. [illegible] is popular with all classes."—*Bardsley's Curiosities of Puritan*

[illegible]. In Duchesne's copy, Couderay. "The Coudrays were a branch [illegible] Beaumonts, Viscounts of Maine.—(See *Anselme*, art. *Beaumont*.) Benedict [illegible] was witness of a charter of Roger de Menilwarin to Deulacresse [illegible] (Mon. ii.); Fulco de Coudray held one fee from Abingdon Abbey (Testa); [illegible] de Coudray one fee from Ralph de St. Amand (Ib.)."—*The Norman* [illegible] "Lower tells us that "the name of Coudray, signifying a grove or 'bunt' [illegible] known, is still common in Normandy." We find the family seated at [illegible], in Hampshire, as early as the twelfth century; for in 1280 Peter de [illegible], being challenged to show his title to free chase in Basingstoke hundred, [illegible] that the right had belonged to his ancestors from the time of Coeur de [illegible] some dozen years previously, this same Peter had "leave to enclose [illegible] in Schyreborne within Pembere Forest," and make himself a park. [illegible] Coudray was Sheriff of Hants 1403 and 1417; and bore *Sable*, ten [illegible], 4, 3, 2, and 1. From the Coudrays, Herriard passed by marriage [illegible].—*Woodward's Hampshire*. Padworth in Berkshire "was, at an [illegible] period, in the family of Coudray, who held it by the service of finding [illegible] to manage the ropes of the Queen's vessel, whenever she should pass [illegible] Normandy. The Coudrays continued to possess this manor in 1465." [illegible]. In Buckinghamshire, Fulk Coudray held Moulsoe, or Mulshoe, in [illegible] of Henry III. (Testa de Nevill), and transmitted it to five generations [illegible] descendants in the male line. The last heir—another Fulk—was childless; [illegible], daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Cowdray, married Sir Roger [illegible], a knight banneret, who was Sheriff of Bucks and Berks in 1317 [illegible].—See *Lipscomb's Bucks*. Matthew de Coddray was joint-Sheriff of [illegible] from 1237 to 1240. The name of Robert de Cowdray frequently [illegible] Cheshire charters in the time of Randle Blundeville. He married a [illegible] heiress, Maud, Lady of Worleston, and left an only daughter, Jane de [illegible], who married, first, Sir William de Esseby, and secondly, Walter de [illegible]. This was in the time of Edward I.—*Ormerod's Cheshire*. Benedict [illegible] was Bailiff of Macclesfield 1245–1251. In the Roll of Arms of the [illegible] fought at Boroughbridge, we find "Sire Thomas Coudray's," *Gules*, [illegible].

[illegible] from Colleville, near Bayeux. "Guillaume de Colleville" is on [illegible] Roll, and held lands in Yorkshire (Domesday). His son of the same [illegible] of Colleville t. Henry I., holding of Ranulph the Viscount and

the Church of Bayeux (Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie). This second William's eldest son, Philip, was in arms against King Stephen at York, and obliged to take refuge in Scotland, where he witnessed a charter of Malcolm IV. to Dunfermline Abbey before 1154, and was one of the hostages given for the release of William the Lion in 1174. The first possessions he obtained in his new country were in Roxburghshire; but his grandson, Sir William de Coleville, settled at Morham in East Lothian; and it would seem to have been the latter's daughter, Eustacia, the wife of Sir Reginald Chene, who, according to Nisbett's Heraldry, was "the heir of the principal house of Colvill." Sir John de Colevyle—how nearly related we are not informed—held Oxnam (Oxenham) in Roxburghshire, and Uchiltree or Ochiltree in Ayrshire, in the time of Alexander III. (1249–1285); and his descendants were styled, first of the former, and afterwards of the latter place. In 1449 Sir Richard de Colville set upon James Auchinlech, with whom he had a private feud, and slew him and several of his retainers. Auchinlech had been "a near friend" to the powerful Earl of Douglas, and the Earl solemnly swore to be revenged. Collecting his followers, he ravaged Colville's lands, laid siege to his castle, captured and plundered it, and put all that it contained—its lord included—to the sword. Sir James Colville, of Easter Wemyss (for which his grandfather had exchanged Ochiltree), who served with "no small reputation" under Henry of Navarre in the French wars, and obtained a grant of the lands of Culross Abbey, was created Lord Colville of Culross in 1609. In his old age, he went back to France, and appeared at Court in the antiquated uniform he had worn in the wars, to the surprise—and probably the derision—of the courtiers; but the King knew his old comrade at once, and came forward to embrace him. His latter years were chiefly passed at his seat at Tillicoultry, where he had a favourite walk along a beautiful terrace, and a favourite seat under a thorn-tree, whose venerable trunk still keeps its place there. One day in the year 1620, that the old soldier, standing under this tree, was discoursing of his campaigns, and "living his battles o'er again" with all the fire and animation of early days, he fell back over the sloping bank of this terrace, and was killed on the spot. The line failed with his successor, and the title reverted to the descendants of his uncle as heir general; but for several generations they did not assume it. At last, after an interval of more than one hundred years, John Colville, an officer in the army, was served heir to the second Lord Colville of Culross in 1722, and was the immediate ancestor of the present and eleventh Lord.

The grandfather of the first Lord had left an illegitimate son, on whom he bestowed much of his property, including the barony of Cleish; and the great grandson of the latter, Robert Colville of Cleish, was created Lord Colville of Ochiltree by Charles II. His nephew and great nephew succeeded after him, with them the title appears to have become extinct.

The existing English family claim descent from a brother (Burke and

[illegible] of the Philip de Colville who went to Scotland in the twelfth [illegible] Gilbert. Dugdale, however, does not notice this Gilbert (whom, [illegible] mentioned only in the pedigree given by Sir Bernard), but passes [illegible] some account of William de Colville, who 10 Ric. I. held fifteen [illegible] in Lincolnshire. In the next reign he was in arms against the [illegible] excommunicated by the Pope; and in 1216 taken prisoner at Lincoln. [illegible] Maud, his Wife, being sollicitous for his Redemption, obtain'd [illegible] Safe-conduct to come to the King, for treating with him to that [illegible] and thereby making his Composition, had the King's Precept to William [illegible] to render his Castle of Bitham, in Com. Lincoln, which had [illegible] for that Transgression." His son Robert, who had also sided with [illegible], and been sent by them, with Roger de Jarponville, to treat of peace [illegible] King, was taken prisoner in the same year by Falk de Bréant; and the [illegible] Walter, "of no less turbulent Spirit," again rose in rebellion, and was [illegible], as his father and grandfather had been before him. He was one of [illegible] "Disinherited Men" that fought under the banner of Simon de Montfort; [illegible] at Kenilworth, and was allowed to compound for his lands. He [illegible] 1278, and with him the vicissitudes of his family were brought to a close. [illegible] Edmund, acquired Weston-Colville in Cambridgeshire, through [illegible] de Ufford, his wife; and his great grandson, Robert, who served in [illegible] III.'s French wars, was a baron by writ in 1342. This barony expired [illegible] grandson, at whose death no nearer heirs were to be found to his [illegible] the descendants of Robert's great aunts, the two sisters of Edmund [illegible], Elizabeth, the eldest, was represented by Ralph Basset; and Alice, [illegible] Berners.

[illegible] the barony had thus come to an end, there was still a collateral [illegible] of the house "of great antiquity in Cambridgeshire. Sir Henry de [illegible] was Sheriff of Hunts and Cambridge 35 Henry III. Philip de Colville, [illegible] defended the castle of Gloucester against that King's son, and had a [illegible] the same year."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* They had been early enfeoffed [illegible] Colville, in Suffolk; and Sir Henry's son, Sir Roger (who first assumed [illegible] Compant since borne by the family) obtained a market and fair there in [illegible] had been Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk the preceding year. "He [illegible] Buckling, "a person of tyrannical and arbitrary character. Upon the [illegible] Edward I. from the Holy Land, he was charged with an undue [illegible] his right of free-warren, raising a weir in the river and appropriating [illegible] use, extorting money, &c. There is a charter extant which shows [illegible] estate possessed by this family in Carlton and its neighbourhood. [illegible] passed away from them early in the fourteenth century, when they [illegible] estate obtained by marriage with the heiress of De Marisco in West [illegible] Cambridgeshire." This Desiderata de Marisco was the wife of the [illegible], styled "the rapacious knight," of Caxton in Cambridgeshire, to

whom she also brought Newton Colville in Norfolk, which became the principal residence of their descendants for nearly five hundred years. One of them was killed in France in the wars of Edward III.; another, a devoted loyalist in the Great Rebellion, was one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak. Like most Cavalier families, they probably suffered in purse what they gained in reputation. At last, in 1792, Robert Colville sold the old place in Norfolk that had been so long their homestead; and Newton Hall was pulled down. His son, Sir Charles, married a Derbyshire heiress, who brought him Duffield Hall and Lullington, near Burton-on-Trent, their present seat.

The Colvilles were formerly to be met with in several other counties. They were "the most ancient possessors of land that are recorded at Ancroft, in Northumberland."—*Mackenzie.* Thomas de Colville, of Eversley, or Ifferley, in Yorkshire, granted lands to Byland Abbey (Burton, Mon. Ebor 72). Of him probably came the Colevilles of the Dale, who took their name from a narrow valley and hamlet buried among the moors of the Cleveland Hills, about two miles north of Old Byland. Many of them lie buried in Byland Abbey. In the time of Edward I., William de Coleville held one-half a knight's fee at "Engleby-juxta-Arncliffe" of Walter de Fauconberg, Lord of Skipton.—*Kirkby's Inquest.* Sir Robert de Coleville (probably his son), who was concerned in the death of Gaveston, married the heiress of the Ingelrams, of Arncliffe, and obtained license from Edward II. to enclose two thousand two hundred acres for his park there. A mutilated effigy in the church is supposed to be his; the arms of Coleville, *Or*, three torteauxes above a fesse *Gules*, are on the stone. One of his successors, "that most furious knight and valorous enemy, Sir John Colevile of the Dale," took part in the rising of the Percies and Archbishop Scrope, and was beheaded at Berwick. Shakespeare introduces him, as the prisoner of Falstaff, in his *Henry IV.* (Part II., Act IV.: Scene 3):—

> "*Prince John.* Is thy name Colevile?
> *Coleville.* It is, my lord.
> *Prince John.* A famous rebel art thou, Colevile.
> *Falstaff.* And a famous good subject took him.
> *Coleville.* I am, my lord, but as my betters are,
> That led me hither; had they been ruled by me,
> You should have won them dearer than you have."

His grand-daughter Joan, the wife of Sir William Mauleverer, became the heiress of the family, for his great grandson, another John, who married Sir Piers Tilliol's daughter, died s. p.

Chamberlaine: *Camerarius*, an official title. We encounter in Domesday a bewildering number of Chamberlains. Besides two mesne-lords, Adeloldus and Girardus (one in Kent, and the other in Gloucester), no fewer than twelve held in capite: Aiulphus in Dorsetshire; Alwold in Berkshire; Albericus (the Queen's Chamberlain) in Wilts and Hampshire; Bernard, Goisfrid, and

[illegible] Thewise in Hampshire; Gondwinus in Suffolk; Hunfrid in [illegible] counties; Sirio again in Hants; Turstin in Hants, Wiltshire, and [illegible]; Willelmus in Bucks, Gloucester, and Beds; and, finally, Odinus [illegible]. From their names, we may judge that two or three of these were of [illegible]; and Aiulph had been Sheriff under Edward the Confessor. His [illegible] consisted of seventeen manors—one of them named from him Ham [illegible]—and Blankney was the head of the honour. Herbert was the [illegible] of the Herberts (see *Fitz Herbert*). Goisfrid was the chamberlain of a [illegible] unnoticed by any of our historians, Matilda, the daughter of William [illegible]. Of the others that held in Hampshire, I can find nothing in [illegible]'s history of the county, except (as is probable) the following notice [illegible] to one of their descendants: "About 1296, a leading landowner [illegible] neighbourhood of Southampton was Robert Chamberlain, or de Chaum[illegible] as he is on one record oddly enough called. He held Netley by service [illegible] chamber. At Farley-Chamberlyne, by the same service, he held [illegible] King's gift lands worth 40ˢ. His grandfather Peter Chamberlyne had [illegible] fees temp. Hen. II." Compton-Chamberlyne, in Wilts, took its name [illegible] Rob^us le Chamberlayne." Morant tells us that "before the year [illegible] II. had given the Honour of Eudo Dapifer to Henry, son of Gerold [illegible]chamberlain, who married Ermentruda, daughter and heir of Robert [illegible] of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. He left Alice his daughter and sole [illegible] married to Robert de Lisle, from whom descended the Lisles Lords of [illegible] in Bedfordshire."—*History of Essex.*

Chamburnoun: De Campo Arnulphi: a knightly family of great possessions and high antiquity in Devonshire. "There have been," writes Prince, "eminent persons of this house, the history of whose ancestors and [illegible], for the greater part, is devoured by time, although their names occur in [illegible] Chronicles of England, amongst those worthies who with their lives and [illegible] were ready to serve their King and country." Their original seat was [illegible] St. George—often called Clist Champernoun, where they are found in [illegible] of Henry II., and at Ilfracombe; and though this elder line died out [illegible] six descents, there were several prosperous offsets from the parent [illegible]. One of these younger sons, Jordan de Champernoun, had married, in [illegible] years of the thirteenth century, the heiress of Soleigny, who brought [illegible]-Soleigh, which passed away to Sir R. Willington temp. Edward III. [illegible] married "the heiress of Sir Alexander de Okeston, by his wife Joan, [illegible] de Valletort, which Joan is supposed to have been a concubine [illegible] King of the Romans; and the son had a grant of Modbury, [illegible]."—*Lysons.* The two next in succession, Sir Richard and Sir [illegible] advanced their fortunes by marriage. Sir Richard's wife was [illegible] four coheiresses of the great house of Valletort (Lysons says [illegible] sister also married a Champernoun); and Sir Thomas' was a

Leicestershire heiress, the daughter of Sir Roger Roland of Kinsote. The grandson of the latter took up his abode at Bere-Ferrers, acquired by a Ferrers heiress, and transferred, in the next generation but one, to the first Lord Willoughby de Broke. "The last of the House of Campernulphe of Bere left a Doughter and Heire caullid Blanch, and she was first maried onto Copeston of Devonshire; and after devorcid and maried onto the Lorde Broke, Steward onto Henry the VIJ., and he had by her a seven hundred Markes of Land by Yere."—*Leland.* Younger branches survived, seated at Modbury, Dartington, and Inswerke in Cornwall; but all of them are now extinct. Modbury, which was garrisoned for the King in 1642, lost its last lord in 1697; and though "Dartington still glories in the knightly name of Champernoun," it is only by female descent. There has been no heir-male since Rawlin Champernowne died in 1774.

In Cornwall, Carew tells us that the Benedictine Priory of Tywardreth was founded before 1169 by Champernulphus or Chambernon of Bere;* and the Champernouns had "a great and magnificent house at St. Ives."—*Carew's Cornwall.*

"On the door of Haccombe Church were formerly four horse-shoes, nailed, according to the legend, of a wager between a Carew and a Champernowne, as to who would swim on horseback the farthest to sea. Carew won the wager, and with it a manor, and nailed the shoes of his horse to the church door 'in everlasting remembrance.'"—*Worth's Devon.*

Comin: from Comines in Flanders. Rodbert or Robert de Comin was named Earl of Northumberland, or, according to Ordericus, Earl of Durham in January, 1069, and at once set forth, with a following of less than one thousand men, to take possession of his new domain:—a perilous errand, for Durham had not as yet submitted to the Conqueror. He marched as through an enemy's country, slaying some of the tenants or bondmen of St. Cuthbert's church on the way; and though the city, by the good offices of its friendly Bishop, Æthelwine, opened its gates to him without resistance, "he allowed his men to deal with the town as with a place taken by storm. The spirit of the people was now aroused. The news spread during the night, and towards morning the gates of Durham were burst open by the assembled forces of Northumberland. A general massacre followed. In the houses, in the streets, the Normans were everywhere slaughtered. No serious resistance seems to have been offered except in the defence of the Bishop's house, where the Earl and his immediate companions withstood their assailants so manfully that they were driven to have recourse to fire. The palace was burned; the Earl and his comrades all died, either by the flames or by the sword. One man alone contrived to escape with his life, though he was wounded."—*Freeman.*

* He must mean the ancestor, as Bere was not acquired till late in the [illegible] century.

[illegible] Earl must have left either sons or kinsmen, for the name long [illegible] in the North of England. Richard and Walter Comyn are mentioned [illegible] the Northumbrian barons in the reign of Henry II.: and "in 4 H. III. [illegible] Comin was one of the Coheirs to Andrew Giffard, for the Barony of [illegible]ell, in Com. Wilts. And in 17 H. III. Isabel the wife of David Comin [illegible] one of the Coheirs to Christian the wife of William de Mandeville Earl [illegible]. Which David in 26 H. III. receiv'd Summons from the King to [illegible] Him into Gascoine."—*Dugdale.* Newbold-Comyn in Warwickshire took [illegible] from Elias de Comyn, who obtained it through an heiress; but the line [illegible] with his grandson John. He died s. p. in Ireland 16 Ed. I. One of this [illegible] held Smithfield in the same county by grant of Hugh Fitz Richard in the [illegible] of Stephen: his last male descendant died 13 Hen. III., leaving an heiress [illegible] Margerie, "then within age and in ward to William de Cantelupe," who, [illegible] to the custom of the time, married her to his younger son.

[illegible] Comyns migrated across the Border—at the same time as did so many [illegible] countrymen—during the reign of David I. William Comyn, a younger [illegible], who had been bred as a clerk by Gaufrid Bishop of Durham, Chancellor to [illegible] I., was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland in 1133. He usurped the [illegible] of Durham in 1140, and held it for four years, when he surrendered it by [illegible] to the lawful Bishop, Wm. de Sta Barbara. He had two nephews: [illegible] (obt. 1144) a young knight hotly engaged in the contest for his uncle, [illegible]chard, who in the settlement of the dispute, obtained from the re-instated [illegible] the castle and honour of Northallerton. He also inherited the family [illegible] in Northumberland, and received from King David the manor of Linton [illegible] in Roxburghshire—the first possession that the Comyns, afterwards so [illegible]rful, ever had in Scotland. Though he throughout retained his English [illegible] seems at once to have adopted it as his country, for he served in the [illegible] army that invaded England in 1140, was taken prisoner with William the [illegible] Alnwick; became one of his sureties in the following year, and was [illegible] of Scotland from 1178 to 1189. He married a Scottish princess, [illegible] granddaughter of King Donalbane, and their son William acquired the [illegible] of Buchan in 1210 by his marriage with its heiress, Marjory. She was [illegible] wife. By his first marriage he had two sons: 1. Richard, and [illegible] Earl of Menteith in right of his wife. Marjory brought him three [illegible]s, Alexander, who succeeded his mother as Earl of Buchan; 4. William, [illegible]s. Richard, the eldest son, was the father of the famous Red John [illegible] who played so conspicuous a part during the minority of Alexander III. [illegible]th, so that the family then consisted of thirty-two knights and three [illegible]ights, and when, through the influence of Henry III., they found themselves [illegible]ured from the councils of the infant King, they were strong enough to [illegible] with a high hand. "Under cover of night they attacked the court [illegible] Kinross: seized the young monarch in his bed: carried him and his

Queen before morning to Stirling; made themselves masters of the great seal of the kingdom, and totally dispersed the opposite faction."—*Tytler*. They created a new office for John Comyn, who was made justiciary of Galloway in 1258, and "governed Scotland by the weight of their talents and the influence of their family." But in this same year 1258, they lost "the leader whose courage and energy were the soul of their councils." The Earl of Menteith died suddenly;—killed, as was said in England, by a fall from his horse, but generally believed in Scotland to have been poisoned by his wife to make way for her paramour, John Russell, to whom she was re-married "with indecent haste." He left an only daughter, married to his grand-nephew, William Comyn, long engaged in an unavailing struggle for the Earldom of Menteith, which was eventually granted to Walter Stewart. This William was the eldest of the four sons* of Red John, and died without issue. The next brother, Black John, thus became the heir, and inherited the lands of Badenoch from his great-uncle Lord Menteith. He was one of the joint wardens of Scotland for the infant Maid of Norway, and in the competition for the crown that followed her death, preferred his claim as heir to King Donalbane. But finding his pretensions "unattainable," he had the wisdom to withdraw them, and gave his support to Baliol, whose sister Marjory he had married. He had by her a son, named, like his grandfather, Red John Comyn, whose treacherous career was cut short by Bruce's dagger in 1305. It was he who, jealous of Sir William Wallace, deserted him at the battle of Falkirk, when "the whole body of Scottish horse shamelessly retired without striking a blow." He was one of the three guardians of Scotland in the name of Baliol in 1299; and being on that occasion for the first time associated with his life-long rival, Robert Bruce, agreed to make terms with him. "Support my title to the crown," said Bruce, "and I will give you my estate: or give me your estate, and I will support yours." The conditions were drawn out in an indented instrument, and signed under an oath of secrecy: but Comyn at once betrayed the secret to King Edward. The sequel is too well known to be told again;—how Bruce, in a sudden fit of passion, stabbed him before the high altar of Dumfries Church: and Kirkpatrick, crying "I'll mak' sicker," returned to despatch him in cold blood.† He had married one of the sisters and coheirs of Adomar de Valence; but his only son died childless, in 1325, and two daughters inherited.

* The youngest, Sir Robert, who with his brother Alexander, was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, and only liberated on condition of serving the English King in France, was ancestor of the Cumyns of Altyr, Logie, Auchar, Relugas and Presley. Alexander Cumyn of Altyr in 1795 took the additional name of Gordon, on succeeding to the estate of Gordonstown.

† His body was carried to the Church of the Minorites, and one of the Fathers, while watching beside it at midnight, heard a voice, like that of a wailing child, cry out, "How long, O Lord, shall vengeance be deferred?" The answer came, [illegible]

[illegible] of the Earls of Buchan had ended somewhat earlier. Alexander, the [illegible] Earl, had been Constable of Scotland in right of his richly dowered [illegible], Elizabeth de Quinci—one of the coheirs of the Earl of Winchester, [illegible] grand-daughter of Alan of Galloway—and was succeeded in this hereditary [illegible] by his son John. This third Earl, one of the nominees of Baliol in 1291, [illegible] fealty to Edward I., and—unlike most others who did the same—[illegible] steady in his allegiance from first to last. He fought two battles with [illegible], and was routed on each occasion; the second time, with great [illegible] at Inverury, in 1308: and after this latter defeat was compelled to [illegible] in England, and leave his Northern estates to be confiscated and [illegible] by the Scottish King. Yet it was his Countess—Isabel by name, [illegible] her own hands placed the crown on the head of this same King at [illegible] her brother the Earl of Fife, to whom the privilege by right belonged, [illegible] her husband, in the English camp. For this dire offence, Edward [illegible] hands she unfortunately fell during the same year) caused her to be [illegible] in a latticed cage, "cross barred and secured with iron," from one of [illegible] of the castle of Berwick upon Tweed: and in this barbarous durance [illegible] left to linger for seven years. Edward II. at last released her in 1313. [illegible] was by that time dead; and it is doubtful whether his brother [illegible] lived to succeed him as fourth Earl: at all events there was no other [illegible] for Alexander left only two daughters. The elder, Alice, was the wife

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[illegible] made his ears tingle and his flesh quake: "Endure with patience till this [illegible] come round again in fifty-two years." So far the legend: the rest is

[illegible] that same day, fifty-two years afterwards, the son of Kirkpatrick entertained the [illegible]ay—another of the accomplices—at his castle of Carlaverock. They were [illegible] engaged in the patriotic cause, and apparently the best of friends; but [illegible] heart was hot with rage and jealousy, for the woman he had loved and [illegible] marriage sat at the head of the board as Kirkpatrick's wife. At midnight, [illegible] had gone to rest, he stole into the bed-chamber where his host lay asleep, [illegible] him to the heart so swiftly and surely that the wife by his side never

> "Sair, sair, and meikle did he bleed!
> His lady slept till day:
> She dreamed the Firth flowed o'er her head
> In bride-bed as she lay."

[illegible]ger then took horse, and sped away in headlong flight; but, whether [illegible] by the darkness, or haunted by his fears, he lost his way on the moors, [illegible]ding at his best speed all night, he was captured within three miles of the [illegible] following morning. Lady Kirkpatrick herself went to demand justice of [illegible] Lindsay was tried, condemned and executed. "His rank and position, [illegible] the national cause, the intercession of his powerful relatives, were all [illegible] him from the consequences of his guilt."—*McDowall's Dumfries.*

of Henry de Beaumont, who assumed the title of Buchan, but apparently did not transmit it to his son: and Margaret, married to Sir James the Rose.

"While there is a tree in the forest," says a Scottish proverb, "there will be galls in the Cumming."

Columber, from Colombières in the arrondissement of Bayeux, on which no fewer than seventeen knight's fees were dependent. "William de Columbieres" is one of the knights mentioned by Wace at Hastings; and Ralf de Colembels, or Columbers, in Domesday, held lands in Kent and elsewhere *in capite*. Philip de Columbers in 1165 held a barony of eleven fees in Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Dorset, &c. (Lib. Niger.). The seat of this barony was Stawey in Somersetshire; and he enjoyed it in right of his wife Maud, sole heiress of Walter de Candos, who survived him, and lived for many years a widow, having paid a fine of forty marks to Cœur de Lion that "she might not be married against her will." Her great grandson, John, was commanded, in 1294 to attend Edward I. into Gascony, but shamefully deserted his banner and revolted to the French. For this treason all his lands were seized by the Crown: but he appears to have been soon after pardoned and re-instated, and is subsequently mentioned in the Scottish wars. His seal was a bend with a label in chief, in which he differed from his ancestors, who had always sealed with a dove (*columbe*) sitting on a bush. Philip, Lord Columbers, his son, was constantly employed by Ed. III., followed him on his expedition into Scotland against Robert the Bruce, and in 1340 "was commissioned with the Earl of Devon to guard the western coasts, in which year he died, having been summoned to all the Parliaments from 10 Ed. II. to 13 Ed. III. inclusive. He married Alianor, sister and co-heir of William Martin, lord of the manors of Barnstaple, Combe-Martin, and other great possessions in Devonshire; but had no children. It seems that by certain deeds he made his said wife to be his life-time joint-tenant with him in the greatest part of his lands, which, on her surviving him, accrued to her and her heirs."—*Collinson's Somerset.* Hazelbadg Columbers, which retains the name, was held under the Mohuns.

Another of the family was Matthew de Columbers, settled in Wiltshire, and Constable of Winchester Castle under King John; who in the following reign adhered to the rebellious barons, and after they had taken the King prisoner at the battle of Lewes, was by them named Warden of all the Forests south of Trent, with the custody of Rockingham Castle. He made his peace with Hen. III. by virtue of the Dictum of Kenilworth, and was afterwards one of the Justices Itinerant of the southern counties. His heir was his brother Michael, who had paid King John one hundred marks for licence to marry the daughter of Elias Croc, and to have the office of Forester in fee after the death of his father-in-law, whose inheritance it was. There is no mention of his children.

In Derbyshire "the Columbells were seated at Darley on or before the reign of Richard I. John, the last heir male, died in 1659; and his daughter and [illegible]

[illegible] Mainbury of Marbury in Cheshire. They bore three doves *Argent* with [illegible] most in their beaks."—*Lysons.*

de Criketh. I believe this stands for Criket or Criquet, a name frequently [illegible] in England during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In Leland's list [illegible] and the following name (both spelt with g) are given as "Griketot et [illegible]," and there is every reason to believe that Criket was an abbreviation [illegible] Criketot, or Criquetot, a baronial family that came over with the Conqueror [illegible] Criquetot (now Cristot) near Dieppe, and bore *Lozengée Or* and *Sable*. [illegible] de Criquetot held lands in Suffolk from Mandeville in 1086. Ralph de [illegible] held Upper Hayton in Shropshire under Hugh de Lacy in 1165 [illegible] Niger) and his descendants are mentioned there in 1265. "William, [illegible] son of William de Criquetot, married Agnes, the eldest of the sisters and [illegible] of William le Blund, slain at Evesham, without issue, whereby one [illegible] of the inheritance of her barony came to William his son; who having [illegible] to wife Mary, the daughter of Gilbert Peche, by whom he had issue, [illegible], his son and heir, died 6 Ed. I.; which William married Joan de [illegible], and left issue another William, who wedded Isabel Bracebridge, and [illegible] by her, William, whose wife was Joan Poynings, by whom he was [illegible] of William, who died issueless; Edmund, a canon at Ixworth, in Suffolk; [illegible], a nun at Campea."—*Banks.* They gave their name to Criketot in [illegible], and to a manor they held in Norfolk of Lord Bardolph; now "corrupted [illegible] spelling and pronunciation to Keritoft alias Crytoft's Manor." Simon de [illegible], fl. 1239, settled it on Emma, daughter of Ralf de Criketot.—*Blomfield.* [illegible] Ralph de Criketot, and Isabel his wife, had been benefactors of [illegible] Abbey in the time of Stephen.

[illegible] Dorsetshire we find the Crukets seated at Cruketsway in the parish of [illegible], temp. Henry III. One of them married Joanna, daughter and [illegible] of Philip de Sarmunville; his Christian name is not given, but it may [illegible] be the same John de Cruket who occurs in 1268 as a benefactor of [illegible] Abbey. He held of the Poyntz's, as did his successor, William, [illegible] in 1313, leaving Michael his son and heir upwards forty years of age. [illegible] afterwards, Michael conveyed some land, &c., to Richard de Cruket, [illegible] a kinsman. The last mentioned is William Brickett (Crickett?) [illegible].—*Hutchins's Dorset.*

[illegible]fordshire, the eldest sister and co-heir of Sir Richard de Frenes, [illegible] Moneux Castle, who died about 1375, married Roger de Criketot.—*[illegible] Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords.* It is not stated whether this [illegible] Frenes left descendants, but the name was not extinct in the following [illegible]. William Criketot is found on a list of the county gentry made in 1433.

[illegible], from Crevecoeur, in the arrondissement of Lisieux; a [illegible] which still remains in the valley of the Auge. The "sires de [illegible]" are among the knights enumerated in the Roman du Rou.

"They settled in England, and were divided into two branches, chiefs of Redburn and Kent, from the time of Henry I. See the endowments of Bellingham and Leedes in the *Monasticon*. Hasted says (though his authority may be questioned) that the family name of Hamo Dapifer or Vice-comes of Domesday was Crevequer. He adds that he was brother of Robert Fitz-Hamon; and here he is supported by a charter of the Conqueror to Saint Denis, existing still at Paris, to which we find as witnesses, "Ego Haimo Regis dapifer."—"Ego Robert frater hujus Haimonis."—See *Introd. Domesday*, i. 432. In the Bayeux Inquest, "Hugo de Crevecuire feodum v. mil."—*Taylor's West.* The Kentish Crevecoeurs were Barons of Chatham, and had great possessions in the county. Robert de Crevecoeur in 1119 founded Leedes Priory, which was richly endowed by himself and his two sons. Daniel, the eldest, was buried there; and desiring to be remembered by a good dinner, left a bequest "to the end that the Canons of that House should have the better Commons on the day of his *Obit*." Daniel's grandson, Hamon, married Maud de Avranches, the famous heiress of Folkestone, by whom he had a son and four daughters. The son died before him; and a grandson named Robert succeeded; a man of fickle loyalty, twice in arms against Henry III., and twice pardoned and restored —who had "no more sons than one call'd William" with whom the line ended. His great inheritance devolved on the four daughters of Hamon and Maud: Agnes, the wife of John de Sandwich; Isold, of Nicholas de Leyham; Maud, of Bertram Cryol; and Isabel, of Henry de Gaunt. Their Kentish seat was Leeds Castle, built on two rocky islands in a lake of fifteen acres, and afterwards a royal manor. "The earliest masonry in the castle, probably represented by the curious vaulted cellar, is thought to be the work of Robert de Crevecoeur, who founded Leeds Priory in 1119, and afterwards removed three canons into the chapel of his castle."—*C. Wykeham Martin.* At Dover Castle "the two towers bearing the name of Crevequer mark the position of the great postern, a very curious work. Passing from the north gate of the inner ward, a range of arches cross the ditch and the Outer Ward, and, terminate abruptly in a large lofty pier with salient angles to the right and left. Opposite to the pier, and no doubt at one time connected with it by a drawbridge, rise a pair of circular towers (Crevequer) connected by a heavy curtain and flanked by lesser towers (Maminot) at short distances, all forming part of the enceinte of the Outer Ward." *—*G. T. Clark.*

Of the Lincolnshire branch, seated at Redburn, I have found very few notices.

* "The names of the several towers are those of the knights by whom they were built, or whose duty it was to defend them, for to no castle in Britain, not even to Richmond, was the practice of tenure by castle-guard so extensively applied as to Dover, and very numerous and valuable were the Kentish manors so held, amounting to 230½ knight's fees, of which 115½ were attached to the office of Constable."—*Ibid.*

held land in Yorkshire: for Richard Cœur de Lion confirmed to Abbey the church of St. Andrew of Redburn and of Ashby in Yorkshire, by Reginald de Crevequer, with the consent of his wife and his son . He granted in addition the town of Redburn and forty acres of land. . . . de Crevequer confirmed this grant, and Simon de added "a toft and a culture of land."—*Burton's Mon. Eber.* Again, Crevecœur, with the consent of his suzerain, Roger de Mowbray and his wife, sold to Fountains Abbey his land at Galghagh: his son Robert, his grandson Hugh, confirmed it to the monks in 1256. William, son of de Crevequer of Stodeley (Studley) gave some of his land to the poor of *Ibid.*

: derived from the same source as Corbett. Like the Corbetts, bore ravens on their coat of arms, but I fail to trace any connection the families. Four of this name are entered in Domesday, all of them tenants; W. Corbun in Essex: Hugo de Corbun in Norfolk and holding of Roger Bygot; one in Warwickshire, and another in Kent, Peckesham (now Peckham) of the Bishop of Bayeux. Philip Corbin, held half a fee of Reginald Fitz-Urse in Northants (Lib. Niger), and Corbin occurs in 1194 (Rot. Curiæ Regis). In the *Testa de Nevill*, Henry Corbin in Notts and Derby, and three Corbins in Devonshire; of Corbinestone, a tenant of John de Cortenay's Honour of Miles Corbin, who held one fee at Bridgeford of the same; and Again, the Hundred Rolls, about 1272, furnish Walter Corbin, Ralph Corbin of Oxfordshire; and Margaret Corbin in Kent. spread and ancient as was the name, the records that remain comparatively few. "The family of Corbin," says Dugdale, "had its as Corbin's Hall, within Swineford parish, in com. Stafford, where had their residence." They had held it from the time of it was first possessed by Robert Corbin. "Thomas Corbin, of Warwick, was the last heir male, and sold the ancient mansion Hall End had been acquired in the time of Cœur de Nicholas Corbin through his wife Joan, daughter and heir of John The last heir died in 1688, and Margaret, his daughter and sole William Lygon of Madresfield."—*Nash's Worcestershire.*

Corbat and his two sons, Roger and Rodbert, are named by "the faithful and very valiant men" employed by Roger de in the government of his new Earldom of Shrewsbury. Corbet according to tradition, consulted by William the Conqueror as to the Welsh Marches. His ancestry, as Blakeway tells us, ascended antiquity. The name denotes in Norman-French a raven: to the famous Danish standard (the Reafan), of which their

ancestor might have been the bearer from Scandinavia under Rollo, or whether from a less noble source, cannot be determined. It is certain that Corbet came with his second and fourth sons, Roger and Robert, to the invasion of England by Duke William of Normandy. Besides the two sons who settled in Shropshire, the eldest and third, Hugh and Renaud, stayed behind. Hugh is mentioned in some charters of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy; and Renaud was in Palestine in 1096, with his two sons, Robert and Guy. From the last of these descended five generations, all of them men of eminent rank in France, distinguished crusaders in the Holy Land, and castellans or viscounts of St. Pol, which the Corbets continued to hold until Hugh Corbet, knight, fourth descendant of Guy, sold his viscountcy to the Count de St. Pol, in order to raise money that he might follow St. Louis on his crusading expedition against the Moors of Africa. Robert, son of Hugh, accompanied his father to Tunis, and was drowned there in 1270. Hugh, his son, settled near Cambray; and his descendants for four generations lived at various places in the Netherlands, till James Corbet migrated to Antwerp; and Robert, grandson to James, migrated to Spain, where he left a fair posterity. These Corbets of France and Flanders bore three swans for their arms, in token of their descent from the third brother. A branch also of the Corbet family settled in Scotland, and were even allied to the Royal family there; for, in 1255, the Archbishop of St. Andrews writes a letter to the English Chancellor, Walter de Merton, on behalf of his 'beloved and especial friend, Nicholas Corbet, cousin of my Lord the King,' who had then certain affairs pending at the court of Henry III."

Corbet the Norman was dead before 1086: for his son, Roger Fitz Corbet, is the Domesday baron, and built a castle at Alfreton as the head of his barony, which he named Caus, from the Pays de Caux, his former home in Normandy. "This was one of the Border castles which, for two centuries after Domesday, served its continuous purposes of aggression and defence."—*Eyton's Shropshire*. It stood in a strong position, commanding the pass called the Valley of the Rea; for, as a marcher fortress, "it was exposed to all the turmoil of a border frontier"; and was taken and burnt by the Welsh in the time of his successor.

Robert Fitz Corbet, the younger brother, held Longden and Alcaston; but his line died out in the following generation, and it is Roger who is the ancestor of the numerous families that have planted the name in the county. He constantly appears as a witness to Earl Roger's charters; and continued his faithful liegeman of his two sons, for he and Ulger Venator were the only Shropshire chiefs that adhered to the last to Robert de Belesme. He held Bridgnorth Castle for his Earl against Henry I. for three months; and it is, according to Eyton, "a question" whether he forfeited his estate by his rebellion. He did, at all events, peaceably succeeded to the barony in 1121; and the line continued, without a break, for more than two hundred years after that.

These Barons of Caus were assiduous at their arduous post as

[illegible] and an ancient roll that names Robert Corbet among those present [illegible] de Lion at the siege of Acre, is discredited by Eyton on the ground [illegible] that "a Lord Marcher was little likely to become a crusader," [illegible] his hands so full at home. A daughter of this house, however, crossed [illegible] border to become the wife of a Welshman, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of [illegible]. She was the sister of Thomas Corbet, Sheriff of Shropshire and Stafford- [illegible] 1248, whose wife, Isabel, was sister, and in her issue co-heir, to Reginald [illegible], a great feudal baron in the west. Their son Peter served in the [illegible] that closed Llewellyn's career, as well as in Edward I.'s Scottish wars, [illegible] summoned to Parliament by him in 1293. He was "a mighty hunter," [illegible] father had been before him," and in 1281 received the King's commission [illegible] all wolves, wherever they could be found, in the counties of Salop, [illegible] Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford: one more proof—if another were [illegible]—that the alleged extirpation of wolves in Anglo-Saxon times is a fable. [illegible] in succession, Peter, second Lord Corbet, had no children, and settled [illegible] on his wife, Beatrix de Beauchamp, for her life. He died in 1302, [illegible] she survived him and married again, his brother and next heir, John, the [illegible] of Caus ("if such a title can be assigned to one who never enjoyed [illegible] estates, and was never summoned to parliament), was reduced to a [illegible] of comparative beggary." He prosecuted the claim to his grand- [illegible]'s Valletort's estates already ineffectually advanced by his brother, but [illegible] succeeded in recovering them. He, too, died s. p. some time before 1347, [illegible] of the decease of his sister-in-law Beatrix, then the wife of Sir John [illegible]; and the estate (though not the barony) of Caus passed to the [illegible] of her first husband's two aunts, Alice de Stafford, and Emma de [illegible], as next heirs.

[illegible] ancient name was far from having died out with John Corbet (to whom, [illegible], Burke attributes no inconsiderable family), but the exact relationship of [illegible] remaining representatives cannot now be determined. "Dugdale tells us [illegible] Roger Corbet, summoned as a baron in 1327. It is difficult to say who [illegible]. * * * Summarily, it may be safely stated of all the families which [illegible] branched off from the house of Caus that none of them can be descended [illegible] later Baron than he who died in 1222, and that therefore to decide [illegible] exact affinity to the parent stock, must be the work rather of a magician [illegible] an antiquary."—*Ibid.*

[illegible] being conversant with the black art, I will confine myself to the existing [illegible] whose pedigree is undisputed for the last seven hundred years. Richard [illegible], their ancestor, held Wattlesborough—one of Roger Fitz Corbet's Domes-

[illegible], Baron of Caus, obtained in 1224 the King's license to pursue any three [illegible] through the forests of Shropshire that he might unkennel in his own forest; and [illegible] later, a confirmation by charter of the whole forest of Teynfrestanes—

day memory—of the Barony of Caus in 1179; and a tower of his castle there is still standing. Blakeway claims for him the honour of being the *head* of that house, assuming that one of the earlier Barons of Caus resigned his rights of primogeniture to a younger brother, and was content to hold one of his own manors of him as an under-tenant. But to this theory there are formidable objections. "A *Tenant-in-capite-per-baroniam* could not divest himself of his principality or alienate his barony in the way supposed. Instant forfeiture would have been the consequence, and, failing that, his act could not have bound his descendants. On his death his son might have recovered the barony by process of mere *d'ancestre*, and his descendants, however remote, could have achieved the same end by the process of *Grand Assize*."—*Ibid.* At all events, the two lines diverged as early as the reign of Henry II.; the baronial family bearing only ravens, and the knightly family a single one—*Or, an corbyn de Sable*—which has been cited as a proof of their birthright.

Richard Corbet's son married the heiress of the old Anglo-Saxon family of Toret, and thus acquired Moreton-Toret—now Moreton Corbet, and the property of his representative. Wattlesborough, and the principal part of the Corbet estate, was carried away in the next century by "a great Shropshire heiress," the daughter of Sir Fulk Corbet, to John de la Pole, Lord of Mawddwy and Justice of North Wales.* "This happened again in 1583, when the estate brought by the heiress of Hopton went by marriage to the Wallops and Corbets."—*E. P. Shirley.*

Four baronetcies were granted to the Corbets in the first half of the following century: two by James I., and two by his son. That bestowed upon the head of the family, Sir Vincent Corbet, of Moreton-Corbet, ranked third in point of seniority, and dated from 1642. He was a devoted Royalist; and, in acknowledgment of his services, his widow received a life-peerage as Viscountess Corbet. The baronetcy expired in 1688 with another Sir Vincent, who only lived to be eighteen: and their ancestral estate of Moreton-Corbett passed out of the family with his sister, Mrs. Kynaston. But the ancient name, "Shropshire even at the time of the Conquest," is carried on in the direct line by the descendants of Richard, a younger brother of the first baronet. One of these re-purchased Moreton-Corbet about 1742: and to another, Sir Andrew, the title was re-granted in 1808.

There is an old legend attached to this house, which Blakeway endeavours to transfer to Caus, in corroboration of the Baron's surrender of his birthright; though it is to Moreton-Corbet that it has always belonged. "Once upon a time, the heir went to the Holy Land, and was detained so long in captivity, that he was supposed to be dead, and his younger brother engaged to marry, this

* Yet the annual value of the lands was only £30, "because they lay on the confines of the Marches, and were devastated from day to day, and partly burnt by the Welsh rebels."—Bridgeman's *Princes of S. Wales.*

...ing on the line. On the morning of the marriage, however, a pilgrim ... to the house to partake of the hospitalities of that festal occasion; and ... the feast, revealed himself to the assembled company as the long-lost ... brother. The bridegroom would have surrendered the estate to him; ... declined the offer, desiring only a small portion of the land, which he ... gratefully received."—*Antiquities of Shropshire.*

... were so many junior branches of this family, that the mere enumeration ... is laborious; but I believe almost all of them are extinct: the three ... baronetcies unquestionably are. The eldest, granted in 1623 to Sir John ... of Sprowston Hall, High Sheriff of Norfolk, only lasted till 1661: the ... brother Miles, one of the regicides who had escaped beyond sea, ... captured at Delft, brought home, and executed. The next in date was held ... Sir John Corbet, of Stoke, "one of the five illustrious patriots that opposed ... forced loan of 1627:" but surely subsequently to the baronetcy conferred ... Also in that very year. He was blessed with ten sons and ten daughters; ... the line failed in the next century with two childless brothers (the elder ... having married Harriet, sister of the great Earl of Chatham), and the ... passed to their nephew, Corbet Davenant. (See *Avenant.*) The last ... was received in 1642 by Sir Edward Corbet, of Longnor, in Shrop... and Leighton, in Montgomeryshire, and expired in 1774. Then there ... Corbets of Hadley and Tasley, Leigh, and Sundorne, &c., in Shropshire: ... branch in Cheshire and Lincolnshire; another in Wales; and one, if not ... in Worcestershire, where Chaddesley-Corbet keeps the name. "In 1284, ... Corbet, of Chaddesley, held Chetton (Shropshire) *in capite*, by the ... of finding a man to go to Wales on the King's service, who was to take ... bow, three arrows, and a *caltrop*; and also a cured hog; and when he reached ... King's army, he was to deliver to the King's Marshal half thereof; and the ... was to give him daily of the same half bacon for his dinner, as long as ... in the army, and he was to stay with the army as long as the hog lasted." ... term of his service might thus be spun out by putting him on short ...

Chaundos: originally Candos: a name as illustrious as any to be met with ... annals, for one of its bearers was "the pride of English chivalry." It ... planted in this country by Robert de Candos, a companion-in-arms of ... Conqueror, who won with his own sword a noble domain in Wales, and ... the heiress of one of the chief Domesday barons. "The male line of ... de Hispania vanished in an heiress, perhaps his daughter. Her name ... Isabella. Her husband was Robert de Candos, said to have conquered ... territory of Caerleon. The pair certainly founded Goldcliff Priory in ... Monmouthshire, and richly endowed it with lands, churches, and tithes, in ... and Devon. Robert de Candos is said to have died 1120.

... male line of Candos merged again in an heiress, viz. Maude de

Candos, ville, in 1166, of Philip de Colombiers."—*Eyton's Domesday Studies.* Not the lineage survived; for in 1165 Richard de Candos held the Herefordshire barony that had been the Domesday fief of Hugh L'Asne. One ruined entangled tower, crowning a "low but steep hill in the middle of the Golden Valley," is all that is now left of his castle of Snodhill. His successors were Lords Marcher, carrying on, for generation after generation, the bloody conflicts that devastated the Welsh border. Roger de Chandos (son of Robert who went with King John to Ireland in 1210), occurs in 1221 as obtaining from Henry III. licence to hold a fair at Fownhope, within the honour of Snodhill (*Close Rolls*). He died about the year 1266, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who took part with King Edward I. in his expedition into Wales. At his death, which happened in 1301, it was found that he held the barony of Snodhill by barony and the service of two knight's fees. His son and successor, Roger de Chandos, served in the Scottish wars, temp. Ed. II., and received the honour of knighthood. In 1321 he was made sheriff of Herefordshire, and in the first year of Edward III. held that office and the governorship of Hereford Castle. To him succeeded Thomas de Chandos, whose heir was his brother Roger, the first of the family who was summoned to parliament. He was cited as a Baron from 1337 to 1355, and had previously been made a Banneret by the King, whom he attended in France. By Edward III. he was constituted Governor of Hereford Castle, and previous to his death in 1355 granted the church of Wellington to Robert Foliot, the Bishop of Hereford. (*Harl. MS.* 6808). Neither his son Sir Thomas nor his grandson Sir John (who has been erroneously identified with his celebrated namesake the Knight of the Garter) had summons to Parliament, and the latter, who held the Castle against Owen Glendwr in 1403, dying without issue 16 Dec. 1428, the estates in Herefordshire devolved to the surviving daughter of his sister Elizabeth (who had married Thomas Berkeley of Coberley in Gloucestershire) viz. Margery, wife of Nicholas Matterdon, and to his great nephew Giles Bruges, who through failure of the other line, became the eventual heir."—*Castles of Herefordshire*, by the Rev. C. J. Robinson. Chandos, Much-Marcle, now a farm, was held by John de Chandos in 1285.

The great illustration of the house of Chandos belonged to another family of the name, seated at Radborne in Derbyshire, that never attained baronial rank. They bore the same pile *Gules* on a different field; but how nearly they were related to their Herefordshire kinsmen is not known. Sir John de Chandos, in the time of Henry III. acquired Radborne through his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir (with her sister Ermentrude de Stafford) of Robert Fitz Walkeline. From him, in the third generation, descended Sir Edward, "to whom King Edward III., in the first year of his reign, granted an annuity of forty pounds, payable out of the Exchequer, until such time as he should provide him with forty pounds in land, or rent of equal value, in reward and encouragement of his good services." Sir Edward married Isabel, daughter of

[illegible] England, and eventually his co-heiress, who brought him one son, [illegible] three daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Margaret.

[illegible] was the renowned soldier whose glorious career is chronicled by [illegible]. He lived in a martial age, and his generation was a generation of [illegible] yet none among them claim a higher place than the great captain who [illegible] the Black Prince in arms, and guided and guarded him, when, as a [illegible] of sixteen, he won his spurs at Cressy. On that other memorable [illegible] Poictiers, when six thousand Englishmen stood against sixty thousand [illegible], and in less than three hours put them to utter rout, Sir John [illegible], "never went from the Prince," and gave him the signal to attack at [illegible] point of the battle. "When the men of armes of Englande," says [illegible], "saw that the Marshale's batayle was dysconfited, and the Duke's [illegible] began to disorder and open, they lept them on their horses, the whiche [illegible] redy by them; then they assembled togyder, and cryed Saynt George [illegible]; and the Lorde Chandos sayd to the Prince, 'Sir, take your horse [illegible] with, this iourney is yours: God is this daye in your handes: gette ye [illegible] French Kynge's batayle, for ther lyeth all the sore of the mater; I thynke [illegible] by his vayantneese he woll not flye: I trust we shall have hym by the [illegible] of God and Saynt George, so he be well fought withall; and, Sir, I herde [illegible] that this day I shulde se you a good knyghte.' The Prince sayde, [illegible] we go forthe; ye shall not se me this day retourne backe:' and sayde, [illegible] banner, in the name of God and Saynt George.'" He commanded at [illegible] of Auray, where the celebrated Constable of France, Bertrand du [illegible], was taken prisoner; and won so complete a victory, that he could bid [illegible] of Montfort, on whose behalf it was fought, "Laud God and be of good [illegible] for he had that day conquered the heritage of Bretagne. The Earl [illegible] him in a flagon of wine, vowing that, beside God, he owed him "most [illegible] than to any creature living." He followed the Black Prince into Spain, [illegible] the Duke of Lancaster, led the van at Najarra. On that field, for the [illegible], he unfurled his own gonfanon; a privilege reserved, by the custom of [illegible], to men of high rank and great estate. Before the battle opened, he [illegible] his baner rolled vp togyder to the Prince, and sayd, 'Sir, beholde [illegible] banner; I requyre you dysplay it abrode; and gyue me leave this day [illegible]; for, Sir, I thanke God and you, I haue lande and herytage suffycient [illegible] withall.' Then the Prince and the Kynge Don Peter tooke [illegible] betweene their handes and spred it abrode, the which was of sylver a [illegible] goules," and delyvered it to him, and sayd, 'Sir Johan, beholde [illegible] banner; God sende you ioye and honoure thereof.' Then Sir John

[illegible] device he usually bore was a "blewe Lady embrandred in a sotle beame" [illegible] glory), which, on the eve of the battle of Poitiers, was claimed by the [illegible] of Clermont, whose own was similar. He challenged Chandos's right to [illegible], himself slain the day following.

Chandos bare his baner to his owne company, and sayd, 'Sirs, behelde here is my baner and your's, keepe it as your owne!' and they take it, and were right joyfull thereof, and sayd that by the pleasure of God and Seynt George they wolde kepe and defende it to the best of their powers." He had received grants of land in Lincoln and elsewhere, with all the knight's fees that had been held by Godfrey de Harcourt, comprising the great Norman barony of St. Sauveur in the Côtentin, where he built a castle. Nor were his services requited only with estates, for he held offices of trust and dignity. He was Constable of Aequitaine, Seneschal of Poitou, and one of the Founder Knights of the Garter. He "kept a noble and great establishment, and he had the means of doing it, for the King of England, who loved him much, wished it should be so; and he was certainly worthy of it."

After passing unscathed through so many hard-fought fields, he lost his life in an insignificant skirmish at the bridge of Lussac. On the last night of the year 1369, he had been foiled in an attempt to surprise the little town of St. Savin, whose recent capture by the French he had taken much to heart, and, retiring to Chauvigny, dismissed all his followers, with the exception of some forty spears. As he stood, gloomy and downcast, warming himself at the fire in the inn kitchen, word was brought him that the French, under Sir Louis de S. Julien and Carnet the Breton, were in the neighbourhood, and he called for his horse and rode forth to meet them. At break of day, he overtook them near the bridge of Lussac, and as he drew near, called out: "Ha, false Frenchmen! ye ryde at youre pleasur and ease day and night, ye take and wynne townes and forteresses in Poyctou, whereof I am seneshal, ye ransome my poore folke without my leave: it should seeme the countrie is all your's—but I say you it is not so. It is more than a yere and half that I have ben redy and at myne entent to encountre with you, and now I thanke God I so and spede in it, for nowe shall it be sene who is stronger, other you or I. It hath ben told me often tymes, that ye have greatly desyred to fynde me—nowe ye may see me here; I am John Chandos: avyse me well!"

While he thus jeered at the Frenchmen, a Breton, exasperated beyond endurance, raised his sword and struck an English squire, Simkin Dodenhale, from his horse. "Sir John, when he herde the noyse besyde him, turned his way and saw his squyer lye on the erth, and the Frenchmen laying on him; then he was more chafed than before, and sayd to his company, 'Sirs, shall suffre you this squyer thus to be slayne? A-foot, a-foot!" and so he lighted with all his company, and Simkin was rescued, and the batayle began. Then Chandos, who was a right hardy and a courageous knight, with his banner before him, and his company about him, with his cote of armes upon him, a large,* of white sarcenet with two pilets goules, as one of the knights

* This words in Denys Sauvage's edition are "qui lui battoit jusque à terre," by which that he entangled his foot in this long flowing robe.

...in his hande, marched to his ennemyes. The same mornying there ... a great dewe, so that the ground was somewhat moyst, and so in his ... he slode and fell downe, and as he was arysing, ther light a ... him, given by a squyer called Jaques de S. Martin, with his glayve, ... into the flesshe under his eye, betweene the nose and the forehead: ... saw not the stroke commying, for he was blynde on that one eye; he ... thereof a fyve yeare before, as he hunted after an harte in the ... of Bordeaux: and also he had on no vysor. The stroke was rude and ... his brayne, and greved him so sore, that he overthrue to the erthe, ... for pain two tymes up and downe, wounded to dethe, for after the ... never spake worde. Then his uncle Edward Clifford" (it should be ...) "stapte and bestrode him, for the Frenchmen wolde fayne have had ... defended him so valyantly, and gave rounde about him such strokes ... durst aproche: also Sir John Chambo, and Sir Bertram of Cass, ... out of their myndes, thinking, verily that he had his dethes ... The jubilant Frenchmen closed in, calling upon them to surrender; ... struggle ensued; for Sir Edward, holding his ground, "would ... from his nephew where he lay." At length some welcome English ... over the hill-side; a band of Poitevins and Gascons came ... to the rescue; and the would-be captors were themselves taken ...

... was the consternation of the new comers, when they gathered round ... seneschal, lying speechless on the ground; and loud and bitter ... "'Alas! Sir John Chandos, the floure of all chivalry; ... was that glaive forged that thus wounded you, and brought you in ... dethe!' They wept pitesouly that were about hym, and he herde and ... them well, but he could speke no worde: they wronge their handes, ... their heeres, and made many a pytefull complaynt, and specially suche ... of his owne house: then his servantes unarmed hym, and layde him on ..., and so bare him softly to Mortemer, the next forteresse: but he lyved ... but part a day and a nyght. God have mercy on his soule: for in ... yere after, there was not a more curtesse knight, or fuller of noble ... good condycions amonge the Englysshemen, than he was; and when ... and Princesse, the Erle of Cambridge, the Erle of Pembroke, and ... and knights of Englande, such as were in Guienne, herd of his ... they had lost all on that syde of the sea." All lamented him; ... alike: the King of France "passionately declaring there was not ... living so able to make peace between both crowns as he."

... never been married, and left the greater part of his possessions to ... France: but his paternal estate in Derbyshire passed to his sisters ... Elizabeth, and his niece Isabel, the wife of Sir John de Annesley, ... Margaret, the third sister, then defunct. Elizabeth had no husband,

and Isabel no children. Eleanor married first Sir John Lawton, "the dear friend and companion in arms" of her brother; and secondly Roger Collyng of Herefordshire, whose wife she was in 1391. By Lawton she had a daughter Elizabeth, who inherited Radbourne, and married Peter de la Pole of Newborough in Staffordshire, the ancestor of Sacheverell Pole of Radbourne, who in 1807 obtained the Royal license to præfix the great name of Chandos to his own.

The title of Lord Chandos had been revived by Queen Mary in favour of one of her devoted partisans, Sir John Bruges, descended from the Sir Giles, who was, as we have seen, left sole representative of the baronial line, and succeeded his grandfather at Coberley in Gloucestershire. It was there that the fifth Lord kept open house for three days in the week, and earned the local title of "King of Cotswould." He had married a lady of Royal lineage, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby, the great-granddaughter of Mary, Tudor by the Duke of Brandon, and their son was offered an Earldom by Charles I. after the battle of Newbury, where three horses had been killed under him. He declined it; and it was not till 1714 that the ninth Lord received the title of Earl of Carnarvon, being further promoted to the Marquessate of Carnarvon and Dukedom of Chandos in 1729. He was a very rich and a very vain man. He had inherited a large fortune from his maternal grandfather, a Turkey merchant; amassed large sums as Paymaster of the Forces under Queen Anne, and married an heiress. His wealth and his titles together appear to have turned his head. He affected a fantastic state that aped Royalty; dined in public, like a sovereign, a grand flourish of trumpets heralding each course: was always escorted to his chapel * by a mock-military guard: and determined that his residences in town and country should be the wonder and admiration of the age. The London house was never accomplished: but he built on his first wife's inheritance, at Canons, near Edgeware, an enormous square pile, "the four sides almost alike, with statues in the front," that cost £200,000, and was universally pronounced more fit for a prince than a subject. This unlucky palace has been immortalized by Pope's pungent satire:

> "At Timon's villa let us pass a day,
> Where all cry out, 'What sums are thrown away!'
> So proud, so grand: of that stupendous air,
> Soft and agreeable came never there.
> Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught
> As brings all Brobdinag before your thought:
> To compass this, his building is a town,
> His pond an ocean, his parterre a down.
> Who but must laugh, the master when he sees,
> A puny insect, shivering at a breeze!"

* "Handel was the Duke's *maestro di capella;* and one of his oratorios was composed at Canons."—*Sir Bernard Burke.*

The Duke, with all his foibles, was liberal and popular; and this libel roused such general indignation, that (according to Dr. Johnson) Pope "tried all means of escaping from the reproach which the attack on a character so amiable brought upon him," and even wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke. His concluding lines were prophetic:

> "Another age shall see the golden ear
> Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre,
> Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann'd,
> And laughing Ceres re-assume the land."

The Duke's lavish expediture, and the bursting of the South Sea bubble, had sorely trenched upon his income; and at his death in 1744, Canons was found to be far too expensive a residence for his successor. It was put up for sale, but no one would buy it; and in the end it was pulled down, and disposed of piece-meal. The grand staircase—each step a solid block of marble twenty feet long—was purchased by Lord Chesterfield for the new house he was then building in May Fair:—now sold and ruined in its turn.

There were only two other Dukes of this family, the son and grandson of the so-called "princely Chandos"* and the sole heiress of the last, Lady Anne Eliza Brydges, married Richard Earl Temple, created in 1822 Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. On her father's death in 1789, the barony granted by Queen Mary in 1554 had been immediately claimed by the Rev. Edward Brydges (Sir Egerton's elder brother) who persevered for fourteen years in the fruitless endeavour to establish his right.

Chaworth; the Anglicized form of Chaurtes, Chaurcis, or Cadurcis; a name "derived," says Camden, "from the Cadurci in France," and dating from the Conquest in this country. Patric de Cadurcis, of Little Brittany, who was seated in Gloucestershire, and a benefactor of Gloucester Abbey in the latter years of the Conqueror's reign, founded a powerful family of Lords Marcher, that bore rule on the Welsh frontier up to the close of the fourteenth century. Pain, called by Dugdale Patric's grandson (though, as he was living in 1217, a hundred and thirty years after the death of the Conqueror, he must have been a far more remote descendant), held 12½ knight's fees in Montgomery, and acquired Bridgewater Castle in Somersetshire, with other estates, through his wife Gundred de la Ferté, whose mother had been the sister and co-heir of the last William de Briwere. His son and successor, Patric, made a still greater alliance, for he married Hawise, the only daughter of Thomas de Londres, who brought, "with his fair Inheritance, the title of Lord of Ogmor and Kydweli. The heirs

* There is a story—whether true or false—that this vain-glorious Duke bought his third wife from her husband, an ostler at the Castle Inn, Marlborough, for £20; and, moreover, never repented of his bargain! In the Peerages, his last Duchess appears as Lydia Catherine Van Hatten, widow of Sir Thomas Davall, Knt. She left no children.

of Maurice de Londres were oblig'd by their tenure, in case the King or the [illegible] justice should lead an army into these parts, to conduct the said army [illegible] their banners, through the county of Neath to Lochor."—*Cambr.* This [illegible] lordship was confirmed to him by Henry III., "providing he could [illegible] keep it for himself;" a condition rendered onerous by the distracted state of the country. In 1244 he had received the King's precept to "use all his power and diligence in annoying the Welsh, then in hostility;" and the Welsh retaliated; for in 1258 Llewellyn and the princes of South Wales [illegible] Kidwelly, and fired all the houses, except the castle. While [illegible] "they were surprised by Meredith ap Res and the Lord Patric, who came down upon them with a body of Englishmen from Carmarthen. A vigorous battle took place, in which the Welshmen were eventually victorious." (Bridgeman's *Princes of South Wales.*) Then followed a year's truce, during which Prince Edward sent Patric, the King's Seneschal at Carmarthen, to treat with the Welsh at Emlyn. According to Matthew Paris, Llewellyn, "in good faith, sent his brother David, with some others, to entreat with him for peace; but Patric, meaning to entrap them, laid an ambushment of armed men by the way, and as they should have met, these men fell upon the [illegible] and slew a great number of them." Those that escaped from this [illegible] treachery raised the country, and collecting a considerable force, [illegible] meet the English, who had "mustered at Cardigan in all their pride," encountered near the town of Kilgarran, "and a fierce engagement took place, which the English were routed and fled, leaving their slain, with [illegible] soned horses, behind them. In that battle the Lord Patric de Chaworth, [illegible] Malenfant, a stout and valiant knight from Pembroke, and other [illegible] had lately arrived from England, were slain."—*Ibid.*

Patric left three young sons—the eldest then only thirteen—who [illegible] last heirs of his house. All of them, Pain, Hervey, and Patric, were [illegible] the cross in 1269, and attended Prince Edward to the Holy Land; [illegible] Hervey there is no further mention. Pain commanded Edward I.'s [illegible] West Wales in 1277, when Llewellyn was forced to conclude a treaty of [illegible] and "being thus victorious, was made governor of the Castles of Dinas, Karekenyl and Landevery." He died in the following year, and his [illegible] Patric, who succeeded him, only survived till 1282, leaving by Isabel de [illegible] champ his wife, an only child, Maud, Lady of Kilwelly, married [illegible] Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, the nephew of Edward I.

A far longer-lived branch of the family had been very early [illegible] Nottinghamshire, through the marriage of Robert de Chaworth with [illegible] of Marnham, Alice de Walichville. He was, without doubt, a [illegible] descendant of the first Patric, but he cannot possibly have been, as Dugdale [illegible] his brother, as he lived in the ensuing century, and appears in [illegible] as holding a fee of William de Albini in Leicester. His grandson [illegible]

[illegible]ation, "in ancient times esteemed a barony of honour," through [illegible]ughter and co-heir of its last lord, whose arms "were," says Thoroton, [illegible] ever used by Chaworth." The next heir, Thomas, was a baron by writ [illegible]e name of his posterity were ever honoured by a second summons. [illegible] demain in Nottingham expanded space through successive addi- [illegible]ents. In descent from Thomas was Sir William, whose wife was the [illegible] of Wyverton, as one of the representatives of the last Lord Basset of [illegible] and their son Sir Thomas married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas [illegible]. "By this Match, he was entitled to the Inheritance of the honourable [illegible] of Aylesbury, Pakenham, Engaine, Basset of Weldon, and Kaines, and [illegible]abled to make the Park at Wiverton, which he had the King's License [illegible] Hen. VI.: who likewise granted him Free Warren in that Place, whereby [illegible] probable that he was the chief Builder of that strong House, which [illegible]afterward was the principal Mansion of his worthy Successors, and in [illegible]ands a Garrison for the King, which occasioned its Ruin; since when, [illegible] is pulled down and removed, except the old uncovered Gatehouse, [illegible] remains a Monument of the Magnificence of this Family."—*Thoroton's* [illegible]. third heiress brought Annesley to the next heir, George; but the line [illegible]ther three more generations, ending in 1589 with Sir George Chaworth. [illegible]ughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, married Sir John Cope.

[illegible]he did not succeed either to Wyverton or Annesley, for there yet [illegible]d descendants of Sir George's uncle, whose grandson, another Sir [illegible], was created in 1672 Viscount Chaworth of Armagh in the peerage of [illegible]. This title was borne for little more than seventy years, as the third Vis- [illegible]again, left no heir but a daughter, Juliana Countess of Meath, the [illegible]s of the present Earl. The first Lord Chaworth had, however, younger [illegible], whose posterity carried on the line at Annesley until the first years of [illegible]t century, when the last heir male, William Chaworth, died, and the [illegible]devolved on his only child, Mary Anne,

> "The solitary scion left
> Of a time honour'd race."

[illegible]the fair lady immortalized by Lord Byron's early idolatry—the heroine [illegible]Dream.' They were close neighbours in the country (Annesley Hall is [illegible]three miles from Newstead) and distant relations by blood; for the sister [illegible]Viscount had married the ancestor of Lord Byron. But the families [illegible]sundered by a deadly feud, caused by the fatal duel fought in 1765 [illegible]the poet's great uncle, the fifth Lord Byron, and Mr. Chaworth of [illegible]. "The following," writes Horace Walpole, "is the account nearest the [illegible]I can learn of the fatal duel last night. A club of Nottinghamshire [illegible]had dined at the Star and Garter, and there had been a dispute [illegible]the combatants whether Lord Byron, who took no care of his game, or

Mr. Chaworth, who was active in the association, had most [illegible] manor. The company, however, had apprehended no consequences, and parted at eight o'clock: but Lord Byron, stepping into an empty chamber, and sending the drawer for Mr. Chaworth, or calling him thither himself, took the candle from the waiter, and bidding Mr. Chaworth defend himself, drew his sword. Mr. Chaworth, who was an excellent fencer, ran Lord Byron through the sleeve of his coat, and then received a wound fourteen inches deep into the body. He was carried to his house in Berkeley Street, made his will with the greatest composure, and dictated a paper which, they say, allows it was a fair duel, and died at nine this morning." Lord Byron surrendered to take his trial in Westminster Hall, and was, almost unanimously, found guilty, but discharged on claiming his privilege of peerage under Edward VI.'s statute.

The hereditary ill-will between the two families had been suffered to die out in the time of the orphaned heiress of Annesley, and during the summer of 1803 she and Lord Byron were constantly together. The young poet, then only in his sixteenth year, fell passionately in love with the beautiful girl of seventeen, and spent rapturous hours by her side, listening spell-bound to her singing, or roaming over the old terraced garden of Annesley. To him, in truth, it was enchanted ground:

> "He had no breath, no being, but in hers;
> She was his voice: he did not speak to her,
> But trembled on her words; she was his sight,
> For his eye follow'd hers, and saw with hers,
> Which colour'd all his objects;—he had ceas'd
> To live within himself; she was his life,
> The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
> Which terminated all."

Miss Chaworth by no means shared these ecstatic feelings. A maiden "on the eve of womanhood" seldom if ever smiles upon a stripling younger than herself: and he had the mortification of hearing her say to her maid: "Do you think I could care anything for that lame boy?"—"This speech, as he himself described it, was like a shot through his heart."—*Moore.*

The brief love-dream had ended with the summer holidays. He saw Miss Chaworth once again in the following year, when she was engaged to be married to Mr. Musters of Colwick Hall. He bravely wished her joy and bade her farewell; then,

> "Mounting on his steed, he went his way,
> And never cross'd that hoary threshold more."

His childish passion had been no evanescent fancy, but a heart-wound left an abiding scar. Years afterwards, in one of his memorandum-

[illegible] mentions Miss Chaworth as "My M. A. C. Alas!" he presently [illegible] "why do I say *my*? Our union would have healed feuds in which blood [illegible] shed by our fathers; it would have joined lands broad and rich; it [illegible] have joined at least *one* heart, and two persons not ill-matched in years; [illegible]—and—what has been the result!"

The close of Mrs. Musters' life was in mournful contrast to the golden [illegible] of its opening years. Her married life was unhappy; though surrounded [illegible] blooming children, she fell a prey to secret and devouring melancholy, [illegible] became insane, and died a tragical death. During the Nottingham [illegible] in 1831, Colwick Hall was assailed by a brutal mob, plundered, and set on [illegible] and its unhappy mistress, driven from her house in the middle of the [illegible], had to seek refuge in a neighbouring plantation. The terror of this [illegible] night stamped itself on her sick brain; she never recovered from the [illegible] she had received, and did not long survive it.

Clerremaus, for Clairvaux; either from Clairvaux, near Rodez, Acquitaine; [illegible] from the castle of Clairvaux, in the comté of Anjou, held in 1185 by Richard, [illegible] of Poitou (Magn. Rotul. Scaccarii Normanniæ). Leland gives this and the [illegible] name as "Cleravalx et Clarel." It was borne by a Yorkshire family of [illegible] lineage and high degree, long resident in the North Riding. Their [illegible]or, Hamon de Clervaux, is said to have come over to England in the train [illegible] Alan the Red of Brittany; and this tradition is confirmed by an illumination [illegible] the Cott. MSS. Faustina, B. 7, that represents the Earl receiving from the [illegible]quaror the grant of his Honour of Richmond, for among the banners [illegible]played behind him is delineated the golden saltire of Clervaux. Croft, near [illegible]ington, was their seat for about three hundred and fifty years; and their [illegible]ments attest the position they held in the county. Ralph and John de [illegible]rvaux occur in the Pipe Rolls about 1272. In the time of Henry IV. Sir [illegible] Clervaux of Croft married Margaret Lumley (whose mother Eleanor was [illegible]ville of Raby), and his descendant Ralph, who died in 1490, is consequently [illegible], on his altar-tomb in Croft Church, "cousin, in the third degree, to the [illegible] of the House of York." The last heir in the direct line was another John [illegible]rvaux, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and had no child but a daughter.

[illegible] "The master of the house was absent; his lady, in delicate health, was forced [illegible] her couch to a precipitate flight; led by her young daughter—another Antigone—[illegible] distant part of the grounds; they both remained for hours on the damp earth, the [illegible]ter supporting her mother's head on her bosom, and both concealing themselves [illegible] a laurel tree. So profound was the terror of these unhappy ladies, that for [illegible] after the wretches had quitted the grounds, the servants sought for their [illegible]ess and her daughter in vain. And at last when they found them in the situation [illegible] have so feebly endeavoured to describe, half dead with cold and terror, there was no [illegible]ment, no couch, no bed of that so lately splendid residence fit to receive them, [illegible] they were carried inanimate to the only place which had escaped the incendiaries [illegible] coachman's bed, over one of the stables."—*J. W. Croker.*

in an old poem of the time, he is included among the Yorkshiremen present at Flodden:

"John Clarvis then was next'd near,
With Stapylton of stomach stern;
Next whom Fitzwilliam forth did fare,
Who martial feats was not to learn."

"The Baron of Hilton in the Bishoprick of Duresme," says Leland, "had the Heyre of Clarevalx by Tese: but she hath been long maried and hath no Children." On her death Croft reverted to her uncle Sir William Clayton, whose daughter Elizabeth eventually became the last representative of the family, and conveyed it to her husband Christopher Chaytor. She succeeded, however, to but a small part of the once "princely inheritance of Clervaux," for her brother John, Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII., had been "an unthrift, much given to dicing, carding, and riotous gambling." The property is still held by her descendants, and one of them, Sir William Chaytor, early in the present century built Clervaux Castle on his manor of Croft. When it finally passed away from the Clervaux in 1591, they had held it, without interruption, from the time of Henry III.

"A humble race of cadets occur at Darlington long after the broad lands of their parent tree had passed into another name, and they seem to have gradually sunk into utter pauperism. The pedigree will show them to have been closely related to the main branch, as the Chaytors had to buy out my claim [illegible]."—Longstaffe's *History of Darlington*. The name degenerated into Clarkson, Clarfax.

This is by no means a solitary instance of decadence. Often and often a noble name, supposed to have perished, has in fact only been lost sight of, and sunk into oblivion. Probably many a humble artisan toiling in the purlieus of our great cities, or poor peasant digging for his daily bread, might boast with the braggart Frenchman—

"D'après mon blason
Je crois ma maison,
Aussi noble, ma foi,
Que celle du Roi!"

Clareli. We find the Clarels seated in South Yorkshire during the [illegible] century. John Clarel founded Tickhill Priory in the time of Edward [illegible]. William Clarel, at about the same date, acquired Aldwark through his wife Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William Walleis. "This William was contemporary with John Clarel the Warden, and the posterity of William succeeded into the patronage of the house of Augustine friars which John founded." In the town of Tickhill, there can be no doubt that there was a very close connection between them. The patronage of their little foundation was a beautiful [illegible] the state and condition of the Clarels. The chapel of that house [illegible]

[illegible] Aldwark, they possessed other land, and especially the manor

[illegible] which the Clarels used betray their clientelage to the Lords of [illegible]. They were six silver martlets on a red field, arranged in perpendicular [illegible] Rows, and adopted by the Ecclesals from their superior lords the [illegible]lis, who bore their martlets on a bend; and had, in their turn, derived [illegible] the Latimers, of whom they held certain manors, and who bore the [illegible] and bend in gold on an azure field."—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.* Sir [illegible] Clarel, who married the Lady of Aldwark, was Lord of Penistone, and [illegible] of Thomas, who became the husband of another heiress, Isabel, [illegible] of Sir John Philibert. He held the manor of Adwick of the honour of [illegible] and paid every two years towards keeping the Castle 7s. 4d. and every [illegible] 8s. and 10s. *ad custodiam osterer* (to keep a hawk). It remained in the [illegible] for two centuries and a half; the heir of Clarel married Sir Thomas Fitz-[illegible], whose son and heir, Thomas, was slain at Flodden in 1513."—*Ibid.* The [illegible]ella, Thomas, was the son of another Thomas who had been drowned in [illegible] in 1442. He had three daughters; Elizabeth Fitzwilliam; Alice, Prioress [illegible]ole, and Maud, married to the son and heir of Robert Ughtred; but all [illegible] of the Clarels in Yorkshire devolved on the eldest, Elizabeth, whose [illegible] was in her right Lord of Aldwark. Her missal, containing twelve [illegible] relating to births and deaths in the Clarel family, is preserved in the Fitz-[illegible] Museum at Cambridge. There was, however another Thomas Clarel, [illegible] evidently one of this family. "He was living in the parish of St. Giles'; [illegible], in 1491, when he made his will, in which he described himself of [illegible] chapman and grocer. He bequeathed some paintings to the church of [illegible], and was also a benefactor to Rawmarsh, and other churches around." [illegible]eland mentions one of their houses: "There ys yet a Place by Tikhill [illegible] Clarell's Haulle." This was still standing in 1831.

Chappis: Leland's list gives this name more correctly as Chapes: from [illegible] in Normandy. "Osbern de Capis is mentioned 1079 by Ordericus [illegible] (p. 605). William de Capis, temp. Henry I., with Albin his brother, [illegible] a charter of Hugh Bussell for Evesham Abbey (Mon. I. 360). In [illegible] and Ralph de Capis had a suit at Leicester with William de Capis [illegible] (Placita Regis). Nicholas de Capis married the heiress of Robert le [illegible] of Northampton, where the family long remained, and gave its name to [illegible] Capes."—*The Norman People.* They were also seated in Surrey, where [illegible]appes had considerable possessions, and had a mansion called Chappes [illegible] of East Clandon.—*Manning's Surrey.* Robert Cappes was Sheriff [illegible] and Somerset in 1444.

Chenduit, or Chenduit. This family gave its name to Middleton Chenduit [illegible] (corrupted into Cheney) Northamptonshire. "Ralph, the Domesday [illegible] under the Earl of Mortaine, held also of the Earl lands in (Hanging)

Houghton, (West) Farndon, Tiffield, Furtho, Welton, Charwelton, [illegible] Foxley, Siresham, Heyford, and Preston (Capes), most of which being subsequently included in the barony of Chenduit, there can be little hesitation in pronouncing him the founder of that family, and the father of the Ralph de Chenduit, whose widow Adelisa, with the consent of her two sons, Simon and Hugh, gave the church of Charwelton to St. Nostell's Priory, Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry I. In the hydarium of Henry II., Simon de Chenduit was certified to hold two hides in Middleton of the fee of Berkhempstead.* In 1212 Ralph, probably grandson of Simon, having incurred forfeiture of his lands by joining the barons against the King, the Constable of Berkhampstead was directed to deliver them to Sonakin de Poperod; but in 1217 he was ordered to them on returning to his fealty. He was dead in 1229, at which time Ralph de Chenduit paid fifty-five marks for his relief, for eleven fees of the ancient fees of Berkhamstead. His son Stephen de Chenduit granted all his lands in the manor of Middleton, between Banbury and Brackley in Northants, to [illegible] de Merton, Bishop of Rochester."—*Baker's Northamptonshire.* Stephen was apparently the heir of two elder brothers, Sir William, and John de [illegible] "In 1256, a grand dissension arose between this Sir William and John [illegible] who, meeting at the vesper hour in the principal street of Charlton, John [illegible] a sudden blow struck the knight to the ground, and left him severely bruised." *Ibid.* Stephen was still living in 1281, and with him ends Baker's pedigree. But in Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire* I find mention of Ralph de Chenduit in 1285, who "was the father of Ralph, whose daughter Joan married a Hawtrey." A manor in that county still bears their name; but their seat was at Hemel Hempstead in Hertfordshire, where Ralph de Chenduit, about 1250, had a suit with the Abbot of St. Albans respecting free warren. Sir R. Colt Hoare tells us that William de Chenduit (no date is given) exchanged [illegible] Hempstead for Barford St. Martin in Wiltshire, which Thomas his son [illegible] of by grant.

The Ralph de Chenduit who held one fee of William de Albini [illegible] (Liber Niger) cannot be identified with any of his namesakes on the [illegible] as the dates are altogether different. Chenduit-Langley in Hertfordshire [illegible] their name, and was held by barony.

In Cornwall "the manor of Bodannan or Bodannon was formerly [illegible] the ancient family of Chenduit, corruptly called Cheyney. Sir John [illegible] of this family, was one of the representatives of the county in the [illegible] Henry IV. and Henry V. His son William left two daughters co-[illegible] married into the families of Trejago and Roscarrock. An ancient [illegible] tomb in the chancel is said to have belonged to one of this family, and [illegible]

* On the confiscation of the Mortaine fee this estate was attached to [illegible] of Berkhempstead.

groundless traditions, said to be that of a Lord Cheyney. . . Strick-
Brigganton, parcel of the manor of Bodannan, is said to have been
the Cheyndnits. There are no remains of any mansion."—*Lysons's*
They gave their name to the manor of Cheiny in St. Endyllyon's.
is that "the arms of the Cheneys of Bodanon were *Gules* on a fesse
between *Argent*, as many escallops *Sable*, in memory (as tradition says)
this family going into the Holy Land with Richard or Edward carried
for taking up water in the hotter climate of Asia."
same arms were borne by the Cheneys of Up-Ottery in Devonshire,
established there in the time of Edward IV., according to Lysons, though it
they were of much earlier date in the county. The manor of
in Hertfordshire, "antiently held of the Honour of Bologne," bears
Sir Nicholas occurs in 1298: Sir William was Sheriff of Devon in
married the heiress of Pinho, "wherein," says Westcote, "stood
a fair mansion house, now utterly demolished or ruinated, I know not
it was the seat of Stretch, of which progeny was Sir John Stretch in
II.'s days; and another of the same name in Richard II.'s time, one of
coheirs brought it to Cheney, whose race lived in great estimation for
descents, and then his patrimony was divided among four distaffs."
of the name was John Cheney, the father of the four "distaffs:" of
Isabell, the eldest, married Edward Waldegrave; Helena, George
; Elizabeth, William Clopton; and Ann, Robert Hussey.
Cheney's elder brother, Sir Edmund, who was seated at Broke in
had married a great heiress, Alice, only child of Sir Humphrey Stafford
, and his wife Elizabeth Maltravers, who had brought him
Dorsetshire; but he, again, left only daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest
wife of Sir John Coleshill, had no children; and the whole inheritance
on her sister Anne, who married Sir John Willoughby, and was the
of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke.
branch of this family (bearing identical arms) held Little Cheney, Dorset-
the first forty years of the fifteenth century. The earliest possessor
Ralph Cheyne, and the last, Sir Edmund, one of whose heirs, Cecilia
is mentioned in 1440.
Chantelow, or Cantilupe, from Chanteloup, near Coutances. "Dugdale,
History of the Cantilupe family, has only commenced his account with
who flourished in the reign of King John, but has not mentioned
of his descent; it, however, is manifest, that, 12 Hen. II., upon the
of aid for the marriage of Maud, the King's daughter, one Ralph de
held two knight's fees of William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln (Liber
which time also Walter de Cantilupe likewise held two knight's fees
Earl. And, if he was the same person, held, at the period before
with Robert Chevauchesul, four knight's fees of Geoffrey Mandeville,

Earl of Essex. Robert de Cantilupe is also noticed by the old Geoffrey, Earl of Essex, as then holding one knight's fee, as aforesaid.

"Fulk de Cantilupe, who, in the seventh of King John, had lands in the county of Southampton, is also unnoticed by Dugdale. He was considered one of that monarch's evil servants, and as such is represented by Matthew Paris as a knight who was devoid of every spark of humanity."—*Banks.*

According to M. Rousault (the author of the Life of Sir Thomas de Cantelupe), the first of this family who came to England was William de Cantelupe, at the time of the Conquest: and he likewise mentions a Seigneur de Cantelon among those who went with Robert Courthease to the crusade of 1096. This fief of Cantelou, forfeited by William de Cantilupe under Philip Augustus, passed to a French branch that held it till towards the end of the thirteenth century, when their heiress conveyed it to Fulk Paisnel. There has always been a castle on the original site, and the present building was inhabited within the last fifty years (see M. de Gerville), and may be so still.

The William de Cantilupe from whom the English house derives was of some account in the reign of King John. "He was steward of the household, and one of the chief counsellors, who in the fourteenth year of that unquiet reign, when the King his master was excommunicated by the Pope, adhered faithfully to him."—*Bridge's Northants.* He stood by the King through all "his greatest Distresses," and was magnificently rewarded; yet there had been a slight shade on his allegiance—a few months during which he had gone over to the Barons and invited Louis of France to be his sovereign. This brief aberration only paved the way to fresh rewards and favours, for, having "not long continued in that Error," he came back to be welcomed with open arms by the King, and endowed with the forfeited lands of William de Charnells, William de Folville, Nicholas de Verdon, and Thurstan de Montfort. He had already obtained the valuable possessions of the two Engaines, father and son, who were among the most powerful of the hostile barons, with the custody of Kenilworth Castle, of which he made his principal residence. Henry III. continued him in his office of Steward, and, among many other grants, confirmed to him the Warwickshire manor of Aston—since Aston-Cantelow, which had been held by Robert de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy. Ever bent on increasing his wealth, he was an indefatigable schemer, and bought the wardship of the heirs of great estates; matching one heiress with a brother, another with a stranger, keeping a third for himself. He died in 1238, leaving five sons: 2. William: 3. John: 4. Nicholas; and 5. Thomas.

William II., his successor, "a powerful Man and a faithful Servant" to him, the King's Steward, and one of the representatives of England in the Council of Lyons. He married Millicent Countess of Evreux, and had (with a daughter) two sons, William and Thomas. The elder of these [illegible] the great Honour of Abergavenny through his marriage with Eva de [illegible]

[illegible] and representatives of the last Lord of Brecknock and Abergavenny, and his wife Eve Marischal, the youngest of the five famous Pembroke [illegible]. She brought him a son who lived only a few years, and two daughters who, when their father died "in the flower of his youth" in 1254, inherited the [illegible] of his possessions in addition to her own. Millicent, the elder, was, by her [illegible] husband, the ancestress of the Lords Zouche of Haryngworth; and Joan [illegible] Henry Lord Hastings, and was the mother of John Baron of Abergavenny, [illegible] whom came the Earls of Pembroke of that illustrious name.

[illegible]mas, the younger brother of this third William, was the last Englishman [illegible]anonised. He had given early promise of his future sanctity; for he had [illegible]mored as a pious and studious child, and grown up to "wear the white [illegible] of a blameless life." When he was presented for a degree in divinity, at [illegible]d, his friend Robert Kilwardy, Archbishop of Canterbury, in pronouncing [illegible]bority, affirmed that he had never been guilty of any mortal sin; "an [illegible]ngular compliment," adds old Fuller, "that no wise man will credit." That [illegible] an excellent and holy prelate, greatly beloved and revered by his people, [illegible] beyond all doubt. He was first Archdeacon of Stafford; then, under [illegible] III., Chancellor of Oxford and of the whole realm; and in 1275 consecrated Bishop of Hereford. White Cross, about a mile from Hereford, and still [illegible] entire, marks the spot where the saintly Bishop, coming from his palace [illegible], first saw the towers of his cathedral, and once—as tradition avers—[illegible] the bells, sounded by no mortal hand, peal out their welcome at his [illegible]. He died in 1282 at Monte Fiascone in Tuscany, on his return from [illegible] whither he had gone to obtain of Pope Martin redress from the Archbishop [illegible]bury. "His bowels and flesh were conveyed with great honour to the [illegible]urch of St. Severus, near Florence: his heart was buried in the monastery [illegible] in Bucks; and his bones solemnly deposited in his own cathedral." [illegible] canonised by Pope John XXII. in 1310: the fame of the miracles [illegible] at his sepulchre having spread far and wide, and even eclipsed those [illegible] by St. Ethelbert. Matthew of Westminster reckons one hundred and [illegible], "within a short space:" and the English Martyrology raises their [illegible] to four hundred and twenty-five. "This," says Fuller (though only [illegible] the more modest estimate), "is twenty-five more than the miracles [illegible] by the prophets of Baal, and twenty-five less than those of the prophets [illegible], all of them honest, I believe, and true alike; yea, it is recorded in [illegible], that by his prayers he raised from death to life threescore several [illegible] twenty-one lepers healed, and twenty-three blind and dumb men to have [illegible] their sight."

[illegible] remain the four younger sons of the first William de Cantilupe to [illegible] for.

[illegible] second son, Walter, was a churchman, employed by Henry III. as his [illegible] the Court of Rome, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

The third, John, held Snitterfield in Warwickshire, in right of his wife Margaret Cumin; and was succeeded there by a son of his own name, who married a daughter of Lord Mohun of Dunster, and left one only surviving child, Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Lord West, ancestor of the present Earls De La Warr and Viscounts Cantilupe.

The fourth, Nicholas, was the father of the first Lord Cantilupe.*

The fifth, Thomas, was elected Lord Chancellor of England by the barons 49 Hen. III.

Nicholas, true to the traditions of his race, had taken to wife [illegible], sister, and at last sole heir of Hugh Fitz Ralph of Greeley in Nottinghamshire, and niece and heir of Peter de la Haye of Wirlington in Sussex; and their son William derived his Derbyshire seat of Ilkeston from her. He fought under Edward I. in one Gascon and three Scottish campaigns, was summoned to Parliament by him in 1299, and died ten years afterwards, leaving an elder son William, who died s. p., and Nicholas, heir to his brother. The life of this second Lord Cantilupe was crowded with services and employments. He was engaged in the Scottish wars, in 1327 he was in the retinue of Hugh de [illegible], in 1335 Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed; in 1338 and 1339 again fighting in Scotland and Flanders; in 1342 Ambassador to France; in 1344 one of the Baron's triers of petitions; in 1346 at Cressy; and in 1354, when a French invasion was imminent, a Commissioner of Array in Lincolnshire, where he had eight manors in right of his wife, Joan. Two different dates are assigned for his death; but it probably took place in 1355, William his son and heir being then thirty years of age. He had obtained license to castellate his manor-house at Greeley, and founded the Carthusian monastery of Beauvale in his park there.

Neither his son William, or William's two sons, ever received summons to Parliament. Both were childless, and with them terminated the line. The latter, Nicholas, died in 1371, as it was said, by the hand of his own brother; for [illegible] that in 1376, "Sir William de Cantilupe was sent to the Tower, on suspicion having slain his brother Nicholas." Yet, according to Banks, Sir William's own death is recorded in the preceding year; and he was not more than [illegible] the time he was supposed to have been guilty of fratricide. Nor does it seem very credible that he should have been first apprehended for this foul deed [illegible] years after it was committed. There is no account of the marriage of either of these young men.

Several other members of the family, to whom no allusion is made in the Baronage, are mentioned in the following extract from the Yorkshire Fines, by which we also learn that Eustachia, the heiress of Greeley, was first married to a De Ros. I may observe that Deighton is not named in Dugdale's

* "The title of Cantilupe in the Earl Delawarr has not any connection with Barony."—*Banks.* It was granted in 1761.

held by the Cantelupes. "The Yorkshire Cantelupes were settled ... near Wetherby. Agatha Trussebut was one of their first patrons. ... de Cantelupe, rector of the church of Ribestein, we find the ... fascinated protégés. Matthew was a Churchman who made the most ... vocation and his friends. In 1239 Pope Gregory IX. granted a dispen- ... to Matthew de Cantelupe, clerk of the Diocese of York, brother of the ... of Worcester, allowing him to hold more benefices than one." The ... of Worcester was Walter de Cantelupe, who died in 1266. In Thomas ... clerk, we find another protégé; it was at her presentation that ... instituted to her own rectory of Dychton in 1247, the very year that she ... He repaid her patronage handsomely by his conduct in the Church, for ... Bishop of Hereford and Chancellor of England, and eventually a ... Nor may these have been the only acts of the vigorous old dame, then ... one hundred years of age, by which the family were vested in her ... of Deighton. Eustacia de Cantelupe, heiress of Peter de la Haye, became ... of her young kinsman William de Ros, grandson of Turstan her nephew, ... probable that agreeably to the feudal law, Dame Agatha bought the ... and marriage of the young heiress, giving her as a bride with her lands ... for whom she had reserved the fair domain of Ingmanthorpe.

Contemporary with these, another member of the family rose to high dignity ... Church. Hugh de Cantelupe, one of the executors of the will of Bishop ... de Cantelupe, became Precentor of York. On vacating that office, he ... preferment in Hereford Cathedral, and seems to have died in 1285. ... to have been a brother of Bishop Thomas. For nearly another one ... years the Cantelupes lived side by side with their kinsmen the De Ros'. ... seems to have terminated in 1380 at the death of Sir William de ... with whose representative Sir Robert de Ros, the hoary hero of the ... Wars, and late Sheriff of York, had a dispute in Chancery respecting the ... Cantelupe."—*Yorkshire Archæologia*, vol. viii., p. 294.

... Aston-Cantelou, formerly held by the serjeanty of finding a foot- ... forty days "as often as there should be war in Wales," Hempston- ..., Devonshire, and Weston-Cantilupe in Gloucestershire, still bear ...

...bray: from the lordship of Cambrai, near Falaise, in Normandy. ... de Combrai" was among the knights who "challenged Harold the ... forth" at the battle of Hastings.—*Wace.* "According to Des Bois ... of Imauch of the Barons de la Ferté. Godefridus de Chambrai held ... in Leicestershire, 1086: Henry de Chambrai one fee in Derby, ... Nig.). Ralph de Chambrai paid scrutage in Sussex and Hants, ... 1293."—*The Norman People.* About fifty years after the date of ..., in Shropshire, was held of the King by Alured de Cambrai, "who ... witness to a charter which Hugh Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester, expedited

between 1155 and 1180 to Shrewsbury Abbey."—*Eyton's Salop.* [illegible] on the Pipe Roll of 1165 as Alured's Lee, but was subsequently known as Cumbray, and is now Lee Gomery. The line ended with Alured's Roger, who died in his minority shortly after 1212. Another Roger de Cambray, however, is mentioned in 1320 as receiving a pardon, as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* Matthew de Cambreys was [illegible] shire, and Egidius de Cambrey of London, in the time of Edward I. [illegible] Hundred.)

"The will of Chambray (*Chambrois*) bears now the name of [illegible] the ducal title of the owners of the demesne in recent times."—*A. Gil[illegible]*

Cressy: from the Seigneurie so named between Dieppe and [illegible] was both a numerous and powerful family, but I have not been fortunate to meet with any pedigree that satisfactorily connects the various [illegible] The Cressys are first found in Nottinghamshire about the middle of the century, holding of Roger de Busli's Fee of Tickhill. "King Henry commanded Hugh de Cressy that his canons of Radeford should hold well in peace and rightly three bovats in Hermedeston, which Avicia, the wife of William de Taney, and William de Clerfay, gave, else the steward of Tickhill should see right done."—*Thoroton's Notts.* This Avicia had been the wife of William de Clerfay (afterwards married to Albreda de Lincoln), and was co-heiress, or rather co-heiress, as it is evident that Hugh was the husband of her sister. His son Roger de Cressy, in the same reign, confirms "the gift made by his aunt Avicia." * He was Lord of Hodesoke, or Hodsock, which became the principal seat of his descendants in Nottinghamshire, and was a benefactor of the neighbouring monks of Blyth. He was twice married, and the dower of his widow, Cecily de Clifton, was contested in 1200 by his son William (presumably her stepson), on the plea that she had not been his wife. However, the Archbishop of York, to whom the cause was referred, cleared the lady's character by deciding that she had been "lawfully married." William's son Hugh married a Lincolnshire heiress, Sibyl, daughter of Ralph de Braytoft, who brought him an estate twice as large as his own, for [illegible] of the next heir the lands in Lincoln, comprising Braytoft, Ryngstead, &c., of the annual value of £40, while those in Notts and Derby were worth less than £20. This heir, named after his grandfather William, was [illegible]

* It must have been through this inter-marriage that the Cressys [illegible] moiety of Melton-on-the-Hill in South Yorkshire, of which the other [illegible] the Tillis. Avicia held the manor in 1153; and her daughter Sibilla [illegible] daughter of Ralph and Roger Tilli. It also explains a relationship [illegible] Hugh himself unable to account for. "The descendants of the Cressys [illegible] found at the Reformation to be the representatives of the founders [illegible] which seems to show a connection with the Tillis, but [illegible] name of our genealogists have shown."

[illegible] by Edward I., and twice followed him to the Scottish wars, [illegible] the Nottingham muster in 1296, and the Carlisle muster for Lincoln[illegible]. In the same year he was one of the Justiciars for Notts and [illegible] then summoned to the great Council at Westminster in 1324; and [illegible] last appears as a man of consideration and importance in his gene[illegible]. But his honours did not descend to his posterity. Neither his son Sir [illegible] styled "of Ryegate," nor his grandson Sir John, were ever again barons [illegible], and with Sir John's childless son Hugh the elder line was brought [illegible] in the first years of Henry IV.'s reign. Hugh had two sisters; [illegible], first married to Sir John de Clifton, and then to Ralph Makarell, and [illegible], the wife of Sir John Markham, who in 1407 were declared to be his [illegible]. Elizabeth, it would seem, was already dead, and her son Robert Markham [illegible] the estate in Lincolnshire, where Cressy Hall—afterwards the seat of the [illegible] still keeps the old name. Hodsoke and Claypole went to the Cliftons. [illegible] long after the extinction of the principal house, "junior branches of the [illegible] to have lingered near the seats of their ancestors," of which, [illegible] says, "I have seen mention before and about the time of the heirs [illegible]. These I suppose were descended from some younger son of the great [illegible]." There was a Thomas de Cressy of Selston, Notts, against whom [illegible] extortion whilst acting under a commission of array" were alleged in [illegible] and a Hugh de Cressy, who, in the previous year, had given some land [illegible] near Blyth, "because the said Hugh had committed a felony." One [illegible] held Markham of the Fee of Busli, of whom William de Cressy was [illegible] 1272, and Roger in 1332. The last-mentioned, another William, in [illegible] bore on his seal three crescents on a bend. The house of Hodsake had [illegible] gant with a forked tail."—*Thoroton*. William and Peter Crecy de [illegible] are found in the list of the gentry of Nottinghamshire in 1433: and, [illegible] hundred years after this, Oulcotes Cressy, in the same county, still belonged [illegible] ancient owners. William Cressy and his brother Hugh occur there in [illegible]. William was the father of Roger, William, Leonard, and several other [illegible]. Of yet longer continuance was the posterity of "Christopher [illegible] identified in the Visitation of Notts, 1662, as of Firbeck, Yorkshire, from [illegible] founded the Cressys of Holme and Old Cotes, and also those who by [illegible] the heiress of Everingham became seated at Birkin."—*Hunter's South [illegible]*. It was Christopher's great-grandson, Gervas Cressy, who in 1587 [illegible] second husband of Eleanor Everingham, Lady of Birkin. Her first [illegible] must have been childless, for three Everingham Cressys in succession [illegible] inheritance, of whom the last died in 1696, leaving an only child, [illegible], the wife of Sir Archibald Primrose, ancestor of the Earls of [illegible]. She did not, however, inherit Birkin, which I presume must have [illegible] her father's brother, whose name is not given in the pedigree.

[illegible] most powerful branch of this house was seated in the Eastern

Counties, and founded by Hugh de Cressy, who, in the latter part of the ... century, married the eldest of the three Cheney co-heiresses. ... been a younger brother of his contemporary, Roger de Cressy of ... Dugdale leaves us in absolute ignorance as regards his lineage. ... Cheney brought him, with the castle and honour of Hoxland, the ... Blyburgh in Suffolk, that had been granted to her father * by Henry ... Lady of Blyburgh and Walberswick, she had Wreck of the Sea from ... the port of Dunwich, with a ferry boat, right of toll, and other feudal ... Their son, Roger, transgressed by taking to wife another great heiress, ... the King's license, and for this offence his lands in Norfolk, Suffolk, ... Buckinghamshire were sequestrated by the Crown, and only given back ... on payment of a heavy fine. This wife, Isabel, the widow of ... Chester, was the daughter and co-heir of Hubert de Ria, dowered with ... her father's barony; and in her right he held seventeen and a half fees. ... In 1215 he "was in Arms against King John. Whereupon his ... seized, and given to Robert de Ferrers. But besides this, he was ... Sentence of Excommunication, by Pope Innocent III., for ... Action; and suffered otherwise in a very high measure, by burning of ... and wasting of his Lands. Yet all this would not reclaim him; ... of that King; For, it appears that he was in Arms against King Henry ... taken Prisoner in the Battle of Lincolne. But, after this, he made his ... *Dugdale*. According to Blomfield, he had two sons, Hugh and Stephen, ... of whom left heirs. Hugh succeeded his father in 1245, and died ...

Dugdale, on the other hand, makes this Stephen the son of ... husband of Sybil de Braytoft, and the father of the William de Cressy ... summoned to parliament by Edward I. But in this case Lord de Cressy ... necessarily have succeeded to the moiety of the Barony of Ria, the ... Horsford, Blyburgh, &c., none of which appear either among his own ... or those of his posterity; and his affiliation to the Nottinghamshire ... amply made out in the careful and circumstantial pedigree furnished by ... Still it is certain that the name continued in Suffolk, for I find in ... *Parliamentary Writs* that Hamo de Cressy, of Grandston and Monxton ... county, attended the array of the Hundred of Loose in 1323.

Courtenay. "The primitive record of the Courtenays," says ... a passage of the continuation of Armoin, a monk of Fleury, who ... twelfth century." About a hundred years before, Hatto, the son of ... built the castle of Courtenay, and was thence surnamed. "Milo, his ... married a daughter of the Count of Nevers, and had, 1, Reginald, ... daughter married Peter, grandson of Louis VII. of France (*Anselme*, ...

* This must have been Dugdale's Roger de Cheney, who, "in the ... Henry I., gave the Tithes of Munstre (now called Minster-Lovell) ... with the Tythe of all his Wools in that County, to the Monks of Eyns...

ancestor of the Counts of Nevers, Emperors of Constantinople: 2, Josceline. Josceline, the younger son, had two sons, Reginald and William, of whom Reginald married Hawisa, daughter and heir of Maud de Abrincis or Avranches, widow of Robert de Avranches, Viscount of Devon and Baron of Oakhampton." —*The Norman People.* This Reginald, whom Henry II. "distinguished in his camp and councils," founded the great Devon house, which was only less illustrious than its parent stock in France, though the latter claimed the rank of Princes of the Blood,* and wore the Imperial purple during the Lower Empire. The English Courtenays mingled their blood with the Plantagenets, twice married princesses, "who may (though not in strictly legal language) be called the co-heiresses of the throne" (Sir Harris Nicolas): and held, in addition to the Marquessate of Exeter, one of the most ancient of our earldoms, which, after lying dormant for nearly three hundred years, was restored to William Courtenay in 1831. But it is more than doubtful whether their name should be admitted here. It is certainly not found in Domesday; and according to Sir Egerton Brydges, "the family is recorded not to have come hither till the reign of Henry II.," when Reginald married the Avranches heiress.

Conestable: a title of office, borne by several different families, of whom two, at least, ranked among the most ancient and honourable of Yorkshire. The Constables of Flamborough and their branches derived from the Barons of Halton, Constables of Chester, who, in right of this office, were Premier Barons in Hugh Lupus' Palatine Earldom. "William Constabular" witnesses his charter to St. Werburgh's Abbey; but, according to Wotton, the surname of Constable was first assumed nearly two hundred years afterwards, by the posterity of Robert de Lacy, the second son of a Baron of Halton who died in 1190, and from whom he received a grant of Flamborough. It cannot therefore be this family (now represented in the female line by Lord Herries) that is here designated. They bore Quarterly *Gules* and *Vert*, over all a bend *Or*. The Constables that gave their name to Burton-Constable and were created Viscounts of Dunbar by James I., have a more hazy genealogy. They claim descent from "Ulbert, son of the 'Constable' who fought on the Conqueror's side at Hastings," and a Saxon heiress named Erneburg; but of this "Constable" no mention is made by Wace in his account of the battle, nor can I find him entered in Domesday.† The author of *The Norman People* conjectures them to

* It was said that the Courtenays and the Bourbons always wore family mourning for each other, in recognition of their kinship.

† In a commentary on the Bayeux Tapestry, published in France in 1881, I find that the "Turold," whose name appears upon it, is believed not to be (as hitherto supposed) the dwarf holding the horse, but the figure on horseback, and represents Turold, Connétable de Bayeux, who is mentioned in contemporary charters, and apparently held the important castle of Rochester. It is even suggested that he, and not Queen Matilda, was the donor of the Tapestry. He died before the compilation

have been a junior branch of the house of De Gand or De Aldeburgh, taking its name from an ancestor who was Constable of De Gand's great barony of Folkingham. He shows that the arms of these Constables were the same as those of the De Gands (Barry of 6, *Or* and *Azure*, a bend *Gules*) without the bend. But this coat was in reality that of Fulk d'Oyry, a great Lincolnshire baron, assumed from his co-heiress late in the thirteenth century, before which date the Constables bore *Or*, a fesse componée *Argent* and *Azure*, in chief a lion passant *Gules*. v. *Poulson's Holderness*.

It is however, clear, from the same authority, that there was a close connection between the families; for Poulson asserts that Emeburga, the great Saxon heiress who gave her name to Emeburg-Burton in Holderness, was twice married, first to Gilbert de Alost, and secondly to Ulbert le-Constable: whereby it passed to the descendants of Ulbert, "the name of Emeburg-Burton gradually yielding to that of Burton-Constable, and was held for many centuries of what as part of the Seigniory of Holderness, as of the Archbishop of York." Emeburga must have had children by her first husband, for several De Alosts, holding a share in the property, are mentioned in Yorkshire during the thirteenth century.

Robert le Constable, the eldest son of Ulbert and Emeburga, lived in the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II. and was styled De Halsham. His son perished in Coeur de Lion's crusade; and his grandson, who married his kinswoman, Julian de Alost, was the father of another Robert, the husband of Adela or Ela de Oyry. She was one of three sisters, of whom Emma de Gedney (no doubt the eldest) became Lady of Gedney; but must herself have been a considerable heiress, for her grandson Sir Simon adopted her arms in lieu of his paternal bearing. Part of her possessions were, it would seem, included in the present park of Burton Constable (once stocked with the lodgeliest wild cattle); for the solitary instance of a charter of free warren in Holderness is of the time of Edward I.* was granted to Fulco d'Oyry by Hawise, Countess of Albemarle and Lady of the Seigniory. The Constables were of high rank in Yorkshire, and intermarried with the first houses in the North of England: among their alliances were to be found co-heiresses of Lascelles, Umfraville, Eure, and Nevill; and they still "flourished in great splendour" at the Restoration time. Sir Henry Constable, "a man of parts and learning," was in favour with James I., and received from him in 1620 a Scottish peerage as Viscount Dunbar. It was successively held by his sons and two of his grandsons, [illegible]

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of Domesday. His son, Richard Fitz-Turold, held seventy knight's fees in Devon and Devon under the Earl of Mortaine; and Ralph Fitz-Turold under [illegible] His descendants (according to the same authority) took the name of Dinham and Caerdinan (from a castle), and built Restormel Castle.

* Edward I. first diswarrened Holderness, and granted licenses to [illegible] tenants to kill game, enclose their woods, and make parks.

there was only a single descendant, Mary, the daughter of the third ... who married Simon Scrope of Danby, but left no children. The last ... William, succeeded to the title in 1714, not long before his death; ... him was extinguished the male line of the great old house of Burton ... The estates devolved by special entail on the second son of his ... Cuthbert Tunstall, who duly assumed the name and bearing of the ... But within less than half a dozen generations they had twice again ... to female heirs; first to the Sheldons, and then to the Cliffords, who now ... the name and fill the place of the Constables. The house—a very fine one ... dates from the Tudor period; but one part is said to have been ... King Stephen's time, and is called Stephen's Tower.

... enumerates three younger branches; the Constables of St. ... Garth; the Constables of Kilnsea, Bentley, and Easington; and ... Constables of Kirby Knoll and Upsall. The Constables of Freshwarsh ... in the same county were not of the same family, but derived from ..., Constable of Richmond. Melton-Constable in Norfolk was the ... of a third and entirely distinct family, derived from "Anchitel, whose ... were sometimes styled De Melton, and sometimes De Constable, ... office or place they held under the Bishop of Norwich, by whom they ... enfeoffed of it."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* This was in the time of Bishop ... Beaufoe, under whom Anchitel held Melton jointly with Roger de ... *Ibid.* The last heir of this house, Sir Robert Constable, died in the ... century, and his sister and heiress, Editha, conveyed Melton ... to the Astleys. One of her descendants, Sir Jacob Astley, "was ... by writ to the House of Lords in 1841, being a coheir of Sir John de ... summoned to parliament as Baron Hastings 18 Ed. I."—*Burke.*

... eley; an interpolation. "The name of Cholmondeley," says Dugdale, ... from the Lordship of Cholmondeley in Cheshire by Sir Hugh de ... ley, knt., son and heir of Robert, second son to William, Baron de ... generations after the Conquest. Cholmondeley, entered in Domesday ... dal, then formed part of the great barony of Malpas, held by Robert ..., one of the peers of Hugh Lupus' Palatinate.

... Here we have a choice of derivations. According to Playfair, ... in that of the Norman Sires de Champnée; according to Bardsley, it ... native of Champagne,* and in *The Norman People* we find it

... 'Arters' and 'Artis,' once registered 'De Artoys,' came from Artois; our ... and more correct 'Gascoignes,' from Gascony; and our 'Burgons' and ... from Burgundy. To Champagne we are indebted for our 'Champney's' ... 's;' descendants as they are from such old incomers as 'Robert le ...' or 'Roger le Champeneys.' Picardy has given us our 'Pickards,' and ... Provence our 'Provinces;' and Lorraine our 'Loraynes,' 'Lorraines,' ..."—*Bardsley's English Surnames.*

assigned to Champigné or Champigny in Normandy. I think the first may be safely dismissed on the ground that no Sires de Champagne are traceable in the Duchy. The second may very probably be correct when the name is given—as it was during the thirteenth century in Shropshire—*Le Champeneys*, or when it was counter-changed with Champaine, which, from the blazon of some of the coats of arms, must not unfrequently have been the case. *Champaine*. But there is every reason to believe that the Norman de Champignys were represented by some of the numerous English families of Champeneys. They belonged to a very ancient stock. Geoffrey de Champigny held a knight's fee in the Baillify of Pont-Audemer in 1165; and two de Champignys appear on the roll of the Norman nobles assembled in 1198.

That the name was of frequent occurrence in this country can admit of no question. Five different coats of arms are appropriated to it in Burke's Armory alone. The principal house—that of Yarnscombe—"continued for about six descents, and became extinct in 1681. The heiress married Cottle of Cottle, *Devon*. The parish church contains the monuments of the two last of the Champneys; the son, who died in 1680; and the father, who survived him a year more. In the adjoining county of Somerset, the family was seated for a long succession of generations, and inter-married with some of the greatest of the country families. Two of the name—Henry and Thomas—are returned as Somersetshire gentlemen certified (as qualified) to be Knights of the Bath at the time of Henry VII. This Henry Champneys, who succeeded his father in 1485, and married a Seymour heiress, is the first of the family styled of Orchardleigh, where his descendants were to be found for nearly three centuries and a half. Three of them served as Sheriffs of Somerset, in 1695, 1728, and 1743; and the last of these was created a baronet in 1767. The title and the name died together in 1840 with his son Sir Thomas Seymour, who had married the heiress of Sir Roger Mostyn and adopted her name. The Champneys of Orchardleigh had for their supporters two lions, the one charged with the arms of France, the other with those of Navarre, by special grant of Louis XII. A younger offset, descended from Sir John Champneys, Lord Mayor of London in 1504, that was seated at Ostenhanger in Kent, had already become extinct in the previous century. Another existed at Boxley in Suffolk, where, as at Orchardleigh, Hasted, Walter Champneis first settled in 1582. "They resided at a place called Winters, which continued in their possession till very lately."—*Davy's Suffolk Collections*.

In Shropshire the name, as Le Champeneys, is several times recorded at Tyrley in the thirteenth century. Robert Champneys of Dorrington was the successor of Reginald de Dodiaton, who held of Robert Fitz Hugh, Baron of Ludlow, in the commencement of that century; and William Champeneys of Hadesley is mentioned in 1253. The son of the former, also William, paid to the Chief Forester a rent of twenty dishes and cups, and was to take

[illegible] Chapelwood, a part of the Royal Forests; or—as otherwise stated [illegible] custody of *Vert and Venison* from the Quake Wendebruge to [illegible] No descendants of his are mentioned. The other William certainly [illegible] named John; and Thomas Champneys occurs in 1290.

[illegible] see Chawnes.

[illegible]: Walter de Conovill witnesses the foundation charter of Robert [illegible] Prior (Mon. Angl.) I think this is the same name as "De [illegible] which is entered on the Dives Roll. It belongs to a Norman house [illegible] 1068, who were Sires de Grosmenil, and Marquises of Raffetot, and [illegible] three mullets *Or*. John de Kenouill, of Gloucestershire, occurs in the [illegible] Rolls of 1300: Gilbert de Conovile, in the time of Edward I. in [illegible] (Hot. Hundred). "Radulfo de Kenouvile," at about the same date, [illegible], is a witness to a charter of Ralph de Rosei, a tenant of Earl [illegible] Norfolk. "Willielmus de Kenovilla" (about 1191) witnesses [illegible] Rosei (surnamed Furfan) grant to the Abbey of St. Georges de [illegible] in Normandy.

[illegible]: a name that, at the present day, is "far from uncommon in [illegible], although the greater part of the champaign country has been for [illegible] and enclosed. It is not necessary to conclude that those that [illegible] from the province of Champagne, since all our cultivated [illegible] their designation in ancient times. In this sense it is still retained [illegible] where many Norman names that we have lost might be found if [illegible] *de Gerville*.

[illegible] was seated in Kent during the twelfth century. Sir Robert de [illegible] acquired the manor of Newenham through his wife Julian, daughter [illegible] de Newenham (who founded the nunnery of Davington, in that [illegible] about 1253): and gave to his manor-house its present name of [illegible] Court. His son Sir Robert II. was one of the Kentish gentlemen [illegible] Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and were knighted at the siege [illegible] another descendant, John de Champayne, was present at Carlaverock; [illegible] afterwards had a grant of a Thursday market and yearly fair at his [illegible]enham, and free warren there and at Norton. His wife Margery [illegible] of the six sisters who in 1341 became the co-heirs of Sir Peter de [illegible] The name terminated in three co-heiresses.—*v. Hasted's Kent.* [illegible]hampayne and Edmundeshampayne in Dorsetshire took their name [illegible] Champayne (perhaps the brother of John) who held part of a [illegible]dwick in 1296: "but of this family," adds Hutchins, "little or [illegible] in the history of the county." Roger Champaigne was knight [illegible]30. The Champaynes also held some property in Hampshire: [illegible]ending reign, "Hugh de Campania had sided with the King's [illegible]emperon, by writ addressed to the Sheriff Nov. 23, 1315, his [illegible] were given to Robert de Scures."—*Woodward's Hants.* We

find Champayne of Champayne in Duffield of early date in Derbyshire, ... co-heiresses married Foucher and Dandelin in the fourteenth century. ... Lastly, a branch, with an ambitious pedigree, occurs in Leicestershire. ... de Champaigne," says Nichols, "was descended from the antient Earls of Champagne, one of the peers of France, who, coming into England with King William the Conqueror, received from him great lands and possessions in this realm, ... in the counties of Northampton, Oxford, Lincoln, and Salop. The last ... of Champaigne was married to Tourville." Their original coat was ... *Sable*; "but whether for that they vowed to take upon them the Cross, ... undertake some voyage to the Holy Land, or assumed some religious ... Order, they added upon every joint a cross-crosslet *Argent*." The ... Counts of Champagne were wholly different, for they bore a bend ... Count Odo who accompanied the Conqueror, was, as we have seen, the ... of the Earls of Albemarle. Robert de Champaigne held Thurlaston ... Honour of Winton in 1296; and Ralph in 1361. They were also ... the Earl of Leicester at Normanton and Croft. The Turvilles ... Thurleston. William and Ralph de Campania, temp. King John, ... mentioned in the county.

Carcuile: M. de Gerville tells us that there are at least three ... name in Normandy: and it is to be met with in various parts of ... Gilbert de Craville witnesses a deed in the county of Durham ... time of Bishop Flambard (1099–1133). See *Surtees*. "Magr. ... Karvill" appends his name to one of the first charters granted to ... Abbey. Hugh Carvill was a land-owner in Devonshire temp. Hen. ... *Devon*): and Peter de Cara Villa—probably of the same stock—was ... St. Michael's Mount in 1316. In Norfolk, "the family of Chereville, ... or Kerville, was early enfeoffed of Carvill's Manor. 10 Richard I. ... levied between Simon, son of Roger de Chereville, petent, and Robert ... Walter de Chereville, of lands in Tilney. Sir Fraer (or Frederick) ... held two fees in Tilney, Islington, Wigenhall, and Cleachwarton ... was granted to the marriage of Henry III.'s sister to the Emperor ... of the honour of Wirmegay; and was found, 34 Hen. III., to have ... Tilney," and the liberty or power of hanging offenders."—*Blomfield*, ... Kervile, Sir Henry, had two children who died in their infancy. ...

* "This town gives name to a famous common, called Tilney ... 3,000 or more large Marsh-land sheep, and the great cattle of seven ... it belongs, are constantly said to feed; a piece of land so fruitful (as was ... a courtier to King James I., at his first coming to the crown) that ... wand, or rod, was laid on the ground, by the morning it would be ... of that night's growth, so as not to be discerned:' to which the King ... jocose manner, to reply, that 'he knew some ground in Scotland, ... that put in over night, they could not see him, or discern him in the ...

[illegible], and about November, 1620, was accused by Sir Christopher [illegible] that the Papists met at his house, in order to subscribe to and assist the [illegible] against the King of Bohemia, when King James requested a loan (for [illegible] of the Palatinate) from the nobility and gentry of England; whereupon he was sent for to the Council, and his papers seized: but afterwards [illegible]. Sir Henry Spelman says that on his death in 1624 the estates of the [illegible] came to the Cobbs of Sandringham."—*Ibid.* The Kerviles bore *Gules* [illegible] *Or* between three leopards' faces with their impalements.

Carbonelle: The Carbonnels were Sires de Cérisy in the arrondissement [illegible], and originally bore *Azure* on a chief *Gules* three torteauxes *Ermine*. [illegible] ancient castle, named Château Robert, stood in the valley traversed by [illegible] river Aure, and from the foundations yet remaining, must have been of [illegible] extent. Cérisy was erected into a marquisate in favour of René de [illegible] in 1643, and continued uninterruptedly in the possession of the family [illegible] final extinction in 1700.

[illegible] according to their genealogy, it was Hugh de Carbonnel, Sire de Cérisy, who [illegible] the Conquest; and, thirty years afterwards, followed Robert Duke of [illegible] to the Holy Land, and distinguished himself at the taking of Jeru[illegible]. Was he the same "Carbonel" who held a Herefordshire manor (Lacre) [illegible] King *in capite* in 1086"? (Domesday.) The Carbonels were very early [illegible] Ashford-Carbonel, now included in Shropshire, but originally a *vill* [illegible] Herefordshire parish of Little Hereford: and it has been plausibly [illegible] that they descended from the unnamed *Francigena* who held there [illegible] Ralph Fitz Richard at Domesday. Their earliest charter of feoffment [illegible] granted to William Carbonel about 1174–85. "Whether the Frenchman [illegible] to in this entry was the ancestor of the Carbonels I cannot say; but I [illegible] they were seated at Ashford at an earlier period than we should assign as [illegible] of the Charter of Feoffment."—*Eyton's Salop.* William's son John [illegible] in 1226 among the chief knights of the county, which then made [illegible] concerning the Forest of Stiperstones." Hugh Carbonel held in [illegible] I can meet with no later mention of the name in the county.

[illegible] was abundantly represented elsewhere. There was a "Carbonellus" [illegible]lincolnshire, holding land at Bleasby, in the parts of Lindsay, in 1114–1116 [illegible] MS. Claudius, c. 5). Durand Carbonel held one knight's fee of Galfrid [illegible] in Essex in 1165 (Liber Niger): and William Carbonell (perhaps [illegible]) received Woodbury in Devonshire from Stephen de Mandeville in [illegible] of Henry II.—*Pole's Devon.* Hamo Carbonel was of Buckinghamshire [illegible]93 (Rotuli Curiæ Regis): and from him probably descended Peter [illegible], Lord or joint Lord of Whitchurch, Bucks, Bainton and Fewcote, Oxon, [illegible], Somerset, who was summoned to attend the great Council held at [illegible] in 1324. The following year he was Commissioner of array in [illegible] and received a writ of military summons "to pass into Guienne under

the command of the Earl Warenne." John Carbonel of Wottingham, was similarly ordered to Guienne, at the same date. Three years before, he had been pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, submitting to a fine of 40*s.*, "in consideration of which his life was saved." Two Carbonels held in Norfolk in 1316; Henry at Rockland, and William at Barston.—*Parl. Writs.* Their line ended in the following century. "The estate of Bradeston was brought by Margery de Caston to Sir Robert Carbonel, about 1350, son of Sir John, Lord of Baddingham in Suffolk. Sir Robert's grandson, Sir Richard, is said to have died in foreign parts in 1409; his widow died in 1431, and their son died soon after his mother, s. p."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.*

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Chawnes. Robard de Chauna witnesses Walter de Clifford's grant to Dore Abbey (Mon. Angl.), and "Magistro Waltero de Calnâ, the foundation charter of Sudeley Abbey (Suckling's Suffolk). Ralf de Chaun, or de Chan, held Channon's or Chalkhouse's manor in Norfolk in 1200, and it continued in the name till the end of the century.—*Blomfield.* William Chaun, of Lincolnshire, occurs in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edward I. "William de Caune demorants a Elmedon" (Yelvertoft) is enumerated among the knights of the Bishopric of Durham, who fought at the battle of Lewes in 1264; but I can find no further account either of him or his descendants in the county. There was apparently a third William de Caune living at the same date in Wiltshire (where Richard de Calna had held of the Earl of Poitiers in 1165 (*Lib. Niger*), as well as a Richard de Caune in Oxfordshire: Ploughley Hundred.), and it is just possible these three Williams were one and the same. A namesake of earlier date had been seated in Hampshire. In 1215, "Adam Briwer was commanded to let Adam de Gurdon have the land within the bailiwick that William de Kaune had held."—*Woodward's Hampshire.* In the following county, "Richard Chaune, in 1332, conveyed to Sir John de Ifield all his lands and premises in the parishes of Broadwater and Farring, which had descended to him from his grandfather, Thomas de Offington."—*Dallaway's Sussex.* Again, I find Thomas de Caune "one of the special commissioners in the Hundred of Harlow and Half-Hundred of Waltham in Essex, for the purpose of attaching and protecting the highways, dispersing seditious meetings, and punishing offenders." This was in 1321; and in the following year he was summoned for military service against the Scots.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* It is, however, only in Kent that I have met with any connected account of the family. George le Chaun held Bidborough t. Ed. I.; and it continued in the name till the reign of Ed. IV., when it passed to the Palmers—but how I have not informed. Thomas Chaune was Prior of Tunbridge in 1346. "There was," writes Hasted, "an estate in the parish of Scale, called Melcomb, now unknown; which, in the time of Ed. III., was the property of Sir Thomas Chaune, who lies buried in Ightham Church, his figure lying at full length on his tomb, on his breast are his arms, a lion rampant *Ermine* a la queue fourchée."

He married Lora, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Mortimer, of [illegible] Court (son of a Sir William Morsunt, who was Sheriff of Kent [illegible]), but had no issue; and Morsunt's Court passed to Lora's children by her husband, James de Peckham.

So far Hasted; but, more than sixty years after, his History was [illegible] (in 1800), the will of Sir Thomas Cawne was accidentally discovered in the Surrenden charter room, and the fact brought to light that he left [illegible] Robert and Thomas. The elder was six, the latter but three years old, when the will was made; and on them he entails all his lands in the parishes of [illegible] Ightham, and Shipborne (Melcomb is not specified), and his manors of [illegible] Mote; giving their wardship to his wife, Lora, "if she keep herself [illegible] chaste, without a husband married to her." He also leaves a sum of money for a new window in Ightham Church, "near the altar of St. Mary;" which [illegible] remains over his monument on the north side of the chancel.

His manor-house is thus shown to have been the Mote, a fact [illegible] unknown to Kentish topographers; and from the date assigned to the [illegible] part of that very curious old house, he was most probably its builder. [illegible] one of the most entire specimens remaining of the ancient moated mansion, [illegible] its brethren of romance, the Ightham Mote-house lies sleeping in the [illegible] thick woods, which you may re-people at will with such marvels as Sir [illegible] or Sir Perceval were wont to encounter in similar situations. The [illegible] mote is fed from a neighbouring rivulet, which, it has been conjectured, [illegible] here a small island or *eyte*, whereon the building was originally erected, [illegible] which thus gave name to the whole parish—Ightham, *Eytcham*, the 'home [illegible] the eyte.'"—*Handbook for Kent*. For many years after this it was the [illegible] the Hautes.

Of the Hampshire De Caunes, I have found some traces in *Hutchins's* [illegible] Baldwin de Kaune, in 1271, granted to Herbert de Kaune the manors of [illegible] leigh in Dorset, Esse in Somerset, and some land at Drayton in Hants, held [illegible] Hugh de Braybrook, all of which were to revert to him if Herbert had no [illegible] Herbert, however, left three children at his death in 1295; a son of the [illegible] name, then five years old, who died a few years afterwards, and two daughters, Margery and Joan, who became his co-heirs. Baldwin, meanwhile had, it would appear, deserted his colours, and was "within the allegiance of the King of France." Yet he was still claiming one of the manors. "In 1303, by writ of Court, Baldwin de Caune, an alien, and the King's enemy, was [illegible] he might prosecute his suit against the King, or elsewhere, for the manor of Esse-Herberd, county Somerset, which had been seized into the King's hands."

In Hertfordshire, Robert de Calne held six and a half knights' fees of the barony of Robert de Valognes in 1165.—*Liber Niger*.

Chaumont; De Calvomonte; a family, according to *The Norman* [illegible] of most illustrious descent. "Childebrand, son of Pepin the Elder, [illegible]

[illegible], Count of Vexin, whose descendant, Nebelon III., married Ledgarda [illegible], and had Waleran III., father of Geoffrey de Vexin, Lord of [illegible] and Mantes; whose son Eudes de Caumont, is mentioned by Ordericus [illegible]. His son Otmund was a benefactor of St. Stephen's, Caen, temp. William I. William de Caumont, his son, occurs in Durham 1130, and Ralph de Caumont, 1256, held two fees of the Honour of Wallingford." John de Chaumont, son and heir of Sir John de Chaumont and Isabella his wife, is mentioned by Sarteen in the fourteenth century; and may have been the same "John Chamont" who received a pardon, as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, in 1313.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* In Cornwall they gave their name to Trenowth-Chamond and Helston Chamond, and were long of [illegible] account. "There is a Place near to Stretton," writes Leland, "cauilild Efford, but now commonly Efford, wher John Arundell of Trerice was [illegible], and hathe a fair Maner Place, in the which Syr John Chaumon now [illegible], that married the Mother yet lyving of John Arundale of Trerice." Sir John was twice Sheriff of Cornwall during the reign of Henry VIII., according to Carew, a man learned in the common law, who had been knighted at the Sepulchre of Our Lord at Jerusalem. At the dissolution of Hartland Abbey, he received a grant of Lancells, which he made his principal residence, and long continued that of his posterity. "He had a park of fallow deer in this place, which Norden notices, as I suppose the Abbots of Hartland before him. It seems to have been to Sir John Chamond a country seat and place of retirement."—*Tonkin.* His son Richard was again Sheriff [illegible] VIII., 2 Ed. VI., and 4 Eliz., and twice served as knight of the shire. He received at God's Hand an extraordinary Favour of long Life; serving in the Office of Justice of the Peace almost sixty years. He knew above fifty Iudges of the Western Circuit; was uncle and Great-uncle to three [illegible] at least: wherin yet his Uncle and Neighbour, Master Greynville, [illegible] of Kilkhampton, did exceede him. He married one of the Daughters [illegible] of Trevenner, and by her saw five Sons and two Daughters, the [illegible] stepping forty Yeares."—*Carew.* He had an elder brother named [illegible], whose two heiresses carried part of his lands into the families of [illegible] and Trevanion. Two others of the name appear on the Roll of [illegible] Dag. Chamond, 4 James I., and John Chamond, nine years after-[illegible] the latter, who died in 1624, lies buried under a highly decorated [illegible] in Lancells Church. This John was a son of the venerable Justice [illegible] by Carew, and the family ended with him. "An heiress of this family [illegible] Hele or Porter of Lancells. Lord de Dunstanville is descended from [illegible] through the Heles. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is representative of the [illegible] by the marriage of his ancestor with the heiress of Trevanion."—[illegible]. They bore: *Argent*, a chevron between three fleurs de lis

Scarcely any traces are now to be seen of Lancells House, the splendid residence of the Chamonds. It had originally been "a cell of Austin canons, belonging to the Abbey of Hartland in Devonshire, which, in the year 1537, was leased, by King Henry VIII., to Sir John Chamond."—*Ibid.*

William Chomond of Sussex; and Richard Chamond of Kent, occur in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of Ed. I.

Caperon; from chaperon, or hood.* Robert Caperon is mentioned in 1194 (Rotuli Curiæ Regis); and another of the name in the reign of Henry I. (Rotuli Magnus Pipæ) in Berkshire. Walter Caperun was of Cumberland 3 John (Rotulis Cancellarii). In 1312 Nicholas Caperon was one of the burgesses returned for Huntingdon; and in 1327, Peter Caperon, refusing to obey the Commissioners of Array, the Sheriff of Sussex was commanded to take him into custody. *Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* Alexander Caperun, of Coine in Essex, appears in a deed of 1263. Roger Caperon, of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1189-90 (Rot. Pip.) John Caperon was rector of Rendlesham, in the latter county, in 1349; and "an old monument in the chancel of the church is supposed to have been erected to his memory. By his will he bequeathed his body to be buried before the image of St Gregory, and gave 40*s.* towards making a tabernacle for the said image, and 10*s.* for erecting a cross, at the division of the King's highway, between Tunstall and Rendlesham."—*Page's Suffolk.* William Caperon was of Hertfordshire 1153-58 (Rot Pip.). Many of the name appear in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of Edward I.; where we find John and Robert Caperun in Kent: Nicholas and Stephen in Huntingdonshire, Alicia and Sibill in Bedfordshire, and Thomas in Oxfordshire. In Lincolnshire William Chaperun held Coleby by Royal grant in 1242, when "the jurors of the wapentake of Boothby found as follows: *Willelmus Caperun tenet in Colebi tanc in dominico quam in homagio XIX. carucatas terre exclusa d'n. Regis de terris Normannorum, sed nescitur per quod servicium tenet.*" Stapleton's *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ.* The name is still found in Northamptonshire, where the Caperons of Stoke Doyle are now seated at Southwick Hall, near Oundle.

Three Caprons are entered in the *Liber Niger*, Jordan, of Umberley, holding two knights' fees of old feoffment of the Earl of Gloucester in Gloucestershire; Henry, holding part of one of Henry de Scalers in Cambridgeshire; and Alan, holding the fourth part of one of Walter de Wahull in Bedfordshire. Again, we meet with this ubiquitous family in Herefordshire. William Caperon held some land at Mawardyn by the serjeanty of keeping the gate of the Castle of Hereford.

* "The ancient family of Quade, of Kent and Sussex, have a tradition that their ancestor came into England with the Conqueror, and that he was called 'Cape,' because he wore a hood in battle, instead of a helmet. Now *caperon* is the old French for *chaperon*, a hood, which renders it exceedingly probable that the individual named in the Battle Abbey Roll and the person referred to by the tradition are identical."—*Lower.*

and of having twelvepence a day of our Lord the King.—*Plac. Coron.* 20 *Ed. I.*

Cheine, or Cheney. No name that I have had to deal with has puzzled my poor brains so effectually as this. In its present form it can only be an interpolation, as it is the fusion, in English parlance, of three perfectly distinct Norman names, De Cahaignes, De Quesnay, and De Chenduit; and, to add to the difficulties of the problem, has been sometimes confounded with De Chanceux. There is scarcely any part of England in which it is not to be met with; "a name so noble and so diffused in the Catalogue of Sheriffs," writes old Fuller, "it is harder to miss than to find it in any County;" and it has travelled across the Border into Scotland. None has suffered more from "the Epidemical disease to which many names are subject, to be variously written; to the staggering of many:

> 'The same they thought was not the same,
> And in their name they sought their name.'"

Dugdale distinguishes the two first mentioned simply by a change in the first letter; thus, De Quesnay is Latinized as *Caineto*, and De Cahaignes as *Kaineto*. Other writers, however, furnish us with an almost illimitable supply of versions—Koine, Keynes, Chedney, Chesney, Chaauns, Canu, Kenys, Cheyne, &c. It is strange that they should never, even by inadvertence, have stumbled upon the right spelling.

This ubiquitous name is twice repeated on the Roll; once as Cheines, which, accepting Leland's reading, I take to be Cheinel; and again as Koine. I will here give what account I can of the De Quesnays, and treat of the De Cahaignes under Koine. Of Chenduit and Chanceux I have spoken elsewhere. (*See* p. 235, and Vol. III. p. 361.)

"Le Quesnai,* near St. Saens, was" (according to Mr. Stapleton) "apparently the fief from which this family had its name, and was held by Geoffrey de Say at the time of the acquisition of Normandy by the French monarch." M. de Gerville tells us of another Quesnay, in the canton of Montmartin-sur-mer, adjoining Trély, held by a single knight's fee, which was "en quenouille" (had fallen to female heirs) early in the thirteenth century. There is no remaining trace of any castle. From one or other of these fiefs—whichever it may have been—derived the Raoul and Osbern de Quesnai entered on the Dives Roll. Of the latter I can find no trace; the former is Dugdale's "Raphe de Caineto id. est Cheney," who "came into England with King William the Conqueror;

* Camden includes Cheney among his instances of local Norman names "taken from trees near their habitation:" as, Coigners, or quince; Zouch, the trunk of a tree; Cursy and Curson, the stock of a vine; Chesny or Cheyney, oak: Daunay, alder. But most of these names were certainly territorial; though Cheney is sometimes Latinized as *Querceto*.

but from him," he adds, "I have not seen my Description [illegible] Females."

Blomfield, in his county history, tells us that Ralph [illegible] in Norfolk, and gave the manor of Coxford, where a priory was [illegible] one of his descendants, to Sibil his daughter in marriage. She [illegible] his heiress, and the wife of Robert Fitz Walter, son of Walter de [illegible] Cadomo, one of the knights of Robert Malet, by whom he [illegible] Horsford. He had there built his castle, and laid out [illegible] park or chase, "in some deeds called the Forest of Horsford." [illegible] Sibil's husband was the heir to this barony, and himself the founder [illegible] Priory, their posterity invariably bore the the name of Cheney; [illegible] hereditary Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk, and had their seat [illegible] Horsford. "The river, by some call'd Bariden, in a long course [illegible] dinted and winding banks, comes to the Yare, by Attilbridge [illegible] to the north, where the Castle of William de Cauinet or de Cauney [illegible] the reign of Henry II. was one of the chief among the nobility) [illegible] with bushes and brambles."—*Camden.*

This William, whom Blomfield in one passage calls Sibil's [illegible] (far more probably) her grandson, "the son of Ralph," which [illegible] accord with the dates; was the youngest of three brothers. [illegible] died s. p.; John, called *Vicecomes* or Sheriff, had no issue male; [illegible] became Lord of Horsford, and a great potentate in the [illegible] From his frequent residence at Norwich Castle, he was surnamed [illegible] "King Stephen granted to him the hundred and half of Fourhoe [illegible] of Hingham, and the hundred of Taverham, in exchange for [illegible] and Henry II. gave him the lordship of Blyburgh by a charter [illegible] Lincoln." Sibton Abbey, co. Suffolk, was founded by him [illegible] religious house—Coxford, either by him or his brother John. By [illegible] he left three daughters: 1. Margaret, married first Hugh de [illegible] secondly Robert Fitz Roger, Baron of Warkworth; 2. Clemence [illegible] Jordan de Sackville; and 3. Sarah, married to Richard Engaine [illegible] his co-heiresses; but Margaret, as the eldest, undeniably enjoyed [illegible] share, for she was Lady of Horsford and Lady of Blyburgh. [illegible] by each of her husbands: Roger de Cressy by the first, and John [illegible] by the second, whom she survived. At his death in 1216, she paid [illegible] one thousand pounds—an enormous sum at that time—to "have [illegible] own inheritance, to enjoy her dower, and not to be compelled to [illegible] Her baronies passed to her eldest son Roger de Cressy, and when [illegible] failed in 1262, to the Barons of Clavering, descended from her [illegible] John Fitz Roger.

Weir, in his *History and Antiquities of Hornastle*, speaks of [illegible] daughter and heir of William de Cheney, Lord of Caveuby and [illegible]

[illegible] in the time of the Conqueror. She married Roger de Conde or [illegible] had an only child named Agnes, the wife of Walter Clifford of [illegible], who "resided at her castle of Horncastle." But Camden tells [illegible] Horncastle, sometime belonging to Adeliza de Conde, was laid even [illegible] in King Stephen's reign; after that, it was a Barony of Gerard [illegible] but now of the Bishops of Carlisle." It had been sold to Bishop [illegible] by Ralph de Rodes in the time of Henry III.

[illegible] the marriage of this heiress of the Cheney's may explain the [illegible] Alexander de Cheney, who held Norton-Cheney, near Calsington in [illegible] 1231, of Walter de Clifford, to whom he was Seneschal. Cheney-[illegible] in the same county, likewise bears the name of its former possessor.

[illegible] of the wide-spread family of Cahaignes (see *Keine*) has of [illegible] so diffuse, that I will here insert what little I have to tell of the [illegible], whose origin I am unable to determine. Their arms, *Azure* [illegible] *croisilles fitchée Argent*, are entirely different from those borne by [illegible] families to whom the name was indiscriminately applied. The [illegible], who were "Magnatis Scotiæ" at the time of the succession [illegible] of Mowray, held the baronies of Inverugie and Duffus, and inter-[illegible] the heiress of the principal house of Colville, and "one of the [illegible] who carried to strangers the great estates of the Freskins in Moray." *Peerage of Scotland.* The last was Sir Reginald Cheyne, who fell at [illegible], leaving two co-heiresses, one of whom carried Inverugie to the [illegible], the other brought Duffus to Alexander Sutherland, the ancestor of [illegible]. The younger branch then succeeded as head of the family, the [illegible] Duffhouse, "a very ancient and once powerful house in the [illegible] which continued at least three hundred years longer. Sir Patrick [illegible] Duffhouse is mentioned in the seventeenth century. There was [illegible] of Strulock, whose daughter Christian was the wife of Sir [illegible] Keith (obt. 1340). The "tower and manor of the Cheinys of [illegible] lands of Cheinyaland and the Haltoun of Cleish," were granted [illegible] Robert Colville.

[illegible] Reginald is (according to Lord Hailes and Chalmers) traditionally [illegible] as the "Morrar-na-Shean," and a mighty hunter of deer.

[illegible] from the fief of Courson, near Caen. Hubert de Courson ratifies [illegible] church of Ste. Marie-de-Courson in Normandy.—*Mémoires de la [illegible] Antiquaires de Normandie.* A De Courson, belonging to the Bailiffry [illegible] his place in the great Assembly of the Nobles in 1789.—*Nobiliaire [illegible]*

[illegible] Curzon or De Curcun—the only one of the family entered in [illegible] held as an under-tenant in Norfolk and Suffolk: and the name [illegible] many generations in the former county. Richard and William [illegible] in the *Rotuli Curiæ Regis* 1194-99. Sir Roger de Curzon

the command of the Earl Warenne." John Carbonel, of Northamptonshire, similarly ordered to Guienne, at the same date. Three years before, he had been pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, submitting to a fine of 40s., "in consideration of which his life was saved." Two Carbonels held in Norfolk in 1316; Henry at Rockland, and William at Buxton.—*Parl. Writs.* Their line ended in the following century. "The manor of Brudeston was brought by Margery de Caston to Sir Robert Carbonel, about 1350, son of Sir John, Lord of Baddingham in Suffolk. Sir Robert's grandson, Sir Richard, is said to have died in foreign parts in 1409; his widow died in 1431, and their son died soon after his mother, s. p."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.*

Charles: "from St. Karles de Parcy, in the Cotentin. This family, named Charles, was seated in many parts of England in the thirteenth century."—*The Norman People.* The manor of Charles, in the parish of Dartford, was formerly a branch of the estate of an ancient family from which it took its name, one of whom was Edward Charles, Captain and Admiral of the Fleet from the Thames mouth northwards, as appears by the patent 34 Ed. I."—*Hasted's Kent.* Some others of the family are incidentally mentioned. Richard Charles was knight of the shire in 1319: and, at about the same date, Robert Charles of Godington, who held some land about Hilden in Tunbridge parish, was bailiff of the Forest there to Robert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. "Godington continued in this name down to Richard Charles of Addington, who died without issue 11 Ric. II."—*Ibid.* The name is also found in Norfolk, Devon, and Stratford in Warwickshire. Among the Banneretz, in a Roll of Arms temp. Ed. II., occurs: "Sire Edward Charles de Ermyne od le chef de gules et masales de ermyne." This Sir Edward, styled of Clyffe (in Yorkshire), was, it seems to me, be identical with Edward I.'s Admiral. At Stratford-on-Avon the name is sometimes given as Carles. In Norfolk D. Colina Charles held of Robert Passelew. Westcote speaks of "a gentle family of this name," of Charles (sometimes written Charneis) in the parish of High Bray, and of Charleston. Five generations of them were seated at Tavistock prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and one of them acquired Moreton through Marjorie, daughter and heiress of Richard Ford of Fordmore. They bore *Ermine* on a chief *Gules* an eagle displayed *Or.*

Chereberge: for Cherbourg. Anquetil de Cherboug is on the Battle Roll, placed among the leaders of highest rank; and Osbernus de Cherburg was a sub-tenant in Gloucestershire in 1086 (Domesday). "Wigelay de Cheresburc" witnesses Humphrey de Bohun's charter to Southampton Priory (Mon. Angl.). Roger de Cæsar Borgio held one fee of him in Dorset (Lib. Niger), and John de Cherbourg is twice mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* holding of the King, and the Earldom of Hereford. "Winterbourn-Charles (now Winterbourn-Gunner) acquired the distinction of Cherbourg from the family that possessed it." John de Gerberge was Sheriff of Wiltshire 25

[illegible] Wills. In Kent, Radulpho de "Chiresburgh" is one of the witnesses to William de Albini Pincerna's grant to Rochester Abbey (Mon. Ang.). Thomas de Chanberg, of Shropshire, occurs in the *Rotuli Curiæ Regis* (1194). William de Gerberge held in Norfolk in the time of Edward I. (*Rotuli Hundredorum*), but was dead before 1291, when Edward Gerbergh, Prior of [illegible], held in Erpingham part of a fee that had been his. Several others of the name are mentioned at the same date: John Gerbergh, who held in Thurne and Thinelthorpe of Earl Warren; and Roger Gerberge, who also held in Norton as a tenant of Thomas de Gelham. They must have been the descendants of *Petrus de Cæteris Burgo*, who in 1165 held three knights' fees of William de Albini (Liber Niger).

Chawnes. Robard de Chauna witnesses Walter de Clifford's grant to Dore Abbey (Mon. Angl.), and "Magistro Waltero de Calnâ, the foundation charter of Stoke Abbey (Suckling's Suffolk). Ralf de Chaun, or de Chan, held Chanon's Manor in Norfolk in 1200, and it continued in the name till the end of the century.—*Blomfield*. William Chaun, of Lincolnshire, occurs in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edward I. "William de Caune demorants a Elmedon" (Surtees) is enumerated among the knights of the Bishopric of Durham, who fought at the battle of Lewes in 1264; but I can find no further account either of him or his descendants in the county. There was apparently a third William de Caune living at the same date in Wiltshire (where Richard de Calna had held of the Fitzalans in 1165 (*Lib. Niger*), as well as a Richard de Caune in Oxfordshire (Bloxham Hundred.), and it is just possible these three Williams were one and the same. A namesake of earlier date had been seated in Hampshire. In 1213, "Philip Briwer was commanded to let Adam de Gurdon have the land within Aldewick that William de Kaune had held."—*Woodward's Hampshire*. In the adjoining county, "Richard Chaune, in 1532, conveyed to Sir John de Ifield all lands and premises in the parishes of Broadwater and Farring, which had descended to him from his grandfather, Thomas de Offington."—*Dallaway's Sussex*. Again, I find Thomas de Caune "one of the special commissioners in the Hundred of Harlow and Half-Hundred of Waltham in Essex, for the purpose of watching and protecting the highways, dispersing seditious meetings, and arresting offenders." This was in 1321; and in the following year he was summoned for military service against the Scots.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*. It is, however, only in Kent that I have met with any connected account of the family. George le Chaun held Bidborough t. Ed. I.; and it continued in the name till the reign of Ed. IV., when it passed to the Palmers—but how is not informed. Thomas Chaune was Prior of Tunbridge in 1346. "Here-at-Hill," writes Hasted, "an estate in the parish of Scale, called Melcomb, Milcombe, or Milcombe; which, in the time of Ed. III., was the property of Sir Thomas Chaune, who lies buried in Ightham Church, his figure lying at full length on his tomb, on his breast are his arms, a lion rampant *Ermine* a la queue fourchée."

He married Lora, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Morant, of [illegible] Court (son of a Sir William Morant, who was Sheriff of Kent 25 and 33 Ed. I.), but had no issue; and Morant's Court passed to Lora's children by her husband, James de Peckham.

So far Hasted; but, more than sixty years after, his History was [illegible] (in 1800), the will of Sir Thomas Cawne was accidentally discovered in the Surrenden charter room, and the fact brought to light that he left two sons, Robert and Thomas. The elder was six, the latter but three years old, when the will was made; and on them he entails all his lands in the parishes of [illegible] Ightham, and Shipborne (Melcomb is not specified), and his manor-house of Mote; giving their wardship to his wife, Lora, "if she keep herself sole and chaste, without a husband married to her." He also leaves a sum of money for a new window in Ightham Church, "near the altar of St. Mary;" which [illegible] remains over his monument on the north side of the chancel.

His manor-house is thus shown to have been the Mote, a fact [illegible] unknown to Kentish topographers; and from the date assigned to the [illegible] part of that very curious old house, he was most probably its builder. [illegible] one of the most entire specimens remaining of the ancient moated manor-[illegible] its brethren of romance, the Ightham Mote-house lies sleeping in the [illegible] thick woods, which you may re-people at will with such marvels as Sir [illegible] or Sir Perceval were wont to encounter in similar situations. The [illegible] mote is fed from a neighbouring rivulet, which, it has been conjectured, [illegible] here a small island or *eyte*, whereon the building was originally [illegible] which thus gave name to the whole parish—Ightham, *Eyteham*, the '[illegible] the eyte.'"—*Handbook for Kent.* For many years after this it was the [illegible] the Hautes.

Of the Hampshire De Caunes, I have found some traces in *Hasted*. [illegible] Baldwin de Kaune, in 1271, granted to Herbert de Kaune the manors of [illegible] leigh in Dorset, Esse in Somerset, and some land at Drayton in Hants, [illegible] Hugh de Braybrook, all of which were to revert to him if Herbert had no [illegible] Herbert, however, left three children at his death in 1295; a son of [illegible] name, then five years old, who died a few years afterwards, and two [illegible] Margery and Joan, who became his co-heirs. Baldwin, meanwhile had [illegible] appear, deserted his colours, and was "within the allegiance of the [illegible] France." Yet he was still claiming one of the manors. "In 1303, by [illegible] of Court, Baldwin de Caune, an alien, and the King's enemy, was [illegible] he might prosecute his suit against the King, or elsewhere, for the [illegible] Esse-Herberd, county Somerset, which had been seized into the King's [illegible]

In Hertfordshire, Robert de Calne held six and a half knights' [illegible] barony of Robert de Valognes in 1165.—*Liber Niger.*

Chaumont; De Calvomonte; a family, according to *The Norman* [illegible] of most illustrious descent. "Childebrand, son of Pepin the Elder, [illegible]

Count of Vexin, whose descendant, Nebelon III., married Ledgarde ... and had Walleran III., father of Geoffrey de Vexin, Lord of ... and Mantes; whose son Eudes de Caumont, is mentioned by Ordericus ... His son Osmund was a benefactor of St. Stephen's, Caen, temp. ... William de Caumont, his son, occurs in Durham 1130, and Ralph ... 1156, held two fees of the Honour of Wallingford." John de ..., son and heir of Sir John de Chaumont and Isabella his wife, is ... by Surtees in the fourteenth century; and may have been the same ... Chaumont" who received a pardon, as an adherent of the Earl of ..., in 1313.—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* In Cornwall they gave ... to Trenowth-Chamond and Helston Chamond, and were long of ... "There is a Place near to Stretton," writes Leland, "caullid ..., but now commonly Efford, wher John Arundell of Trerice was ... and hathe a fair Maner Place, in the which Syr John Chaumon new ... that married the Mother yet lyving of John Arundale of Trerice." Sir John was twice Sheriff of Cornwall during the reign of Henry VIII., ... to Carew, a man learned in the common law, who had been ... at the Sepulchre of Our Lord at Jerusalem. At the dissolution of ... Abbey, he received a grant of Lancells, which he made his principal ..., and long continued that of his posterity. "He had a park of fallow ... place, which Norden notices, as I suppose the Abbots of Hartland ... him. It seems to have been to Sir John Chamond a country ... place of retirement."—*Tonkin.* His son Richard was again Sheriff ... VIII., 2 Ed. VI., and 4 Elix., and twice served as knight of the shire. ... at God's Hand an extraordinary Favour of long Life; serving in ... of Justice of the Peace almost sixty years. He knew above fifty ... Judges of the Western Circuit; was uncle and Great-uncle to three ... at least: wherin yet his Uncle and Neighbour, Master Greynville, ... Kilkhampton, did exceede him. He married one of the Daughters ... of Trevenner, and by her saw five Sons and two Daughters, the ... stepping forty Yeares."—*Carew.* He had an elder brother named ..., whose two heiresses carried part of his lands into the families of ... and Trevanion. Two others of the name appear on the Roll of ... Dep.: Chamond, 4 James I., and John Chamond, nine years after ... the latter, who died in 1624, lies buried under a highly decorated ... in Lancells Church. This John was a son of the venerable Justice ... Carew, and the family ended with him. "An heiress of this family ... Hele or Ponter of Lancells. Lord de Dunstanville is descended from ... through the Heles. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is representative of the ... by the marriage of his ancestor with the heiress of Trevanion."—... They bore: *Argent*, a chevron between three fleurs de lis

1284-99 (Rot. Curiæ Regis). William Chaynell [illegible] Ed. I. (Rot. Hundred). John Chainel was several times [illegible] to Parliament (1311-1324); and in 1314 was one of the [illegible] the county of Lincoln.—Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*. Wiltshire, bears the name of a family that was still in [illegible] when Richard Caynell appears on a list of the resident [illegible] mention of them in the county is as early as the twelfth [illegible] Chainel is entered on the Great Roll of the Pipe of 1185-[illegible]

Lower (somewhat unaccountably) includes in his [illegible] Dr. Francis Cheynell, one of the sour Puritan divines of [illegible] century, who was presented by the Parliament to the valuable [illegible] When, in 1644, Chillingworth, author of the once famous work *Protestants a safe way to Salvation*, was taken prisoner among [illegible] followers at Arundel Castle, lodged in the Bishop's palace at [illegible] there died, Cheynell, who had shown him some attention while [illegible] to perform the funeral service. He positively declined; "but tho[illegible] to bury his body, he thought it very fitting to bury the book. [illegible] he met Chillingworth's friends at the grave, with the *Religion of* [illegible] his hand, and after a short preamble, uttered the following [illegible] 'Get thee gone, thou cursed book, which hast seduced so many [illegible] get thee gone, thou corrupt, rotten book—earth to earth, and [illegible] thee gone into the place of rottenness, that you mayest rot with [illegible] and see corruption!' He then withdrew to his own congregation [illegible] from the text 'Let the dead bury their dead.'"—*Lower*.

Cateray. "Onfroi et Maugier de Cartrai."—*Wace*. Sir [illegible] was of Beere-Chartenay in the time of Cœur de Lion.—*Polwhele*. family came from Carteret, in the arrondissement of Valognes, [illegible] and Maugier, the companions of the Conqueror, nothing is [illegible] names. That of Roger is added by modern compilers. Reginald, son of an earlier Humphrey, accompanied Duke Robert the [illegible] the Holy Land in 1035."—*Planché*. Geoffroi, Sire de Carteret, [illegible] L'Oiseleur, founded the Norman abbey of Fontenelles, and is said [illegible] the father of the two Carterets who were at the Conquest. Du Moulin [illegible] Reginald de Carteraye among the followers of Robert Curthose at the [illegible] Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon; and gives the arms that [illegible] a Fesse fusillée *Argent*, which exactly correspond with those of [illegible] Carterets. According to the family genealogy, their first recorded [illegible] Philip de Carteret, was his son.

This Sir Philip, in addition to his barony of Carteret, had [illegible] possessions in the "fair orchards of the sea" that lay opposite to [illegible] land in Guernsey, where, in obedience to a vow made in [illegible] shipwreck, he built the church of Torteval in 1219, and held [illegible]

[illegible] Cape" in Jersey, with the charge of the island fortresses. It [illegible] constantly contested post of honour, but the trust was nobly [illegible] fulfilled by generation after generation of his descendants. They [illegible] at the cession of Normandy in 1204; and another Philip, whom [illegible] had appointed joint-Governor of the Channel Islands with Amaury [illegible], had license in 1234 to go to the French King and try if he could [illegible] terms. But he found this could only be accomplished at the price—[illegible] would not pay—of his allegiance to England. During the wars of the [illegible] century two Sir Reginalds de Carteret, father and son, successively [illegible] for castle of Mont Orgueil against the French. The father was twice [illegible] twice beat off his assailants, and lost his life in 1341 at the re-capture [illegible], which had been seized by the King of France three years before. [illegible] had the rare honour of repulsing Bertrand du Guesclin himself. The [illegible] "ayed the islands," in the words of D'Argentré, "as *le ravissant* [illegible] *d'aprés*"; from whence they made their descents on the coast of [illegible] where he was then carrying on the war; and suddenly swooped down [illegible] with a force of ten thousand men. He brought with him the Duc [illegible] and the flower of French chivalry, and, easily overrunning the island, [illegible] its famous stronghold. But Mont Orgueil defied both sap and [illegible] Sir Reginald held out even after a part of the walls had been thrown [illegible], pressed for supplies, he agreed to surrender if not relieved by [illegible]-day. Before this term had expired, the English fleet hove in sight, [illegible] retreated to the mainland. For this signal service, he and his [illegible] were all knighted on the same day. In the beginning of Edward IV.'s [illegible] Sir Philip de Carteret, with the English fleet under Sir Richard Harliston, [illegible] Mont Orgueil from Pierre de Maulevrier, High Seneschal of Normandy, [illegible] had been granted by Margaret of Anjou. This Sir Philip's son died [illegible], and his grandson was in ward to the King for eighteen years, and [illegible] of age found his heritage so ill cared for that "elder trees did [illegible] hall, and other places of his manor house." He married the sole [illegible] the gallant Admiral who had fought with Sir Philip, Margaret Harliston, [illegible] the following story is told: He had been accused of treason on the [illegible] of a forged letter, and imprisoned in Mont Orgueil till he could clear [illegible] by the customary trial by combat, appointed for St. Lawrence's Day. [illegible] governor, whom he had taxed with some malpractices, was his secret [illegible] and was stinted of food, to unfit him for the coming conflict; the side [illegible] from which he was to do battle was studded with pitfalls, and his [illegible] fearing the result, determined to go herself to the King and ask for his [illegible]. It was then midwinter; she had been brought to bed of one of her [illegible] four days before, and could only leave the island by stealth; yet [illegible] privately put off in an open boat, with a single attendant, to cross the [illegible]. It was a desperate venture, but she arrived in safety, made her

way to Salisbury, where Henry VII. was then holding his Court, [illegible] audience, and pleaded her cause so well that she returned to Guernsey before the appointed day, with a writ under the Great Seal restoring her husband. This hardy and dauntless dame was the mother of [illegible] twenty) sons and two daughters. Helias Carteret, her grandson, was [illegible] by Queen Elizabeth for his services against the French with a grant of the island of Sark, where his successor, Sir Philip, "planted a colony." Sir Philip received a baronetcy from Charles II. in 1670; and the line of the Carterets terminated in 1725 with his son, who bequeathed [illegible] Trinité, &c., to the heir male of his house, John Carteret, Earl [illegible]

This younger branch had been founded by Sir George Carteret, [illegible] Jersey, "a man of great eminency and reputation in naval [illegible] the breaking out of the Civil War, was appointed Vice-Admiral [illegible] the Parliament. He refused to accept the post, and retired to [illegible] was very active in the Royal cause, and opened his house to [illegible] friends who were driven out of England. The Prince of Wales [illegible] train, was for a short time his guest in 1646; and the Chancellor [illegible] wards Lord Clarendon) spent twenty-five months under his [illegible] writing his History. After the execution of his Royal master [illegible] proclaimed Charles II.; and the new King, perplexed where to [illegible] in Europe seemed willing to receive him, remembered Sir George [illegible] islanders that had welcomed him three years before, and resolved [illegible] landing on the only spot of English ground where he could [illegible] He brought with him the Duke of York, and a retinue of [illegible] hundred persons, all of whom were entertained by Sir George [illegible] 1649, till the latter end of the following March. The King [illegible] riding about the island, and grew so familiar with its geography [illegible] a map of it with his own hand. The year after his departure, Cromwell [illegible] a large fleet under Admiral Blake to reduce Jersey, with a body of [illegible] General Haines. They effected a landing, and captured the [illegible] Aubin, and the venerable and dilapidated Mont Orgueil, without [illegible] But Sir George shut himself up in Elizabeth Castle, then the [illegible] Governor, and though the King sent him word that he must not [illegible] swore that it should be the last of all the Royal garrisons to surrender. [illegible] made good his words; for his defence "was worthy of his [illegible] cause," and after holding out for two months, he only capitulated [illegible] provisions ran short in the last days of December, 1651. He then [illegible] join the King at Paris, followed him in all his wanderings, and [illegible] rode with him into London on his triumphant entry. He was Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, and Treasurer of the Navy, and died at [illegible] 1679, while the patent of his Barony was being made out. His [illegible] was married to Lady Jemima Montagu, had then been dead [illegible]

with his father-in-law, Lord Sandwich, in his ship, the 'Royal James,' and fought in Solebay. He left as his heir a little child, for whom his grandfather, "thinking it prudent to provide in his life time to keep the honour of his name," arranged a marriage with the youngest daughter of his dear friend John Granville Earl of Bath. This little Lady Grace, married in 1674 to a boy of eight years old, lived to become one of the heiresses of her nephew the last Earl, who died childless in 1711; and was created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville in 1714. This was many years after the death of her husband, who—premature in all things—was made Baron Carteret when he was not more than fifteen, and died at the age of twenty.

His son, John Earl Granville, was a distinguished statesman in the time of George I. and George II., and became chief minister after the fall of Walpole in 1742. "Heroism," says Lord Stanhope, "ever combined in a more eminent degree the learning of a scholar with the talents of a statesman. He might have been a great public man. He might have taken his seat in a synod, and taught theologians. Yet in public life no rust of pedantry ever dimmed his keen and vigorous intellect." "They say Lord Granville is dying," writes Lord Chesterfield in 1763. "When he dies, the ablest head in England dies too, take it for all in all." The modern languages were familiar to him, and he was particularly acceptable to George I. as the only one of his ministers who could speak German. But he combined with his abilities and acquirements "a careless, laughing, love of self and of epicurean ease" that rarely admitted of their being called into action for long together, and a fondness for wine that earned for his Government the nickname of the "Drunken Administration." "He is all whim," says Horace Walpole in one of his letters, "and his rants are whim, but so are his parts and spirit." On coming into office he declared England could only be governed by corruption. He remained in power two years, and in 1851 became, as President of the Council, the colleague of his old enemies. He died in 1763, having been twice married; the last time to a beauty, Lady Sophia Fermor, whose love-letters he used to insist upon showing to his colleagues in Council; and left one son, with whom his titles died in 1776. This last Earl Granville devised his estates to the second son of Louisa, Viscountess Weymouth, Henry Thynne, who took his name and arms, and was created Baron Carteret in 1784, with remainder to the younger sons of the elder brother, Thomas, first Marquess of Bath. He died at Bath, unmarried; and his nephews, Lord George and Lord John Thynne, successively inherited the barony; but neither of them left heirs, and the last died in 1849.

Chercourt, or Chevercourt: *De Capreuria*. "Turold de Chevercourt [illegible] of Wyfordby, co. Leicester and Carleton, co. Notts, by Roger de [illegible] of Tickhill in Yorkshire, and also Lord of Blyth, Notts. Turold

held them in 1809."—*Nichols' Leicestershire.* [illegible] the father of Ralph de Chevercourt, who founded a [illegible] at Carlton; Walter de Chevercourt, to whom Henry II. [illegible] lands "to hold freely, as his father had held them," [illegible] s. p. Ralph, who apparently was the elder of the two, [illegible] Tickhill, and his line ended with his son Joslin, who [illegible] daughter of Randal, sheriff of Notts and Derby [illegible] co-heiresses. Audrey de Chevercourt married Robert [illegible] Lettice, Randolph de Newmarch; and Isabel, the youngest, [illegible] Walter's posterity was of much longer continuance. From [illegible] successive generations, to Robert, living in the time of [illegible] estate was divided between his two daughters, Alice, [illegible] had two husbands, John de Shepey, and John Philipotts of [illegible] evident, however, that collateral descendants remained, for [illegible] occurs in 1467.

Cammile. Geoffrey de Chamel was one of the [illegible] de Verdon in Staffordshire (Liber Niger). Twenty-four [illegible] d' Camul" is mentioned in Richard Cœur de Lion's [illegible] Sadberge as holding two knight's fees in Lincolnshire.—[illegible] Dorsetshire, Robert Camel held half a knight's fee of the [illegible] Sherborne; and a charter, *sans* date, of William Earl of [illegible] that Ralph de Chamel, a man of the Abbot of Tewkesbury, [illegible] Tewkesbury quit claim to a hide of land in Cecotel" (Chatley); [illegible] formerly sold to them, declared that he had given them [illegible] that, when a youth, as heir to his father, he confirmed the [illegible] present. The said Ralph, and William his son and heir [illegible] in the chapter-house of Tewkesbury, that neither they nor their [illegible] any time vex them on account of the said land."—*Hutchins'* [illegible] Camel represented the borough of Shaftesbury in Parliament [illegible] Richard II. and Henry IV.; and John Cammel, in 1452, was [illegible] considerable men in the county, able to dispend £22 *per annum*." previous reign, Robert Camyl had acquired Shapwick-Plecy, or [illegible] his wife Joan, sister and heir of John Plecy; and it was successively [illegible] son, grandson, and great-grandson; the latter dying s. p. in 1503, [illegible] their arms *Argent* a chevron between three camels *Sable*.[a]

The name is to be found in several other counties. The Devonshire, "in the age of Henry III." was held by Richard Cammel [illegible] —*Pole's Devon.* William Camel occurs there in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 1272. John de Kammel was joint sheriff of Essex 53 Hen. III. "D[illegible] Camel" had the Great Seal entrusted to him by the King in 1302, [illegible]

[a] "There lyith one Camel a Gentilman in a fair Tumbe in the [illegible] Transept of the Chirche" (Glastonbury).—*Leland.*

—*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs.* Thomas Canil, in 1642, ... land that twelve poor persons of Walthamstow might receive a penny ... Sunday, and a benefaction at Christmas.—*Morant's Essex.* Some ... seated in Norfolk bore Gironne of 8, *Or* and *Sable*, a crescent *Argent*. ... or Clervays, as it is more correctly spelt in Duchesne's copy, ... Clarehy, or Clairfait, near Avesnes. Godric de Clairfait, supposed ... son of the Ketelbern or Chetelber mentioned in Domesday, who was ... Yorkshire during the reign of Henry I., was the ancestor of the Fitz- ... His son, William, became the second husband of the great heiress ... de Tosny; and, according to Hunter, "was one of the most consider- ... in these parts of England before his marriage with Albreda. It ... admit of a doubt that he is the same William de Clairfegio or de ... who appears in one charter as Albreda's husband, and whose full ... was *Willielmus de Clarifagio filius Godrici.*" He was Lord of ... before she brought him Sprotburgh and Plumpton; and had himself ... married; for some time before 1156 he and Alicia de Tosni ... founded Hampole Priory (Mon. i. 831). His daughter by her ... of the Tilli. He took part with Stephen; and in 1142 we are told ... Fitz of Hagulstad, that he had escaped from Randolf, Earl of Chester, ... himself to Tickhill Castle. Albreda, who survived him, brought ... ter and a son, William Fitz William, who is represented, on horse- ... cap-à-pie, on the seal affixed to a charter which he granted to ... of Byland in 1217. Collins says that he married Ella, daughter of ... Earl of Warren; but an *inspeximus* of Hampole recognises a charter ... an annual rent of 20*s.* for a pittance to find oil for the lamps ... day and night at the tomb of Maud, formerly his wife, who had been ... the church of the monastery."—*Ibid.* He joined the barons who rose ... King John, though he returned to his allegiance under Henry III.; ... Thomas, who succeeded not many years after the accession of the ... continued in possession through nearly the whole of that long ... fought on the baronial side at the battle of Chesterfield, where he was ... in 1266. His wife was a Bertram heiress; and "his son is more ... as Sir William Fitz Thomas than as Sir William Fitz William; ... that does not appear to have been adopted till the son of a ... William, about a century later, called himself Fitz William.—*Ibid.* ... Sir William, was hanged at Pontefract in 1322, having been ... Earl of Lancaster at Burton when he disputed the passage of the river ... and afterwards at the fight of Boroughbridge, where he was taken ... William, the father, was then still alive, and according to Dugdale, ... by Parliament in 1327, but Nicolas says the summons was not to ... to attend the King with horse and arms."—*Ibid.* It was certainly ... to the next heir, John, who died of the pestilence in 1349.

One of John's younger sons, Edmond Fitz William, [illegible] Richard, who married the heiress of the Cheneis, and settled [illegible] at Aldwark. Sir Thomas, the next in succession, [illegible] fortune, for he was matched with the fourth of the five [illegible] shared the princely possessions of the last Marquess of [illegible] Nevill, who brought him Cowdray as her portion. According [illegible] had a family of three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, [illegible] brother John both fell at Flodden Field; but the other, Sir [illegible] brilliant Earl of Southampton that figured so gallantly in the reign [illegible] He was first knighted for good service at the siege of Tournay, [illegible] one of the esquires of the body to the king,* and rapidly [illegible] favour and estimation of his master; for we presently find him [illegible] England, Captain of Guisnes in Picardy, and sent with the Duke [illegible] arrange a marriage for the King's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, [illegible] French prince. In 1536, being then Treasurer of the Household, [illegible] the Garter, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Admiral [illegible] Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gascony, and Acquitaine, he received [illegible] and was afterwards named Lord Privy Seal. He died at Newhall [illegible] while on his march to Scotland, leading the van of the English [illegible] mark the esteem in which his memory was held, his banner [illegible] place of honour throughout the ensuing campaign. His half-[illegible] Clifford, a sister of the first Earl of Cumberland, but left no [illegible] Cowdray passed to his half brother, Sir Anthony Brown. (See [illegible]

The elder line, that remained seated in Yorkshire, had ended [illegible] years before with a Sir William Fitz William; and the estates [illegible] daughters, Marjory, married to Thomas Suthill (and then through [illegible] Elizabeth to Sir Henry Savile): and Dorothy, the wife of Sir William [illegible] whose descendants still hold Sprotborough. "When the male [illegible] Williams became extinct 8 Hen. VIII., the nearest male heir was the [illegible] of Ralph Fitz William, described as Captain of Salve Terra, [illegible] committed to him in the reign of Henry VI. These, for [illegible] carried on a war with the heirs general for the possession of Sprotborough; the evidence they collected was transcribed in 1565 by Hugh Fitz William, MS. volume still preserved by the family. On the title page is the [illegible] woodman, with a scroll proceeding from his mouth, bearing these [illegible]

"No marvell though I be wode,
Which am berevid of landes and goode."—*Hall.*

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* This was not, as now, an office of empty ceremonial, but one [illegible] attendance on the Sovereign. "Esquires of the Body are often Knights [illegible] but before all gentlemen of ancestry. They array the King, and [illegible] man else is to set hand on the King."—*Nash's Worcestershire.*

[illegible] who accuses Sir Henry Savile of having burnt "three great [illegible] evidence of the Fitz-Williams," devoted much time and labour to the [illegible]ction of his pedigree, "the which," he says, "accordith with th' olde [illegible]ayre Testament, to mayntayne antiquity, nobility, and birthright." But he [illegible] to the days of the imaginative Elizabethan heralds, to whom we owe so [illegible]ficent genealogies; and the one produced for him, duly certified by the [illegible] Kings of Arms, and subscribed by eleven gentlemen of his blood and [illegible] does no discredit to its parentage. It makes his ancestor Fitz-Godric, [illegible] fought for Stephen in 1135, a cousin of Edward the Confessor's, and sent by [illegible] on embassy to the Duke of Normandy, at whose court he remained until [illegible] returned with the expedition of 1066 as Marshal of the invading army, [illegible] a scarf of honour for his gallantry at Hastings. "Among the archives at [illegible] is a scarf of fine lawn edged with silver, in which the successive heirs to [illegible] house are enveloped when presented for baptism, with which has descended [illegible]dition that it was given by the Conqueror from his own arm at the battle [illegible]astings to the first of the *Gens Gulielmiadum* who was his *Marescallus* [illegible]."[1]—*Ibid.* It seems an unlikely garment for William to have worn over [illegible]habergeon of mail; and "we need hardly look in the Bayeux Tapestry to prove [illegible] the Duke who knew so well how to wield his mace of iron did not cumber [illegible]self with any frippery of scarves on the day of the great battle."—*Freeman.* [illegible] this violent transposition of time, Hugh and his genealogists take sundry [illegible]s with the dates. They alter that of the charter granted to Bywell by [illegible]ede's son William from 1217 to 1117 (*vide* Hunter); and entirely ignore [illegible]act that Albreda brought Sprotborough as her dower, asserting that it had [illegible]ged to her husband's two immediate predecessors.

[illegible] of these ancient Lords of Sprotborough set up a cross on the market-[illegible] bearing the following hospitable inscription:

"Whose is hungry and list well eate,
Let him come to Sprotburgh to his meate;
And for a ayghte and for a daye
His horse shall have both corne and hay,
And no man shall aske him where he goith away."†

The last line is suggestive; and it should be observed that entertainment for [illegible] and beast is only proffered during twenty-four hours, lest the host should be [illegible] responsible for the good behaviour of the stranger whom he had welcomed [illegible] house. "It carries us back to the times of our early Norman kings, if

[1] This post of honour is likewise claimed for the ancestor of the Bellews.

† This is taken from the MS. of Hugh Fitzwilliam, who says that the cross was [illegible] down in 1520, so that he probably had the inscription only from those who [illegible] it. From such a copy no conjecture can be framed respecting the date of [illegible], founded on the style of the composition or the character in which it is [illegible].—*Ibid.*

not to a period before the Conquest, when among the laws respecting hospitality a very important virtue in a rude state of society, there was one which regulated the time during which a man might take up his residence as a stranger in a place distant from his own domicile. In the laws of the Conqueror it is expressed thus: 'Nemo alium recipiat ultra III. noctes nisi is cum illo commendaverit, qui ejus fuerit amicus:' which was plainly copied from one of Canute: 'Nemo alterum suscipiat diutius quam tres dies, nisi ille cui antea notum esse commendaverit.' Blount has preserved a curious Saxon fragment on the subject:

'Forman night, uncuth;
Twa night, guest;
Third night, awn hynde.'

The meaning of which is, that if a stranger rested only one night, he was to be regarded as a man unknown; if two nights, he became a guest; but if three nights, he was to be considered as an inhabitant, and the master of the house was to be answerable for him as for the other members of his household. There was a very ancient highway from Mexborough through Sprotbrough to the great North road at Doncaster Bridge."—*Ibid.*

One of the eleven deluded kinsmen that affixed their signatures to [illegible] pedigree was William Fitzwilliam of Milton, Knight, the ancestor of the present Earl. He stands first on the list, as "the eldest brother of that house," which had then been seated for several generations in Northamptonshire. This William was in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, and when his old master fell into disgrace, gave him "kind entertainment" at Milton. For this offence the King summoned him to his presence, and demanded "how he durst presume to so great an enemy to the State? He answered, that he had not committed or wilfully done it in disobedience to his Majesty, but only as the Cardinal had been his master, and partly the means of his greatest fortunes. At which answer the King was so well pleased, that, saying he had few such [illegible] immediately knighted him, and made him one of his Privy Council."—*Ibid.*

Sir William himself spent between thirty and forty years of his life in Ireland, having been five times one of the Justiciaries, and three times Deputy and Commander-in-Chief, always proving himself a faithful and prudent administrator. "His vigilance," says Sir John Davis, "was very remarkable in the memorable year 1588, when the routed Armada, in its return, durst not to land in Ireland, except against their wills driven by tempest, when [illegible] the shore worse than the sea for them." As Constable of Fotheringay [illegible] for some time the custody of Mary Queen of Scots; and the day before she was beheaded, she gave him, for a keepsake, the portrait of her son, in return for the courtesy and consideration he had shown in all his dealings with her. He died in 1599. His grandson and namesake was created in 1620 Viscount Fitzwilliam of Lifford in Ireland; and the third Lord received the [illegible]

Viscounty Milltown, co. Westmeath, and Earl Fitzwilliam, co. Tyrone, in 1716. An English Earldom followed in 1746, with a duplicate Viscountcy, Baronies in Northamptonshire (the identical name with the omission of one letter). Honours were granted to the third Earl, who, two years before, had married Lady Anne Watson-Wentworth, eldest daughter of the first Marquess of Rockingham, half sister of the well-known minister who formed "the Rockingham Administration," of which Charles James Fox and Edmund Burke formed a part. On his death in 1782 the Marquessate became extinct, and the principal part of the great Wentworth estates, including Malton and Wentworth Woodhouse, passed to his nephew William, fourth Earl Fitzwilliam, who added the name of Wentworth to his own. Wentworth House had been the favourite seat of the great Earl of Strafford, who, in his earlier and happier days, delighted in "the petty and innocent pastimes" of a country life; and passed, on the death of his only male heir in 1695, to his grandson Thomas Watson, the third son of his eldest daughter, Lady Anne, who had married the second Lord Rockingham. It had been pulled down and rebuilt on a grandiose scale by the first Marquess, who constructed a vast Italian palace, with a façade six hundred feet long, a great portico in the centre, and a gallery copied from that of the Colonna Palace at Rome, and measuring one hundred and eighty feet, on the first floor. It is a treasury of works of art, and contains what are probably the finest and most interesting Van Dycks in England.

A branch of this family, bearing the same beautiful coat, had been settled in Ireland, as early, it is believed, as the reign of King John; though the pedigree only actually begins with an Edward Fitzwilliam, temp. Ed. II., whose son William was the builder and first Constable of Wicklow Castle. Their earliest possession was Thorncastle, where Philip Fitzwilliam built a fort in the time of Henry VI., but they subsequently held Merrion, Bray, and Baggotrath, co. Dublin; and in 1629 Sir Thomas (son of a Sir Richard who had been Lord President of the Marches of Leinster) was created Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion. On the breaking out of the great Rebellion, he hurried to Dublin to offer his services to the Crown, but being a Roman Catholic, he found them declined, and had to repair to England in order to join the Royalist army. Charles I. granted him an Earldom at Oxford in 1645; but as the Great Seal was at that time passed out of the possession of the unhappy King, the patent never received he perfected. His son Oliver, a Lieutenant-General under the Duke of Ormonde, was, however, created Earl of Tyrconnel three years after the Restoration, and died s. p.; his brother William succeeding to the Viscountcy in 1667. The line ended with the great-grandson of this William, Richard, 2nd Viscount, in 1816; and the estates passed to the children of his sister, Countess of Pembroke.

The family is stated at Budbrook in Warwickshire, where Robert de Curli held an estate from Geoffrey de Clinton. "Of John his son, the first mention I

find is that for adhering to the King's enemies in 6 John [illegible] seized upon. This was (as I guess) for deserting him in Normandy, where [illegible] caused the totall loss of that Dutchy; for in the Record of 31 [illegible] Budbroke is said to be *de terra Normannorum*; but these lands [illegible] William Curly, brother to the said John, obtain from the King, for [illegible] and a palfrey. Which William became eminently employ'd in the [illegible] *Dugdale*. His seal of arms bears a label with four points standing [illegible] of a lion sinister. His son—another William—left only two daughters [illegible] the wife of Peter de Nevill; and Joan, married (52 Hen. III.) to Robert [illegible] Two Warwickshire manors—Norton Curli (alias Norton inferior) and [illegible] Curli—keep the name. There was a branch in Leicestershire that [illegible] somewhat later. The manor of Carleton, held by Hugh de Grentemesnil [illegible] date of Domesday, afterwards became the property of the Curlys or Curlews, [illegible] was named from them Carlton Curlewe. The last heir male, Robert de [illegible] died in 1274.—*Nichols.* The first-mentioned of the family is John de Curli, [illegible] occurs in 1199 in Palgrave's *Rotuli Curiæ Regis.*

Cully: from Cully or Quilly, near Falaise, in Normandy, which formed [illegible] of the possessions of the Burdetts. "Robert Bordet, Lord of Cully, [illegible] England with the Conqueror, but was dead before 1086, when his [illegible] from Hugh de Grentemesnil in Lincolnshire (Dom. i. 232 b.) His [illegible] had issue: 1. Robert de Cuilly; and 2. Walter de Cuilly. The elder [illegible] Cuilly, married Sibylla, daughter of William de Chievre, a baron of Durazzo, [illegible] on undertaking to rebuild the city of Tarragona in Spain, and to defend it [illegible] the Saracens, obtained the suzerainty, with the title of Prince of Tarragona, [illegible] in 1133, at the head of his Norman chivalry, rescued Alfonso King of [illegible] and his army from destruction by the Saracens at the battle of Fraga. [illegible] Sire d'Aguillon, his son, one of the barons in Normandy 1165 (Feod. [illegible] lost the principality of Tarragona in consequence of the accidental death [illegible] Archbishop, which was attributed to him. He appears to have been [illegible] by Manasser d'Aguillon, his brother, ancestor of the De Cuillys of [illegible] Walter de Cuilly, brother of the first Prince of Tarragona, [illegible] foundation charter of Canwell, Stafford, 1142 (Mon. i. 440). In 1249 [illegible] Cuilly paid a fine in Warwick (Roberts, Excerpt ii). William de Quilly, [illegible] held lands in Stafford from Marmion, and also held Radcliff-Culey, [illegible] from the same. Hugh de Culey was Lord of Ratcliffe 1296–99. [illegible] was Constable of Kenilworth; and being taken prisoner with [illegible] Lancaster at the battle of Boroughbridge, died of his wounds [illegible] Castle. He had issue John Culey, who had two sons: 1. Thomas, whose [illegible] and heir married Sir John Stanhope of Rampton; and 2. Richard, [illegible] (Rot. Origin. ii. 351), who was father of John Cully of Lubbenham [illegible] who married a daughter of Sir John Harrington (Harl. MS. 1538, [illegible] had issue John of Lubbenham, father of William Colley of [illegible]

[illegible] had issue: 1. Anthony, ancestor of the Colleys, Lords of Glaston[bury]; 2. Walter; 3. Robert. The two younger sons went to Ireland, temp. [illegible]; and from Walter descended the Lords of Castle-Carbery, the lineal [illegible] ancestors of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, the greatest and most [illegible] general ever produced by England."—*The Norman People.* The "Honfroi de Culai" entered on the Dives Roll as the companion of the [illegible], and a sub-tenant in Domesday, does not appear in this pedigree.

The Cullys continued at Ratcliffe Cully from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II. Their coat of arms—*Sable*, a chevron between three mullets *Argent* [illegible] of the field—is still blazoned in one of the north windows of the church [illegible]; and in another opposite is the effigy of a man in armour, kneeling, and [illegible] on his arms an escutcheon *Cully*, which is repeated on his surcoat. [illegible] similar figure bears the coat differenced.

Both Nichols and Dugdale give the descents of this family somewhat [illegible] from the above. Sir Hugh de Cully, the Constable of Kenilworth [illegible] Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who, according to Dugdale, "was one of [illegible] who had a hand in the murder of Piers de Gaveston," held the manor of [illegible] in Warwickshire. "It seems that he made his residence there in these [illegible]; for in 8 Ed. II. he served as a knight for this shire in the several [illegible] then held at Westminster and York; and was a knight before his [illegible], which happed at Pomfret Castle in 16 Ed. II. To which Hugh succeeded [illegible], who, adhering to his Father in that Rebellion with the Earl of Lancaster, [illegible] also a Prisoner at Pomfret, but paying C marks fine and giving security [illegible] future good behaviour, he was enlarged." Thomas, the last heir, was Roger's [illegible] and had two younger brothers, Sir John and Hugh (there is no mention of [illegible] in *Nichols' Leicestershire*), who married two Irish co-heiresses, the [illegible] of Oliver de Manderville. Thomas and Hugh had each a son, and Sir [illegible] had two, but all of them died s.p., and the daughter of the eldest brother, [illegible]beth de Cully, remained sole heiress. She was the wife of Sir John [illegible]hope of Rampton in Nottinghamshire; and Sir Richard Stanhope sold [illegible] in 1422. One of their Warwickshire manors is called Merston Culey [illegible]ley.

The Culleys, Cayles, or Cuileys, Barons of Buckenham in Norfolk, who ended [illegible] Thomas de Caily (the son of Sir Osbert and the co-heiress of Tateshall) [illegible], appear to have been a distinct family, or at all events bore totally [illegible] arms, that is, Chequy *Gules* and *Or*, a bend *Ermine*. I am inclined to [illegible] that it was to them Honfroi de Culai belonged, though Blomfield derives [illegible] from "Osmund, who was enfeoffed of Denver by Earl Warren."

[illegible]ville, or Cliville, from a place so named, mentioned in the Norman [illegible] Rolls. "Hugh, the second son of Hugh Talebot, Castellan of Plessis [illegible] (Ord. Vitalis, 815) was Baron of Cliville in Normandy, by marriage with [illegible]ter of Hugh de Cliville, before 1130 (Rot. Pip. 31 Henry I.)"—*The*

Norman People. In England* Robert de Cliville occurs in the time of [illegible] (Rotul. Magn. Pip.) William de Cleville, in the following century, held [illegible] Staues, with William Blackston, of the Honour of Wallingford (Testa de Nevill). Robert and Roger de Clivell or Clinel occur in Oxfordshire c. 1130—*Rotuli Hundredorum.* Alan de Clivell witnesses Henry Fitz-Aker's charter to Nostell Priory, York.

Chamndos: already given.

Courtenay: another duplicate.

Clifford: an evident interpolation; for "though the family of Clifford undoubtedly came over with the Conqueror, yet the name was only assumed about the time of Henry II., from the castle of that name in Herefordshire, by Walter, son of Richard Fitz-Pons."—*Sir Egerton Brydges.* See *Pounz.*

Denauile: in Duchesne's copy, Deauvile; Deyville in Leland's; a name derived from Daiville in Normandy, which we meet with further on reported as Deville. "In 1056, Walter Barbatus, Lord of Daiville, witnessed the charter of Tréport, Eu Neustria Pia, 589). Walter de Daiville, his son, accompanied the Conqueror, and had grants from Roger de Mowbray in York, with the feudal dignity of Seneschal. He witnessed a charter of Pontefract Priory. [illegible] i. 655). Robert, his son, was hereditary Seneschal, and held five fees from Mowbray in York, and one in Notts (Liber Niger)."—*The Norman People.* This was Egmanton, in Nottinghamshire, with the parks and appurtenances, of which Nigel de Albini, "when a young man and carrying the King's bow," had been enfeoffed by his master, and this town "Nigel gave to his special friend, Robert D'Aiville, which the King hearing, enquired of Nigel if it was so; who answered that it was, and that now the King had two honest knights where before he had but one."—*Stark's Gainsborough.* He had a dispute with Byland Abbey [illegible] i. 1031). His son and namesake, who married a daughter of Josceline de Louvain and the heiress of the first house of Percy, occurs in 1194 [illegible] Leicestershire (Rot. Curiæ Regis), where he has left his name to Goss Dauby. A third Robert attended King John to Poitou in 1213: and in 1242 had a writ of military summons to serve in Gascony. The next heir, John, was also [illegible] and only Lord D'Eivill, who began life in 1253 as "an Excommunicate, and in contempt of the Church's Power, fled from County to County, and afterwards beyond Sea."—*Dugdale.* For what offence he had incurred this penalty we are not informed. Three years later, he had successfully made his [illegible] and been reinstated; in 1262 he was Constable of York, and in 1265 had licence to build a castle at the Hode, in Yorkshire. Soon after this [illegible]

* There was an ancient Essex family, the Cloviles of Clovile's Hall, [illegible] county from the time of Hen. II., whose name is very similar, and I at first thought might be the same. But I have sometimes found it spelt Clouville, and the golden nails (*clous*) they bore on their chevronels prove this to have been the true version.

...his allegiance, joined the revolted Barons, and "became so active ...behalf in the Northern Parts of this Realm, as that the Sheriff of ...from Michaelmas 48. till the Battel of Evesham in 49. could not ...exercise his Office." He was *Custos Pacis* for the county while Simon ...ester was supreme; and, as one of the principal leaders among ..., was summoned to their parliament in 1264. Knighton terms him ...*militiæ & bellator fortis*; and he carried on the ferocious partisan ...of the time fiercely and ruthlessly in Yorkshire.[6] He is "more espe... charged with having destroyed the castle and town of Sheffield. They ...the goods of Thomas de Furnival, and burnt his castle, to his damage ...."—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.* On the other hand, he is commanded ...contemporary *Song of the Barons*:

"Et Sire Jon D'Ayvile
Que oncques ni zima treyson ne gile
Fu en leur companie."

...the "fleur de pris" of England, the noble-hearted Simon de Montfort, ...at Evesham, D'Eivill took a more prominent part as leader; and ...a Sabtile Man and a stout Soldier, he joyn'd with Robert Earl Ferrers ...of the Party who made Head again at Chesterfield in com. Derby, ...this Ferrers was taken, Sir Gilbert Hannsard unhorst him with his Lance. ...whereupon, making an Escape, he fled to the Isle of Axholme in ...Lincoln."—*Ibid.* He was among the chief of those who defended the Isle ...against the King. However, he was reinstated by the *Dictum de Kenil...* and went to Scotland with Edward I. in 1299. He had previously ...a grant of free-warren at Egmanton.

...son, another Sir John, though never summoned to parliament, was ...times called upon for military service, commissioned to assist in the ...of the counties beyond Trent in 1315, and empowered to raise and arm ...men in 1318. In 1323 he was, as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, ...in the Tower; but pardoned, and summoned to the great council at ...in 1324.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* Five years after that, he was ...and Margaret his widow had remarried Adam de Everingham, "who ...various liberties at Egmanton in her right 3 Ed. III., and married his ...de Everingham to her daughter Joan de Eyvile."—*Thoroton's Notts.* ...was dowered with the great manor of Egmanton as her father's heir,

...was on both sides a war of extermination. Matthew of Westminster, ...the acts of Prince Edward, says, that *Prædatio, Combustio*, and *Occisio* ...manner on his march; and Rishanger, that the Barons acted on the same ..., laying waste the country, paying respect neither to burial grounds or ...and utterly destroying even the cottages of poor husbandmen."—*Hunter's* ...*shire.*

for with him had expired the principal line of the D'Eivills. It was, however, but one among many.

John de Eivill, a Yorkshireman, the son of Gocelin de Eivill, was in 1283, as "the Justiciar of the King's forests *ultra* Trent, commanded to permit Margaret Queen of Scotland to enclose for her own profit the waste in the manor of Sourasby within the King's forest of Englewood, which her lord the King of Scotland had assigned for her chamber."—(Close Roll 41 Hen. III.) In 1285 he furnishes her with fifteen bucks. From him no doubt derived Sir Gocelin de Eivill, "descended of honourable parents at Northallerton," who held Eldmire and Deighton in Howdenshire of the Bishop of Durham, and occurs as "valettum Thomæ archiepiscopi Ebor" in 1301. The evil fame of his subsequent career sorely belied this decorous commencement. In 1317 "Sir Gocelin D'Eivill and his brother Robert, with two hundred men in the habit of friars, did many notable robberies; they spoiled the Bishop of Durham's palaces, leaving nothing in them but bare walls, for the which they were hanged at York" —*Stowe*. Rymer further tells us that "he was associated with a numerous band, who did not yield, without a desperate conflict, to the sheriff and five hundred men; after which the desperadoes, who had been the terror of the country, were led to the scaffold at York." According to Sir Francis Palgrave, he was also found in arms against the King at the battle of Boroughbridge, and hanged and quartered as a traitor.

Contemporary with him was Peter de Eivill, another tenant of the Bishop of Durham's at Biriand, South Cliff, and North Cliff in Yorkshire, where he likewise held some land at Ferriby of the Honour of Vesci.—*Kirkby's Inquest.* He was one of the Supervisors of the Assize of Arms and Array in the West Riding in 1315.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* Another of the name, Thomas de Eivill, received from Henry le Vavasour, in 1322, a grant of Belton-in-Axnty in the same Riding; and his son Henry is mentioned as purchasing from Adam de Bingham "a certain place of wood beneath his park at Egmanton, called the Hall Park."—*Thoroton's Notts.* Walton-Daiville, in Warwickshire, bore the name of its owner in 1235, Walter de Deivill, with whose posterity it remained till 1296, when Maud, daughter and heir of Roger, transferred it to the Le Strangis.

Leland's account of this family, apparently derived from one of the Battle rolls, includes two other D'Eivills that are unnoticed elsewhere:

"The Davelles cam owte of Normandie, and sins they be Men of great Possessions yn the North Partes of England. But they cam in Edward the 2. tyme to Decay and Ruine. For the chief of the Davelles, that was the Lord Davelle and Sir Hugh Davelle, both Barons (as Mr. Doctor Davelle saith sufficiently to me provith not) take Thomas Earl of Lancaster and the North Parte agayne Edwarde the 2. and Peter Gaveston, whereupon Davelle and they were attainted and sparkelid.

"Yet remainid of the Name four or five younger Brethren, that after

[illegible] of them after in Descent consumed a 100 li Landes by this [illegible]hamshire in mere Hunting and Hunting.

[illegible] remayne meane Gentilmen of the name.

[illegible]pall Land and Habitation of the Davelles was about Pontefracte [illegible]

[illegible] of the Gascoyne's Landes and the Landes of Trewhit, alias Turwit, [illegible]t, longid to the Davelles.

[illegible] of the Originale Howse of the Davelles yet remainith in Nor[illegible] the Partes, as I have heard, of Alamaen."

[illegible] Leland's rhyming list this name and the preceding one are given [illegible] at Darcy": in which case it is a duplicate. See *Arcy*.

[illegible] Dives, Normandy. The name is altered in Domesday from [illegible] Diul, but seems to have been written sometimes in one way and [illegible] the other. "Beuselin de Dive" is on the Dives Roll, and became [illegible] Cambridge, where his descendants, however, appear to have left no [illegible] Hugh de Dive held a barony in Notts and Northants temp. Hen. II.; [illegible] William (who gave the church of Haddon to Selby Abbey in [illegible]shire) left three daughters. Maud, the eldest, in 1199 "gave ten [illegible] she might not be compelled to marry; but if she had a Mind, would [illegible] the King's Advice" (*e.g.* command). She "had a mind" for Sir Saer [illegible], whom she married; and her two sisters were the wives of two [illegible] Sir Richard and Sir Simon de Mucegros.

[illegible] Dugdale; but, according to the pedigree given in Baker's *History of* [illegible]*shire*, he has left out one generation in the descent. William, the [illegible] Hugh de Dyve, the first Baron of East Haddon in Northants, married [illegible] Wauterville (whose mother, Ascelin, had been one of the sisters and [illegible] of William Peverell), and had two sons and a daughter. Hugh, his [illegible] the father of the three co-heiresses; the other brother, Ralph, settled [illegible]shire; and their sister Maud was the wife of William FitzOtho. The [illegible] branch terminated with Sir William Dive, who married a co-heir of [illegible] house of Amundeville, Ermentrude, the eldest daughter of Peter, the [illegible] of that line. She was dowered with Kingerby, the seat of the Amundevilles, [illegible] other manors in Lincolnshire, but brought him only two daughters: [illegible] married first to Sir William Disney of Norton Disney; and secondly to [illegible] Tathampton, Sheriff of Lincoln in 1293; and Elisabeth, who had also [illegible]: Sir Lambert de Bussy, of Hougham; John de Aubeney.

[illegible] *Gules* a fesse dancettre *Or* between three escallop shells *Ermine*.

[illegible] others of the name and lineage were, however, forthcoming in [illegible]shire. "Hugh Dyve and Henry Dyve, the mesne-lord of Brampton, [illegible] under him, were probably of one common origin, as well as the Dyves [illegible] Herts or Wicken, with whom this family has been erroneously identified, [illegible] bore different arms, and the contemporary Christian names do not

correspond."—*Baker.* Henry Dyve's descendants continued seated [illegible] for eight generations, till another Henry acquired Bromham in Bedfordshire in right of his wife, and their son, Sir John, settled at Bromham, and served as Sheriff of Bucks and Beds 2 Hen. VIII. On the chancel floor of Bromham Church are the brasses of this Sir John, his mother (who was the heiress of Thomas Wilde), and his wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph [illegible]. From him descended Sir Lewis, a distinguished Cavalier officer during the Civil War. "Lord Clarendon informs us that in October, 1643, the King sent Prince Rupert with a strong party of horse and foot into Bedfordshire; that he took the town of Bedford, which was occupied as a strong quarter by the enemy; and that this expedition was principally designed to countenance Sir Lewis Dyve, whilst he fortified Newport-Pagnell, at which place he hoped to fix a garrison. Heath says that it was Sir Lewis himself who had command of this expedition; and that, being sent into Bedfordshire with two thousand foot and a thousand horse, he came first to Ampthill, then to Bedford, which town he entered, and took Sir John Norris, and other Parliamentary officers, prisoners. From thence he went to Sir Samuel Luke's house, and served that as [illegible] himself was served in the same county by sequestrators."—*Lysons.* Sir Lewis had to abandon Newport-Pagnell on the approach of the Earl of Essex, after the first battle of Newbury in 1643, and it was taken possession of by the Parliament.

He suffered severely for his loyalty, his estates of Harleston and East [illegible] being sequestered and sold in 1652. His son did, indeed, succeed to Bromham, which appears soon afterwards to have been sold. I can find no further records of this son; but in the next generation we meet with another Lewis Dyve (no doubt a grandson), who was an officer in the 2nd Horse Guards, and married one of Charlotte, Viscountess Sundon, Mistress of the Robes to George II.'s Queen. She had married Mr. William Clayton, originally a Treasury clerk, [illegible] one of the managers of the Marlborough estate during the Duke's absence on foreign service. Duchess Sarah took a fancy to her, and introduced her at Court, where she afterwards exercised great influence, and eventually became head of the Queen's household.* She had obtained an Irish peerage for her husband in 1735: and three of her nieces, Frances, Dorothy, and Charlotte Dyve, were successively placed at Court—one, as a Maid of Honour.

There was a branch of this family in Essex, who about 1230 were [illegible] the manor of Dives Hall, to which they gave their name: "and under them was holden by the Botetourts and other families."—*Morant's Essex.*

Another is found at nearly the same date in Kent, where John [illegible] Diven's manor in Easling of the Honour of Chilham. "His descendant, [illegible]

* Even Sir Robert Walpole was jealous of her great ascendency [illegible] Horace Walpole calls her "an absurd and pompous simpleton."

...held for it as half a knight's fee of the above barony, when it paid ... to Dover Castle. In this name it continued till the beginning of ..., when it was alienated."—*Hasted's Kent.* In the sixteenth century ... spelled, at Rotherasden, in the same county, where several of them lie ... the parish church. The name was then spelt, as it continues to be, ... their arms, *Argent*, two bars gemelles between three escallops *Gules*, ... those of the Northamptonshire house. Some of them must have ... Dyner: for John Dyne (the son of an earlier John who had died ... married Timothea, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Dyne, of Westfield; ... had two sons:

..., of Westfield, the father of Edward Dyne, whose wife was another ..., Mary Fletcher of Coghurst. He left an only daughter, who ... his estates, and was married to Musgrave Briscoe.

..., whose descendants continued in Kent, and are now seated at ..., near Sittingbourne. Andrew Dyne, in 1783, married the heiress of ..., whose name and arms they have since added to their own.

..., or Steward. "This name includes various families who held ... of Dispensarius to the King or the great barons." Two *Dispensators* ... found in Domesday: William, an under-tenant in Kent; and Robert, ... the Conqueror, who held a great barony in Leicester, Warwick, ..., and Lincoln. It is with the latter only that we have here to do, and ... that is known of him may be told in a very few words. He was of the ... of Tancarville—a brother of Urso d'Abitot, and, like him, a despoiler ... of Worcester, from whom he took the manor of Elmley, which they ... afterwards regain. His name is appended as a witness to some of ...'s most important charters. But whether or no he had a wife and ... is left in doubt; if he had, they are passed over in silence. His office ... hereditary; and thus his two successors, William and Thurstan Le ..., (each in turn Steward to Henry I.), may be presumed to have been ... Thurstan had certainly two sons (Sir Egerton Brydges gives him four), ... of King's Stanley in Gloucestershire, and Almaric, who succeeded ... inheritance, and was Steward to Cœur de Lion. He married ... Cheney, and was the father of a second Thurstan and Almaric, who ... in arms against King John. According to Sir Egerton, it was ...'s son Geoffrey, who died about 1251, that was the father of Hugh the ...; but in this he runs counter to the authority of Dugdale, who supposes

... names which had *Le* set before them were not at all local, but given in ... as Le Marshall, Le Dispencer, Le Latimer, Le Scroop, Le Savage, Le ... (or fair), Le Molineux. As they also which were never noted with ... Gifford, Basset, Arundel, Talbot, Fortescue, Howard, Tirell, &c. And ... with *De*, or other with *La*, were religiously observed until about the ...—*Sir E. Brydges.*

this Hugh to be the grandson of another Hugh, "contemporary [illegible] with the last-mentioned Thurstan," who was Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1223, and Constable of the Royal castles of Shrewsbury, Tamworth, Bridgnorth, and Bolsover. He does not give us his Christian name, but Mr. Egerton asserts, this elder Hugh was Thurstan's uncle, his account is chronologically more correct than the former, which crowds four generations into the space of about eighty years. The pedigree is involved and difficult, and the author of the 'Norman People' discards it from beginning to end, and derives the Justiciary from a common ancestor with the Cheshire Fittons, who bore similar arms.

With this second Hugh commences the epoch of the family's importance and power in the State. He received the great office of Justice of England in 1261 from the insurgent barons with whom he was in arms; and after the victory of Lewes, had the custody of five of the strongest castles in the kingdom, [illegible] Nottingham, Devizes in Wilts, Orford in Suffolk, and Barnard Castle in the Bishopric of Durham. He was summoned to parliament as *Hugh le Despenser, Justic' Angliæ* in 1264, and was one of the Council of twenty-four [illegible] appointed to govern the realm. Though, owing to some grudge [illegible] he fell off for a time from "the haughty-spirited Montfort," the [illegible] short continuance, and he died loyally by his side at Evesham. When [illegible] saw that the day was lost, "he bade Hugh Despencer and all the rest of his comrades fly from the field. 'If he died,' was the noble answer, 'they [illegible] will to live.'"—*Grose*. By his wife, Aliva Basset, the widowed Countess of Norfolk, he was the father of another Hugh, styled Hugh Senior, to distinguish him from a son of the same name, who was the celebrated favourite of Edward II. The father basked in the sunshine of the son's prosperity; shared with him the Royal bounty, and governed with him the Royal councils; for the two Despensers held fast together, and "acted jointly in all their affairs." Both were greedy of power and gain, and both equally detested by all classes of the commonwealth. But the elder Hugh had at least honourable antecedents. He had fought under the eye of Edward I. in the Scottish wars, and is praised as a good soldier at Caerlaverock:

> "Du bon Hue le Despensier,
> Ki vassaument sur le courrier
> Savait desrompre une mellée,
> Fu la baniere esquartelée
> De un noir bastoun sur blanc getté,
> E de vermeil jaune fretté.

He had been employed to treat of peace with France, and went on [illegible] to the Pope in 1300. His son was the mere minion of the feeble King, [illegible] the vacant place of Piers Gaveston when that luckless favourite [illegible] of the Black Dog of Arden. Edward bestowed upon him in [illegible]

...with the hand of its heiress, Alianor de Clare, the eldest ... last Earl of Gloucester of that puissant house; and in 1313, ... animosities" had arisen between him and Humphrey de Bohun ... and they were about to settle their quarrel by force of arms, the ... on his favourite's behalf, and laid his commands on the Earl to ... Undismayed by this protection, Hugh next seized upon Gower-land, ... by John de Mowbray and this same Earl, and added the whole ... adjacent lands. This filled up the measure of De Bohun's ... and some other malcontent barons, similarly angered by the ... pride, and excessive covetousness of both these Despencers," ... themselves together under the leadership of the Earl of Lancaster, the ... noble in England, and marched with banners displayed to London, ... expulsion of the favourites. The unwilling King was forced to ... Parliament was summoned by writ; and by a sentence solemnly ... Westminster Hall, both father and son were banished out of the ... Whereupon," says Dugdale, "this Hugh the elder went away, ... time that ever he begot that Son;" but Hugh the younger, ... to be gone, lurked in divers places, sometimes by Sea and some-... land, and took two Dromonds about Sandwich, laden with merchandize," ... one of the indictments brought against him at his trial. The ..., soon found himself strong enough to recall them; and with ... raised an army that routed the barons at Boroughbridge, and sent ... to the scaffold. Hugh Senior sat in judgment upon him; and ... not allowed to defend himself, but hurried away to execution, and ... in front of his own castle. The ordinances against the Despencers ... annulled; the father was created Earl of Winchester, and a rapid ... of grants from the rich harvest of forfeitures followed to him and to ... The list of those obtained by the latter alone fills three closely-printed ... of the Baronetage. But no amount of gifts could content him; and in ... insatiable thirst for plunder, he proceeded to open and shameless ... "seizing by violence upon Elizabeth Comyn, a great Heir, and wife ... Talbot, in her house of Kenninton in Surrey, and keeping her in ... hard usage, for a whole twelvemonth," till she had signed away to ... other manors, her Welsh castle of Goderich. In the same summary ... wrested Dudley Castle from John Sutton, and Malpas in Cheshire ... Ingham.

... state of things could not last: and the long-brooding storm of ... at length burst in terrible earnest on the hated heads of the King ... favourites. The Queen and her son, "having perfect information how the ... people stood," landed at Harwich, collected a large following, and, ... triumph across the country to Bristol, where the deserted ... had sought refuge. Here, again, she was joyfully ...

"in testimony of her welcome," his own garrison delivered Hugh Despencer the younger, an old man of ninety—into her hands. He was allowed no trial and upon the morrow being at once sentenced to the cruel death of a traitor; and his body, after hanging for four days on the gibbet, "was then cut in pieces, and given to the Hogs to eat." The King and the younger Hugh had stolen away "between 10 and 11 in the morning" to a little craft lying behind the Castle that was to take them to the Isle of Lundy, or else to Ireland; but the wind drove them ashore on the coast of Wales, and there, after some weary months of wandering and concealment, they were discovered and captured by Sir Henry Beaumont, who carried them to the Queen at Hereford. The wretched favourite "was bound on a Horse, with a Tabard over him, such as Traytors and Theeves use to wear; and in like manner carried in scorn, after the Queen's Troops, through all the Towns with Trumps and Cannira, till they came thither, where the Queen then kept the Feast of All Saints with much Royalty; great multitudes of people flocking to see him, and making such a horrid noise, by shouting and opprobrious exclamations, that the like was never heard; Others say, that the more to disgrace him, they put on his Surcoat of Arms reversed, and a Crown of Nettles on his head, and wrote upon his Vestment, six Verses of that Psalm beginning thus, *Quid gloriaris in malitiâ?* was written." He was brought before William Trussel the Justice, arraigned as a traitor, and, without being suffered to open his lips in his own defence, sentenced "to be drawn on a hurdle, with Trumps and Tymbrels through the city of Hereford, to the market place," and there put to death. It was a death of lingering torment, too sickening to describe; amongst other horrors his heart was torn from his breast, thrust into the fire, and burnt before his face—and he was tied on a high ladder, that every man might see his misery. When vengeance had been fully wreaked on his miserable body, he was hanged upon a gallows fifty feet high. His life may have been lawless, but his end was terrible.

His widow and sons were thrown into the Tower, where Alianor remained only a few months; but his eldest son Hugh was imprisoned till 1338, when "the Beams of the King's Favour" began to shine upon him, and he was permitted to join the expedition to Gascony. On his mother's death, he inherited the family possessions, and was summoned to parliament in 1338, but died a year after. The summons was, however, renewed in 1357 to his nephew and successor Edward ("a great Baron and a good Knight, quoth Froissart"), who attended the Black Prince into France, and fought by his side at Poitiers. He married Elizabeth de Burghersh, the heiress of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, and was the father of Thomas, known as Lord Despencer of Glamorgan, who on his marriage with a princess of the blood royal, obtained from Richard II. the reversal of his grandfather's attainder. In the petition he presented to the King on the occasion, he gives an account of all his possessions, which is curious as a list of the fortune of a great nobleman in those days. He owned "xij [illegible]

[illegible], 28,000 Sheep, 1000 Oxen and Steers, 1200 Kine, with their [illegible] Mares, with their Colts of two years; 160 Draught Horses; 2000 [illegible] Bullocks; 40 Tuns of Wine; 600 Bacons; fourscore Carcasses of [illegible] Beef; 600 Muttons in his Larder; 10 Tuns of Cider; Armor, Plate, [illegible] ready Money, better than ten thousand pounds; 36 Sacks of Wooll, [illegible] of Books." In the same year (1397) he was created Earl of [illegible] in honour of his descent from the De Clares, with a grant of Elmley [illegible] name of the forfeited Warwick estates. But on the accession of [illegible] in 1399, he was degraded from his Earldom as an adherent of the [illegible] King, despoiled of a great part of his lands, and the rest left "at the [illegible]." He is believed to have been concerned in the plot of the three [illegible] murder the King at Windsor, and in 1400 attempted to fly the country, [illegible] at Bristol, and beheaded by the town rabble on the market place. [illegible] Constance Plantagenet, the daughter of Edmund Langley, Duke of [illegible] whom he had been in ward; and he had by her three children: [illegible], who died in childhood; Richard, who died in 1414, being then but [illegible] years of age, yet already the husband of Lady Elizabeth Nevill, daughter [illegible], Earl of Westmorland; and Isabel, born seven months after her father's [illegible] who thus became his sole heir. She was, by special dispensation of the [illegible] successively married to two De Beauchamps, Richard Earl of Worcester, [illegible] Earl of Warwick, and by her first marriage had an only child, [illegible] Beauchamp, who became the wife of Edward Nevill, Lord [illegible]land's youngest son. She brought him the baronies of Abergavenny, Le [illegible], and Burghersh, and he was summoned to parliament by the former [illegible] 1450. (*See Nevill.*) The barony of Le Despencer remained with the [illegible] till 1587, when the heiress general of the fourth Lord Abergavenny [illegible] it to the Fanes, and it was held by the first seven Earls of Westmorland; [illegible] passed to some other families, and, by the marriage of the present [illegible] Viscount Falmouth, is now vested in the Boscawens.

[illegible] junior branch, whose descent has been variously given, and sometimes [illegible], survives of this famous house. It separated from the parent stock [illegible] Hugh, for its ancestor, Geoffrey Le Despencer, though unnoticed by [illegible], was probably a brother of the Justiciary. From him came, it is said, [illegible] Spencer, described by envious tongues as "the great Warwickshire [illegible], a wealthy and prosperous knight, who acquired much land by marriage [illegible] chase during the reign of Henry VIII. His wife brought him Snitterfield [illegible]kshire; and he bought, among other estates, the great lordship of [illegible]ton in the same county, where he built a "faire mansion"; and [illegible] Northamptonshire—still the seat of his posterity—from the Catesbys.

[illegible] Spencers claim a collateral descent from this ancient baronial house, [illegible], without being irreconcileable perhaps with the early pedi[illegible] [illegible] of very grave doubts, and considerable difficulties."—*E.*

By his will he desired his executors to proclaim once a month for two [illegible] years, that he required them "to recompense any one who can prove [illegible] take oath that he has hurt him in any wise (tho' he has none in his remembrance) but he had rather charge their souls, than his own should be in danger." His descendants, like himself, were substantial country gentlemen, [illegible] Knights of the Shire for Northampton, living on their estates, glorying in [illegible] flocks and herds, and keeping open house in true old English fashion. One of them even directed in his will that "hospitality be kept up in his house at Althorpe and Wormleighton as he had done;" and another, who built a house at Claverdon in Warwickshire, "was," says Dugdale, "the mirror of the gentry for his liberality to his neighbours. Yet they went on steadily increasing their fortune, till at the accession of James I., Sir Robert, the fifth knight in succession, "was reported to have by him the most money of any person in the kingdom," and was created Lord Spencer of Wormleighton in 1603. Camden calls him a worthy encourager of virtue and learning'; and he took an active part on the popular side in the House of Lords, "as vigilant to preserve the people's liberties from the encroaching power of monarchy as his lambs from [illegible] ravenous creatures." Once, when he stood up boldly to defend them in a debate on the King's prerogative in 1621, and appealed to the peers to maintain the deeds of their ancestors, the Earl of Arundel haughtily interrupted him. "My Lord," he cried, "when these things were doing, your ancestors were keeping sheep!" Spencer retorted, "When my ancestors were, as you say, keeping sheep, yours, my Lord, were plotting treason."

Second in descent from him was Henry, third Lord Spencer, created Earl of Sunderland only three months before his untimely death in 1643. He served in the Royal body-guard during the Civil War as a volunteer, [illegible] with him, according to Lloyd, twelve hundred men, and £15,000 in money, but "held no command in the army, attending the King's person," says Clarendon, "under the obligation of honour:" and fell in a cavalry charge at Newbury. Though he was then scarcely twenty-three, he had been married years before to Lady Dorothy Sidney, a daughter of the Earl of Leicester,

> "The matchless Sidney, that immortal frame
> Of perfect beauty,"

sung by Waller as his "Cruel Saccharissa." The marriage had proved a fortunate one. "I know," writes her father to the widowed Countess, "they lived happily, and so as nobody but yourself could measure the contentment I did thank God for making me one of the means to procure it for you." Their son Robert, second Earl, a man of some talent, and unusual power of [illegible] broke away altogether from the honest and honourable traditions of his [illegible] Devoid either of religious or political principle, he was, as an inveterate [illegible] constantly in need of money, and "his leading impulses were the [illegible]

and power, and the fear of personal danger."—*Lord Macaulay.* He courted the patronage of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and held office both under Charles II. and James II., while pocketing a yearly pension of £5500 from the King of France "for promoting his interests," and professing himself a zealous Roman Catholic convert. Then—at first secretly—he veered round to the Prince of Orange, again changed his religion, and was high in favour with the new Protestant King, who paid him a visit at Althorpe in 1695. "All Northamptonshire crowded to kiss the Royal hand in that fine gallery, which had been embellished by the pencil of Vandyke, and made classical by the muse of Waller; and the Earl tried to conciliate his neighbours by feasting them at eight tables, all blazing with gold plate."—*Ibid.* He died in 1702, leaving behind him a successor of almost entirely different character. "The father was," says Lord Stanhope, "a subtle, pliant, and unscrupulous candidate for royal favour; the son carried his love of popular rights to the verge of republican doctrines." In fact, he had in early life refused to be called "My lord," saying he trusted soon to see the end of that order. Though somewhat tainted with his father's love of play and genius for cabal, "he was a man of great quickness, discernment, and skill, of persevering ambition, of ready eloquence;" and soon took his place in the House of Lords as one of the leaders of the Whig party. From 1706 to 1710 he was Secretary of State, then Lord Privy Seal and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and lastly came into office as Earl Stanhope's principal supporter in the Government he formed in 1717. He had materially assisted his fortunes by becoming Lord Marlborough's son-in-law in 1699, when he married Lady Anne Churchill, the second of the four daughters of the great Duke, and in the end his sole heir. Her only brother, Lord Blandford, died while yet at college, in 1703; and in the following year the Duke and his all-powerful Duchess obtained a special Act of Parliament entailing his honours on his daughters and their heirs-male. Accordingly, on his death in 1722, the eldest, Lady Henrietta, Countess of Godolphin, succeeded as Duchess of Marlborough in her own right; and the hopes of the family were centred on her one surviving son. But this second Marquess of Blandford was again destined to disappoint them, for he died in 1731, leaving no children and within two years his mother had followed him to the grave. The Dukedom then devolved upon the son of her next sister Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who took the name and arms of Churchill, and was the immediate ancestor of the present Duke.

Lady Anne Churchill had been the mother of four sons. The eldest, John, only lived a year; the second, James Stanhope, born 1698, died of a fever at Paris, unmarried; the third, Charles, became, as I have said, Duke of Marlborough; and the fourth, John, [illegible] of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. He was [illegible] bequeathed to him nearly the whole of [illegible] Wimbledon property, and [illegible]

and all the money she had been sedulously accumulating during [illegible]. In addition to this, his elder brother, in accordance to their grandfather's [illegible] made over to him Althorpe and the Spencer patrimony [illegible]. Dukedoms. This wealthy junior branch is now represented by [illegible] John Spencer's only son was created first Viscount Spencer in 1761, [illegible] Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorpe in 1765.

Two other peerages have been granted to the family. The [illegible] one—was held by a brother of the gallant young Earl who fell [illegible] Robert Spencer, who was created Viscount of Teviot by James II., [illegible] heir. The other was conferred on Lord Francis Almaric, the [illegible] fourth Duke, who received the title of Baron Churchill in 1815, and [illegible] it to his grandson, the present Lord.

It was to a branch of this Northamptonshire house, settled [illegible] in Lancashire, that Edmund Spencer belonged; and several of [illegible] inscribed to the daughters of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe: Lady [illegible] Monteagle, Lady Carey, and Lady Strange:

> "The honour of the noble familie
> Of which I meanest boast myself to be."

In his dedication of the "Teares of the Muses" to Lady [illegible] Milton afterwards wrote his *Arcadis*) he speaks of "some private [illegible] affinitie, which it hath pleased your Ladiship to acknowledge;" and [illegible] sister (Lady Compton and Monteagle) expresses "the humble [illegible] faithfull duetie, which I have alwaies professed and am bound to [illegible] house from which yee spring."

Time has completely turned the tables. The boasting is now [illegible] side; it is "the house of auncient fame" from which the poor [illegible] take his name, that is proud of claiming kinship with him. "The [illegible] Spensers," writes Gibbon, "has been illustrated and enriched by the [illegible] Marlborough; but I exhort them to consider the 'Faerie Queene' [illegible] precious jewel of their coronet."

Daubeny. This name was borne by the posterity of Robert de [illegible] built Belvoir Castle, and first owned the noble domain on which it [illegible] The son—for some cause or other—assumed the name of De Albini, [illegible] styled "Brito" to distinguish from Albini Pincerna, Earl of Arundel. [illegible] name did not become Daubeny till quite the end of the thirteenth [illegible] (nearly fifty years after the splendid heritage of Belvoir had [illegible] through an heiress to the De Roe'), when Elias Daubeny, first [illegible] summons to parliament as a baron. It can therefore only find [illegible] an interpolation.

Some of these additions, I may say, show a profound ignorance [illegible] A name already given in its original form is repeated in its [illegible]

...lowing several others, such as Macegros—Mangrave; Listeny—

...Hugolin Daniel" was an undertenant in Sussex 1086 (Domesday), ... with no account of his posterity. If, as is most likely, the old ... of Daniell is here indicated, this name cannot be admitted ... in the last letter; for, down to the time of Edward II., and ... it was always Danyers or De Anyers. As Frezel was changed ... Fraser, so, by reversing the process, Danyers became Daniell.

... can be no doubt that it was derived from Asnières, in the ... of Bayeux. Gilbert le Viel of Asnières is mentioned in the ... as present at Hastings. "The Lord of Asnières is found in a ... in favour of the Abbaye-aux-Dames, of Caen: he was then ... probably had succeeded Gilbert le Viel."—*Taylor's Wars.* The name ... at the great Assembly of the Norman nobles in 1589. But, ... centuries that elapsed after the Norman Conquest, its history is ... least as far as I am aware—remains unwritten. Ormerod begins ... with William de Anyers or Danyers, "probably the son of Robert ... must surely be an abbreviation), "who granted lands in Limme" ... "to Geoffrey de Dutton, temp. Henry III." He must have ... the family surnamed from that place, for the coats of Daniell and ... differ except in the tinctures, then habitually varied to distinguish ... of the same house. The Lymes, however, occur no earlier ... reign: "I find," says Ormerod, "the first Geoffrey de Lyme ... King John's time:" nor is he able to determine their lineage. ... Daniells continued at Cherry-tree Hurst, Lyme, till the death of ... in 1493, when the property was contested for thirty-eight years ... of Over-Tabley and the Daniells of Longdon in Staffordshire, ... adjudged to the former.

... Anyers, the undoubted progenitor of the race, bought lands in ... William le Norreys in 1291, and had two sons, each the founder of ... Thomas, of Bradbury: and William, of Daresbury.

... eldest son (though this is a disputed point) acquired Bradbury ... Danyers, Lord of Warburton, and was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1351 and ... twice married. His son and heir, who died in his lifetime, was ... Thomas to whose exploits a monument is erected in Grosvenhall ... Within the flower of Cheshire chivalry were engaged under their Earl, ... Prince, at the battle of Cressy, Sir Thomas Danyers was pre-eminently ... above the rest of that chosen phalanx; and in the most hazardous ... probably when King Edward refused his succour, and 'bade ... spare for himself,' the said Sir Thomas relieved the banner of his ... prisoner the Chamberlain of France, Tankerville."—*Ibid.* For ... Black Prince settled upon him an annuity of forty marks. His

left only a daughter named Margaret, three times married, with whom Bradbury and other lands pertaining to the family passed away.

His two next brothers also died without issue male; and thus old Sir Thomas's fourth son Thomas (the first-born of his second marriage) became the heir, and settled at Over-Tabley in the early part of Richard II.'s reign. He was then in the wars, serving under Sir Hugh Calveley of Lea, a famous soldier of that time. His wife Katherine, sole daughter and heir of William de Tabley of Over-Tabley, brought him the fair inheritance that remained vested in his posterity for the better part of three hundred and fifty years. Thirteen generations had dwelt, in prosperous and uninterrupted (though seemingly uneventful) succession at Over-Tabley, when, early in the last century, Samuel Daniell found himself the last of his house. His two brothers had died s. p., and he had lost his only child —a daughter—in her infancy. At his death in 1726, his Cheshire estates were devised by will to his great-nephew Samuel Duckenfield; and he directed that his godson, Samuel Goldston of Essex, should take his name.

The line of William Daniell of Daresbury, on the other hand, has never failed. His grandson, who died in 1406, obtained the entire manor through his marriage with Clemence le Norreys, the Lady of Daresbury, and from that time till 1736 it was transmitted in direct line of descent. The last owner, John Daniell, then died; and having either no children, or else only daughters (for accounts differ), bequeathed his estate to his childless brother Edward, by whom it was mortgaged to the Astons, and finally sold, in or about 1756, to George Heron, by the next heir, John Daniell of Aldridge Lodge in Staffordshire. He is still represented in the male line, and there is a family bearing the same arms in Ireland. Here again, therefore, we may welcome among us one of the rare old names that have never died out.

Denise, for Deneys or Le Danois; a Danish family whose pedigree was traced from Jellanus Dacus, Lord of Pancras Week in Devonshire, temp. Hen. II. Another, Robert Dacus, or Le Daneys, held of the Abbey of Tavistock in 1165 (Liber Niger): and there is a previous mention of Hugh Daniscus or Daneis in the Pipe Rolls of 1130. They bore, in honour of their origin, three Danish battle-axes erect *Or*: the terrible hatchet of their forefathers,* that, with its double handle and two-foot blade, could bear down all before it. They spread over Devonshire in such numerous divisions and sub-divisions as almost to attain the proportions of a clan; yet one by one all these possessions, mostly derived from heiresses, passed away as they had come. The two principal

* It was with this "hache Danoise" that the Norse champion in Harold Hardrada's army held Derwent Bridge, single-handed, for two hours against the whole Saxon force. Our English Harold performed prodigies of valour with it at the battle of Hastings. It had been introduced into England by Canute; and Freeman tells us "the Norman writers seem almost to shudder at the remembrance" of so fearful a weapon.

branches were seated at "Orleigh, in the parish of Buckland Brewer, the long contynewed dwellinge of the family"; and at Holcombe Burnell; but we also find them at Bicton, Holsworthy, Manworthy, and Gidecot, Whimple, Windey Cross, Malcot, Colliscombe, &c.; and for some time at Creed and Menhiot in Cornwall, where, Sir William Pole tells us, "the patrimony of Daunay of Sheviocke came in time to Dennis of Orleigh and Crocker." The direct line from Jellanus Dacus ended in the fifth descent with Sir Robert le Deneys; that of Orleigh was carried on till about 1700, and the co-heiresses married Sir Thomas Hamson and Glynn of Glynn. The house of Holcombe Burnell did not last so long, but would seem to have been the most important of the two. Sir Thomas, the grandfather of the last heir, was, by Sir William Pole's account, nine times Sheriff of the county during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Philip and Mary; and his son Sir Robert was "the worthie Knight who, anno 1592, erected a fair Almes house, in the suburbs of Exeter, for twelve poor aged Men, allowing to each a plot of grounde for an Herber, and Twelve-pence weekly. This Family, so ancient in this County (deriving its Name and Original from the Danes) is now extinct: the Heire-general being married into the house of the Rolles."—*Fuller's Worthies.* It had become extinct with Sir Robert's son Sir Thomas, who married a daughter of the Marquess of Winchester, and left two co-heiresses, married to Sir Henry Rolle and Sir Arthur Mainwaring. Almost all the remaining branches were, in like manner, successively merged; and the famous Danish battle-axes are now quartered by many different families. Yet when Lysons wrote, in 1822, there was still a male representative of the Whimple branch; and an apothecary of the name, practising at Tavistock, claimed descent from that of Windey Cross.

The family had spread into the adjacent counties. They held Sock-Dennis, in Somersetshire, under the Barons Beauchamp of Hacche. "In the time of Henry II. and Richard I., Osbert and William Dacus, or Le Deneys, were Keepers of Petherton Park in this county; the former of whom had issue, Ralph, who 12 Hen. III. held half a knight's fee of William de Mohun. The hospital of White Hall (*de Alba Aula*, or Blanche Sale) was founded about 1226 by William Dennis, and endowed with lands and tenements in Ivelchester, Sock-Dennis, and Taunton, for the entertainment of pilgrims and poor travellers."—*Collinson's Somerset.* Wroxhall-Deneys, in Dorsetshire, "took its name from its most ancient lords, who became extinct there in the time of Edward II."—*Hutchins' Dorset.*

Druell, or De Ruelles, from Ruelles, near Vernon, in Normandy. This name (sometimes given as De Roeles*) appears more than once in the Norman

* It might easily be confounded with that of Richard de Rullos, the Conqueror's Chamberlain, to which it bears an unmistakeable family likeness. But M. de Gerville expressly states that this Richard took his name from a place called Roullos or Roulluors in the arrondissement of Vire.

Exchequer Rolls of the twelfth century, and is still represented in ... De Rada, now resident near Alençon, passed their nobility in ... Sieur de Launay, de Belle Isle, &c. They bear *Azure* ... first mention I have found of them on this side of the Channel is ... Grimbald and Leowin de Rowella were of Lincoln (Hot. Fin. ... reign of King John, Ralph Druel of Buckinghamshire, Robert ... shire, and Nicholas and Richard de Rowell of Northamptonshire, ... with. About 1180 "Magistro Ger' de Rotell" witnesses a confirm... Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln; and "Alan de Rowell gave jointly to ... and St. Mary of Thornton-on-the-Humber six marks of silver to be ... *Poulton's Holderness*. According to the *Testa de Nevill*, ... Brayfield, Bucks, about 1204 of the Honour of Huntington. "... to be the heiress of the Blossomvilles, married (before 1284) Sir ... brought him Newton-Blossomville. Some time after 1353, Nicola, ... heir of William Druell, being married to Sir Thomas Swinford, ... tance to him."—*Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire*. William Druell, ... appears in 1443 in the list of the Gentry of Huntingdonshire.—...

According to Mr. Ellis, the name is to be found in Domesday-B... was Ralph Paynell's tenant at Torleton in Gloucestershire, was ... du Rouelle, who had held lands of him in Somerset. I have ... further mention of them in either of these counties. The ... branch lasted the longest, and was evidently preponderant there ... (with the exception of a single break) John Druel served as High ... ruptedly from 18 to 29 Ed. I. Yet the only allusion to their ... meet with is that another John Druel—perhaps his grandson?—held ... fee at Newton in 1346. In 1485 died a third and last John Druel, ... Oakley, leaving a young brother of fourteen, Richard Druel, as ... line ended with this Richard in 1509. He had two daughters; ... died childless, and her elder sister, Anne Peryent, was sole inheritrix ... *Northamptonshire*.

In Ireland "John Druill" was summoned to parliament as a ... (30 Ed. I.), the year after the expiration of his namesake's ... by any possibility have been the same man?

Devaus. The Norman Castle of Vaux or De Vallibus is ... "Ordericus Vitalis (775): and the *Terre di Vallibus* continued in ... the family to which it gave their name till the time of King ... reigns 4 John). Two brothers, Robert and Alfred de Vaux, ... manor-lords in Norfolk. The former was probably the ... Vaux who, six years before, gave his tithes to St. Benet's (... Thorn held of Roger Bigod. "Robert de Vallibus, who ... founded a Priory there for the monk of Agnes his wife ... was one of the barons in arms against King John ...

[illegible] forty-two knight's fees. Robert his son died (as I take it) before [illegible] William his son, who about 30 Hen. III. married Alianor, daughter [illegible] Earl of Derby, and died s. p. less than seven years afterwards. [illegible] Vaux, his brother, appears to have been his heir: and 49 Hen. III. [illegible] faithful services was made Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and soon after [illegible] of Norwich. He died 16 Ed. I., and left two daughters and coheirs: [illegible] married to Sir William de Nerford, and Maud, to Sir William de Roe, [illegible] Hauxlake, between whom his great estates were divided. Sir William [illegible] to have twenty-five knight's fees with his lady, and the Lord Roe, nineteen [illegible]—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* The other brother, Aitard or Ethard, who was [illegible] richly endowed, gave his name to Vaux's Manor in Norfolk, where his [illegible] continued for many ages." John de Vaux, in 1320, is the last [illegible]—*Ibid.*

[illegible] de Vaux, supposed to be the grandson of the founder of Pentney [illegible] received from Henry II. a grant of the barony of Gilsland—one of the [illegible] fiefs into which Ranulph de Meschines had divided the frontier [illegible] of Cumberland, "Gilsland and Lyddale to guard the passes from [illegible] by land, and Burgh to guard the approaches by sea." It comprised a [illegible] tract of country adjoining Northumberland; "a tract," says Camden, "so [illegible] and mingled with the brooks, or so full of rivulets, that I should suppose [illegible] have taken its name from these *gilles*,† had I not read in the register of [illegible] Church that one Gill, the son of Bueth, who in a charter of Henry II. [illegible] Gilbert, anciently held it, and probably left his name to it." The [illegible] Celtic owner had stoutly maintained his rights. Ranulph's younger [illegible] William de Meschines, to whom Gilsland had been first granted, found [illegible] more barony "no bed of roses," for "he was never able to get it out of the [illegible] of the Scots; as Gill, son of Bueth, held the greater part of it by force of [illegible]—*Ibid.* He "owned the lion's hide while still on the lion's back," and, [illegible] of the contest, asked and obtained from Henry I. the barony of Coupland [illegible] Cockermouth. Thus Gill was left in undisturbed possession till his death, for [illegible] the following reign Cumberland remained wholly in the hands of the [illegible] and was only recovered by Henry II.

[illegible] de Vaux had no doubt earned his share of the reconquered territory

[illegible] son of this first Robert, Robert II., in his grant to Castleacre Priory of a mill [illegible] meadows in Pentney, mentions his three brothers, Robert Pinguis, Gilbert, and [illegible]. If this was the same Hubert who received Gilsland about 1156, he must [illegible] have been well advanced in years.

† The ancient description of its boundaries, defining them by the water-sheds, [illegible] such name the quaint corollary "as heaven water deals": a boon dealt out [illegible] plentifully hand to

> "Y^e Northern dryades, all adorn'd with mountains steep,
> Upon whose hoary heads the winter long doth keep."

by helping to drive out the Scots, and guidance by former [illegible] the King during his long struggle with Stephen, but nothing is actually of his history. Henry II.'s charter included, with Gilsland, Carby and the of Catterlen, near Penrith, where a branch of the family were seated till the of the seventeenth century. Irthington was his next *barony*, which, [illegible] mead, marked by some remains of Roman work, Gill Bueth had had his place. According to the *Magna Britannia*, the De Vaux, "[illegible] decay, built Naworth out of the materials thereof;" but it [illegible] resided there at all, and Naworth was not built till 1335, when [illegible] obtained license to castellate from Edward III. Hubert bore *Gules*; and on his seal a gryphon eating a lizard.

He died in 1164, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert; Bueth had also left descendants,* who were not likely to [illegible] claim to Gilsland; and according to tradition, a second Gill [illegible] Lord "much disturbance, and found many partisans in the country," determined to be rid of this troublesome rival; and appointing a Castlestead, treacherously slew him on the very hearthstone of his father to which he had come in good faith and full assurance of safety. The further goes, that it was in expiation of this foul crime that Robert Lanercost Priory in 1169, and magnificently endowed it. Though he so much account with Henry II., that the King did little in Cumberland his advice and counsel, yet could not his conscience be at quiet until he atonement for the murder of Gill Bueth by endowing Holy Church that patrimony that caused the murder."—*Hutchinson's Cumberland*. invasion of William the Lion (1173–74) he had the custody of the of Carlisle; and though both threatened and bribed to surrender on bravely till he was in great straits for provision, and had to retire. He married a great Cumberland heiress, Ada de Engaine, of Simon de Morville, but their only child died in his lifetime; and Ralph was his heir. The line terminated with Ralph's grandson, whose daughter Maud, Lady of Gilaland, carried the barony to the and her great-great-granddaughter Margaret again transferred it in The husband of this second heiress, Ranulph de Dacre, who was Parliament in 1321, was ancestor, in the female line, of the Lords Dacre of South (see *Fiennes*); and, in the male line, of the Lords Dacre of the The latter acquired by marriage the baronies of Greystock and ended in 1569 with George, fifth Lord, whose sisters conveyed his great to the Howards. This last Lord Dacre, "being a child in years, and to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was, by a great mischance, slayne at Thetford,

* From one of his sons the family of Denton claims descent; and (the first) Bueth has left his name to Bewcastle, or Bueth's castle.

Reginald Fitzmartone, by means of a vaulting horse of wood [illegible] the same house; upon which horse, as he meant to have vaulted, [illegible] at the Sergeant being made sure, the horse fell upon him, and [illegible] out of his body."*—*Stowe.* According to a singular family [illegible] not uncommon in those days, this poor boy was, at the time of [illegible] betrothed to the daughter of his guardian, who had married his [illegible] widowed Lady Dacre. When she became Duchess of Norfolk, it [illegible] that her son should take Lady Margaret Howard to wife, and that [illegible] daughters should marry the Duke's three sons, Lord Arundel, Lord [illegible] and Lord William Howard. Lady Margaret, as we have seen, lost her [illegible] husband soon, and one of the three sisters also died early; but Anne and [illegible] lived to fulfil their appointed destiny, and their brother's property [illegible] between their husbands. They were very great heiresses. The [illegible] of Arundel, who was the eldest, had the two baronies of Greystock and [illegible] in Cumberland, the baronies of Barton and Duffton in Westmoreland, [illegible] of Wemme with other lands in Shropshire, and the estates in [illegible] Bedfordshire, and Leicestershire. Elizabeth, the younger, "Bessie [illegible] belted speon," brought to Lord William Howard—the "Belted Will" of [illegible]—the baronies of Naworth and Gilsland in Cumberland, the [illegible] in the counties of Durham and York (including Hinderskelf, where [illegible] palace named Castle Howard was afterwards built), and the barony [illegible] with a great estate in Northumberland—all now possessed by her [illegible] and representative, the Earl of Carlisle.

[illegible] junior branches survived of the house of De Vaux; for the first [illegible] who came into Cumberland had provided for more than one of his [illegible]. Reginald de Vaux, who, according to Hutchinson, was his brother, [illegible] Castle Sowerby, Carlatton, and Hubertby, and was called Reginald de [illegible]. Ralph also held some land in the county; and Robert (another [illegible]) was enfeoffed of Little Dalston, where his descendants, taking the name [illegible] manor, were seated during a long succession of generations. The [illegible] Sir George Dalston, who, having no heir male, sold Dalston Hall in [illegible]. Several other families "took their beginning" from younger sons of the [illegible] of Gilsland; as Vaux of Triermain, of Ainstaplygh, of Catterlen, and of

* Richard inhabited the former house of the Benedictine nuns of St. George, [illegible] stain on the wall of the Long Gallery or Ambulatory long continued to be [illegible] the blood of poor little Lord Dacre. "They tell you Sir Richard was [illegible] the Cause of his Death, by having the Pins of one of the Wheels taken out, [illegible] at his Death he might enjoy the Estate; and this is the occasion of the [illegible] stories among the Vulgar, of that Knight's appearing so often, to the Terror [illegible] that 'tis mere Fiction; for the Spots on the Wall are nothing more than is [illegible] Plasterings; and it was no manner of Interest to Sir Richard to be the [illegible] Villany."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.*

Caldbeck, &c. (*vide Illustrious*). Thereupon, with the [illegible] Vaux of St. John, vanishing and reappearing by magic art, [illegible] Walter Scott with the scenery of one of his poems, had been [illegible] fourth baron of Gilsland, who died about 1294. In his [illegible] posterity continued there for upwards of four hundred years, [illegible] with John de Vaux, whose daughter and heiress, Mabel, [illegible] the seventeenth century, married Christopher Richmond of [illegible] Cumberland. One of the six granddaughters and co-heiresses of [illegible] was the wife of Peter Brougham, a great-great-uncle of the first Lord [illegible] and had two sons, who died s. p. Yet, when, in 1830, Henry [illegible] obtained his peerage, he took the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Another cadet of the baronial house, Robert de Vaux, settled at [illegible] in Northamptonshire, and added to his paternal coat a chevron [illegible] three roses *Or*. His descendant, Nicholas, was created Lord Vaux of [illegible] in 1523, but never sat in parliament, as he died within the year. He [illegible] great favour at the court of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and [illegible] materially to its splendour.* His son, who married the [illegible] Cheney of Irtlingburgh, "attended Cardinal Wolsey on his [illegible] peace between the King of England, the Emperor, and Francis [illegible] king. This peer, like his father, is noticed as having been a [illegible] The next Lord Vaux, "an enthusiastic devotee, had brought up [illegible] as rigid Catholics; and his eldest son gave up his native country, [illegible] estate, to enter a foreign monastery, where he died, in holy orders, [illegible] father's life. One of his daughters married a Roman Catholic gentleman [illegible] Brooksby, and, with her husband and her sister Anne, followed [illegible] the notorious Jesuit Garnet, and were content to share his [illegible] uncertain mode of life."—*Jardine's Criminal Trials.* The persecution [illegible] time constantly obliged him to shift his quarters from one [illegible] another; but wherever he went, they went with him; and with him, in [illegible] 1605, they undertook the celebrated pilgrimage to St. Winifred's [illegible] Flintshire, that was to precede the immediate execution of the Gunpowder Plot. Anne Vaux, Mrs. Brooksby, Lady Digby, and many other ladies [illegible] barefoot from Holt to the Holy Well, when all the pilgrims spent [illegible] prayer. They had started from Sir Everard Digby's house in Buckinghamshire, and "it is material to observe not only that Rookwood, one of the conspirators, was a party to this pilgrimage, but that on their journey the pilgrims rested at the houses of Grant and Winter, at each of which [illegible]

* "At Prince Arthur's marriage, he wore a gown of purple velvet, [illegible] pieces of gold, so thick and massive, that beside the silk and [illegible] at £1000; as also a collar of SS weighing 800 pounds in [illegible] magnificent, yet it was becoming a packhorse to his own treasure."—[illegible] days, £1000 was equal to £12,000 of our present currency.

[illegible]—1684. Some have conjectured that the warning letter to Lord [illegible] written by Anne Vaux, who was nearly related to his wife; but [illegible] is not here, and there is no positive proof that she was [illegible] the plot. She herself protested that she was not; nor was she [illegible] by any of the evidence given at the trial. She was certainly [illegible] to Harnet, and, though neither of them were young people (she [illegible] and she forty years of age), her affection for him gave rise [illegible] the intercepted letters that he wrote to her from the Tower [illegible] finding that paternal regard. She replied in more passionate [illegible] her letters express little beyond the agony of distress that any [illegible] might feel at parting with the spiritual guide and protector [illegible] had depended for years. When he was arrested, she followed [illegible], and was herself thrown into the Tower and cross-examined; [illegible] whatever was elicited from her, and she is supposed to have ended [illegible] Continental nunnery.

[illegible] nephews, Edward and Henry, successively fourth and fifth Lords [illegible] the last heirs-male of their ancient house. Edward had early [illegible] connection with a woman of very evil repute, Lady Elizabeth Howard, [illegible] Banbury, who, when the Earl was gathered to his fathers at the [illegible] eighty-eight, married her paramour, and produced two sons, born in [illegible]'s lifetime, whose existence she had kept secret till then. Lord [illegible] their reputed father; they bore his name; and to Nicholas, the eldest [illegible] he bequeathed all that he possessed. The Countess "is said to have [illegible] the patent of creation of Nicholas Lord Vaux (which was never [illegible] together with divers deeds relating to the entailed estates, to secure [illegible] bastard sons, and thereby prevent Henry, the last lord, from [illegible] to them."—*Banks*. Having accomplished this first object, she [illegible] set to work to prove that Nicholas was the rightful Earl of Banbury; [illegible] openly he sat and voted in the Convention Parliament of 1660. The [illegible] history of this strange claim, which was last put forward in 1808, takes [illegible] among the *causes célèbres* in the records of disputed peerages.

[illegible], the fifth and last Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who succeeded to [illegible] the title and his brother's munificent bequest of £10, died s. p. in [illegible] The barony then lapsed between his three sisters: Mary, the wife of [illegible] Simeon, Joyce, a nun, and Catherine Lady Abergavenny; and was [illegible] of abeyance in 1838 in favour of Charles Mostyn, the representative [illegible] Simeon.

[illegible]. "Rahier d'Avres," on the Dives Roll, is probably the same [illegible] Alvara" who witnesses the Earl of Leicester's grant to St. Evroul's

[illegible] life without you is not life but death. . . . I am and always will be yours, [illegible] wherewith you to account me. . . . I beseech you to help me with your [illegible] Commend me to some that for your sake will help me . . . ," &c.

Abbey, and was seated at Shuckburgh, Warwickshire. "The ancient family of Warwick enfeoff of this place the family of Danvers, Dalvers, or D'Anvers, which ways it is written in Records, and that not long after the Conquest. For certain it is from the *Lib. rub.* that Robert de Alvers held three knights' fees of William Earl of Warwick 12 Hen. II. *de veter. feoffamento*. . . . Robert de Alvers confirmed the grant of one Robert de Succhaburgh, . . . which he had made to the church of St. Leonard and the Nuns of Wroxhall. This Robert de Alvers was descended from Rowland D'Alvers, . . . with the Conqueror, and was ancestor of the Danvers of Upton in the . . . Dantsey, co. Wilts, Culworth, co. Northumberland, and several other . . . that name."—*Dugdale's Warwickshire.* The name was taken from . . . Anvers near Coutances; and its transformation into Danvers is . . . attributable to the usual confusion between the letters *u* and *n* made by . . . copyists. Fulk D'Anvers held lands of the Honour of Bretevil, Norm . . . the time of Philip Augustus. "Robertus de Alvers" appears in . . . the holder of a house in Northampton, and is believed by the Abbot . . . to be the actual founder of the family. However this may have been, . . . and flourished in many different counties.

"Very soon after the Conquest," says Nichols, in his *History of* . . . "the Danvers appear as considerable landowners in Frolesworth. . . . Danvers held it in fee of the Earl of Leicester in 1296. By the . . . Danvers, Joan, the daughter of Nicholas Danvers and Isabel . . . lordship, about the beginning of Edward III.'s time, was transferred to . . . of Amaury, who bore *Gules* a Cross engrailed *Or* fusilly." A branch . . . seated at Swithland in the same county, derived from William . . . Shakerston, son of Henry Danvers of Frolesworth, born in 1313—. . . younger son; whose descendant John (born 1452) married Margaret . . . the Lady of Swithland. Another descendant, Sir John, was created . . . in 1746; and had four sons, who all died childless, and one daughter, . . . married to the Honourable A. Butler.

The old name, however, lingered on in Leicestershire up to the time . . . Commonwealth. "Thrussington Grange is situated near the Roman . . . distance from the village; and when Oliver Cromwell with his army . . . Fosse to Newark on his road to Lincolnshire, which goes straight . . . line not far from Grange House, where John Danvers, a younger brother . . . Swithland family, lived at that time with his two daughters, Dorothy . . . Susanna, who were afterwards his co-heiresses, this so alarmed the old . . . that he in a great hurry hid a jug full of gold on the bank of the canal; . . . his memory was treacherous, and he forgot to take it up, or he . . .

* According to an inscription on the tomb of Sir John Danvers, in . . . Church, Hugh Danvers, in the time of Henry I., married Felice, daughter . . . Thomas Saukville of Frolesworth.

tradition doth not mention; but it was found many years after [illegible] sitting on the bank tending his sheep, when the edges of the [illegible] still contained the cash. This raised that family all at once to [illegible]; but it has dwindled again almost to its pristine state, for [illegible] what money meant and its true worth."—*Ibid.* This enigmatical [illegible] allude to the representatives of the co-heiresses, who married two [illegible] Hacket family, and left a singular bequest to their parish church: [illegible] on a visit in the village, and staying a little too late, they were [illegible] Windle; and at last regained their path to the Grange on hearing [illegible] bell of Hoby ring at eight o'clock; in commemoration of which they [illegible], from each of their fortunes, a piece of land on Thrussington [illegible] appointing the same bell to be rung at the same hour to the end of [illegible].

[illegible] the reigns of Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., there were [illegible] at Ipwell, Banbury, and Colcroft in Oxfordshire, Chamberhouse in [illegible]shire, and Upton in Warwickshire, where they still continued at the [illegible] seventeenth century. One of the Oxfordshire family, who was living [illegible] acquired Waterstock, in the same county, through the heiress of the [illegible]. Another, the son of Richard Danvers of Culworth in Northampton[illegible] married a Wiltshire heiress, the Lady of Dantesey. "Anno . . .," writes [illegible] "There was a Robbery committed at the Manour-house, on the Family [illegible] Straddlings; he and all his Servants, except one Plow-boy, who hid [illegible] were murthered, by which means this whole Estate came to Anne his [illegible], and that married after to Sir John Danvers, a handsome Gentleman, who [illegible] by a Match with her before she heard the Newes, he, by good fortune, [illegible] upon the Messenger first. She lived at that time in Pater Noster Rowe [illegible], and had but an ordinary Portion. This Robbery was done on a [illegible] Night; the next day the Neighbours wondered none of the Family [illegible] Church; they went to see what was the matter, and the Parson of the [illegible] very gravely went along with them, who by the bye was proved to be one [illegible] Company" (of robbers), "and was, I think, hanged for his paines." Sir [illegible]ham, who was Sheriff of the County 5 Henry VIII., is mentioned by Leland [illegible] the Danvers, a Gentilman of Wilshir, whose chief House is at Dantesey." [illegible] Sir John Danvers, in the time of Elizabeth, was the first husband of [illegible]beth Newill, one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of the last Lord [illegible] of that family. She brought him Danby Castle in the North Riding, [illegible] the mother of three sons and two daughters. Sir Charles, the eldest [illegible] sons, was executed for treason in 1608, as an accomplice of the [illegible] Essex; but his next brother, Henry, was restored in blood by special [illegible] Parliament, and created first Lord Dantesey by James I., and then Earl of [illegible].

[illegible] According to tradition, he saved himself by creeping into an oven.

Danby by Charles I. He was a soldier, "picthy bred up in the Low Country wars" under Maurice of Nassau, a captain in the army of Henry IV., and served in Ireland under the Earl of Essex and Lord Mountjoy. He was appointed Lord President of Munster and Governor of Guernsey, and received the Garter from Charles I. in 1626, with great state and ceremony. "For many years before St. George had not been so magnificently honoured, nor the Solemnity of his Feast more amplyously observed; there the Scottish Earl, with the Earl of Morton, were installed Knights of the Garter. There have then beheld the Abridgment of English and Scottish in their habits; the Scottish Earl (like Zeuxis' picture) adorn'd with all Art and Industry, whilst our English Earl (like the plain Sheet of Apelles) by the Simplicity of his habit got the Advantage of the Gallantry of his co-rival with full sail."—*Fuller*. Lord Danby was a man of some learning, and fond of science, "the cultivation of the arts and sciences." The famous Physic Garden at Oxford was founded and endowed by him in 1632 at a cost little short of £10,000. He never married, and died "full of honour, wounds, and debts" in 1643.

The career of the last brother, John Danvers, who then succeeded to the family estates, was in sharp and sudden contrast to Lord Danby's. He sat in the Parliament in the Civil War, sat in judgment on Charles I., and signed the warrant for his execution. At the Restoration he was consequently excepted from the Act of Attainder passed against the regicides, the whole of his property escheated to the Crown; and the two daughters, who under happier circumstances would have been his co-heiresses, were left portionless.

Of his sisters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh in Lancashire; and her grandson, Sir Thomas Osborne (the son of her younger daughter, Anne, by a second marriage), was created, by special succession, Viscount Latimer, Earl of Danby, Marquess of Carmarthen, and Duke of Leeds.

There remained a family of cousins seated in Northamptonshire on the paternal estate of Culworth. Sir Samuel Danvers was Sheriff of the county in the year of King Charles's execution, and appeared at the assizes with a large retinue in deep mourning. He had married Lady Anne Pope, daughter of the Irish Earl of Downe, and been created a baronet in 1642. This line terminated with the fifth baronet, Sir Michael, who died unmarried in 1775.

Another baronetcy had been granted by Charles II. in 1681 to Sir John Davers of Rougham in Suffolk, who is said to have descended from John Davers of Worming-Hall in Buckinghamshire. His son married Lord Jermyn's daughter, and in 1806 his great-grandson, Sir Charles—again the fifth baronet of the line—died without posterity. His fortune passed to a sister named Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry.

Dodingsels, or De Odingseles, from Flanders. It seems doubtful whether this family came over at the Conquest. The first mention I can find

[illegible] John, whom Sir Hugh de Odingsels, a Fleming by birth, and "a [illegible] in his time," married Basilia, the daughter and co-heir of John [illegible] of whose barony she received at its partition in 1213. She [illegible] still a sum of five hundred marks for livery of this inheritance, [illegible] of Hertford, Oxford, Worcester, Suffolk, and Warwick. In [illegible] the King in person to the siege of Bytham Castle in Lincoln[illegible] forces." He and his descendants were seated at Long [illegible] Warwickshire, held *in capite* by the service of finding a soldier for [illegible] King's army. "From this Hugh, by Basilia," says Dugdale, [illegible] many eminent and worthy families, of which the chief settled at [illegible] Saltmarsh' memory; and that the other, which had Solihull and [illegible] not many descents, was by heirs female transplanted into [illegible]. The latter had ended as early as Edward I.'s time with Sir [illegible] Odingsells, who married Ela, daughter of William Longespee, second [illegible], and left four sisters as his co-heiresses. The eldest married [illegible].

[illegible] branch, which lasted three hundred years longer, lapsed into abject [illegible] About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's tyme, John Odingsells, [illegible] in extravagant courses, put a period to this antient and [illegible] family, and died in a miserable condition; for having first mort[illegible] Lordship of Ichinton to Sir John Throgmorton (as I have credibly [illegible] became so poor, that had not one Harewood, formerly his Tenant, [illegible] into his house out of pitty, he had dyed in the street."—*Dugdale's* [illegible]. Fifield Doddingsells, in Hertfordshire, which remained in the [illegible] keeps the name; and a branch was seated at Trusley, in Derby[illegible] the time of Edward I. till the middle of the fifteenth century. "The [illegible] married Coke and Piper."—*Lysons.*

[illegible] from the castle of Airel in the arrondissement of St. Lo (now [illegible] Manoir), built on low ground by the river bank, where the bridge of [illegible] the Vire. This family came over at the Conquest, and is first [illegible] Yorkshire, where Marmaduc de Arel witnesses a charter of William, [illegible] de Percy (*Mon.* ii. 395); and Thomas de Arel occurs in 1158 [illegible]. This Thomas, according to the *Liber Niger*, held of Henry de [illegible] in the same record we find Ralph de Airel entered as a tenant of [illegible] of Wallingford. Either he, or another Ralph, held of Saier de [illegible] in Northants, and half a knight's fee in Oxfordshire, where [illegible] Thurvise held a fee.—*Testa de Nevill.* Sessay, their Yorkshire seat, [illegible] been acquired through the heiress of Richard de Percy of [illegible] William Dayrel, in the time of King John. It was certainly in their [illegible] early as 1223–1238, when Sir Marmaduke Dayrel witnesses one of [illegible] Idonea de Busli, the widow of Robert de Vipont, as her Seneschal, [illegible] bestowed the church of Sessay on York Minster. Another Sir

Marmaduke, living in 1364, married Alice, daughter of [illegible] Geoffrey Pigot, and had been succeeded five years afterwards by [illegible] William, the father of Marmaduke, William, and John. [illegible] younger brothers founded a memorable family, to be presently [illegible] William at Littlecote, and John at Cale Hill.

Marmaduke carried on the line at Sessay; and the Sir [illegible] whom we find in 1433 among the Commissioners appointed to [illegible] report upon the Yorkshire gentry,* was probably his son. The [illegible] 1595. "The Darelles of Ceyssa by Newborow in Yorkshire," [illegible] "were the eldest Howse, or one of the eldest of that Name, that were [illegible] The Heires Males of this House fayllid in King Henry the VII. tyme, [illegible] one Guie Dawnay of Yorkshire married the Heyre Generall, a Woma[illegible] Corage, and John her son is now the Heyre." This courageous [illegible] history I have failed to discover, was Joan, sister of Sir Thomas Dar[illegible] Lord of Sessay, and wife of Sir Guy Dawnay of Cowick.

Sir William Darell's second son and namesake, who married [illegible] Littlecote, Elizabeth Calston, was Under-Treasurer of England, [illegible] settled at his new home in Wiltshire during the following reign. [illegible] the Darell's chiefe house, a mile from Ramesbyri," remains [illegible] describes it, "a right fayre and large park hangyinge upon the clyffe [illegible] hille welle wodyd, over Kenet." The next heir, Sir George, [illegible] Northern cousins) a Yorkist, and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe [illegible] By his wife Margaret, the daughter of Lord Stourton, he had, [illegible] children, Elizabeth, married to John Seymour, who was the grandfa[illegible] "Fair Flower of England," Queen Jane. He and his successors [illegible] appear on the roll of Sheriffs; the last being Edmund Darell, in 1581. [illegible] half a century of that time, the family had disappeared, and the tragic [illegible] its fall—here given—is still freshly remembered in the neighbourhood. [illegible] even now speak of the Darrells as the old family, and seldom say [illegible] those who succeeded them, though these have held possession for three [illegible] years. At Froxfield, at Chilton, at Ramsbury, and about the estate, [illegible] peasants can tell a vivid tradition of the great crime which they say [illegible] old family and laid vengeance on the new."—*F. K. J. Slocton.*

One autumn night, an old midwife who lived by herself either at [illegible] or Chilton (both villages are named by tradition), was roused from her [illegible] loud raps at her door. She at once got up, lighted a taper, and [illegible] door, before which stood a man in riding gear, who had alighted, [illegible] holding his horse. The woman always maintained that she could [illegible]

* The list given is very short. "The reader may remember how the [illegible] of this enquiry was (whatever was pretended) to detect such as favoured [illegible] of York. Now the gentry of this county were generally addicted to their [illegible] made them so remiss in this matter, slightly slobbering it over."—*Fuller.*

[illegible] was rainy and gusty, the light feeble, and blown about by [illegible] she spread out her hand to protect her taper, a deep shadow [illegible] him. He told her he was sent to bid her come to a lady who [illegible] anywhere, and asked what was her fee? When she mentioned it, "I [illegible] have it," he replied, "twenty times told, if you will ride with me [illegible] and swear to keep the matter secret, for the lady desires to remain [illegible]. Behold here an earnest of the bargain," putting some money into [illegible]. The midwife, tempted by this offer, took the required oath, and [illegible] go. She was carefully blindfolded, placed on a pillion behind the [illegible] and carried off to her destination. She was very curious to know [illegible] she was going; and, as far as she could, took careful note of her journey. [illegible] went along the high road; but when, as she judged, they had gone [illegible] miles, they turned off, and crossed grass fields and ploughed land, [illegible] several times getting off to unfasten gates. Then they passed under [illegible] strip of trees, then again were on a beaten track; and twice, during [illegible] and a half's ride, the horse plunged into the water, and she knew [illegible] crossing the river Kennet. At last his hoofs clattered on the stones of [illegible], and they had arrived. She was lifted out of her saddle, and led [illegible] what appeared to be a large house, along passages, and up a staircase, of [illegible] did not fail to count the steps, to the room where she was expected. [illegible] muffler was removed from her face, and she found herself in a spacious [illegible], with a bright fire of logs blazing on the hearth. She "considered [illegible] some great person's house, as the room was twelve feet high:" but [illegible] been strictly forbidden to ask any questions, or speak a word. In a large [illegible] with blue curtains lay the lady—a very young woman in piteous [illegible] and distress; and the only other person in the room was a gentleman, [illegible] to and fro, who bade her, somewhat sternly, "do her office." She [illegible] the lady with all diligence, but still, moved by curiosity, took an [illegible] of cutting out a piece of the blue bed-curtain, and slipping it into [illegible]. In due time a fine boy was born; and she was laying the child in [illegible]'s arms, when suddenly the gentleman strode up to the bedside, [illegible] it from her, and threw it into the fire. The poor little baby was strong [illegible], and in its struggles rolled off the burning logs to the hearth-stone; [illegible] interferer crushed it with the heel of his heavy boot, and thrust it back [illegible] flames. The shrieks of the agonised mother rang through the room; [illegible] had to support her, as best she might, through the first violent [illegible] of grief and terror. When the poor lady became more composed, [illegible] left with safety, it was signified to the midwife that she might go: [illegible] some cordial was administered to her, and she went blindfolded, as [illegible] came. As she was led downstairs, a horrible smell—the unmistakable [illegible] burnt flesh—seemed to pervade the whole house; and her guide [illegible] words of explanation. The gardeners, he said, were firing the

weeds, and burning the moles among them, as was their wont at this season of the year. He told her she was to be taken back by a longer road, but not by the gates; and it proved a smoother and easier one. She was set down within a few yards of her own door; and as her feet touched the ground, she raised her hand to take off her muffler; but the man held back her arm, and saying, "No peeping—and silence, remember! silence!" put a heavy purse into her hand. The next moment she heard the clatter of his horse's hoofs, as he struck it with his spurs, and rode away. The purse was full of gold.

For some time the woman kept her word and held her tongue; but not very long she began to ponder and doubt. Her conscience pricked her, and she could not shake off the horror of the scene she had witnessed, and was much worried by the jealous suspicions of her neighbours, who perceived that she had suddenly grown rich. Finally she made up her mind to unburthen herself of her secret; and, going before a justice of the peace, told him all she knew. She "considered with herself the time she was riding, and how many miles she might have rode at that rate in the time." She produced the [illegible] curtain she had brought away with her, and declared she "should know the chamber if she saw it." Accordingly, she was taken about to all the neighbouring houses, and successfully identified the bedroom at Littlecote; and the number of steps she had counted in the staircase was found correct. [illegible] charged with the murder; brought to trial before Judge Popham; and [illegible]. The verdict was in such flagrant contradiction to the evidence, that it was believed to have been bought, and at no less a price than the [illegible] Littlecote Hall; "to be short," concludes Aubrey, "this Judge had [illegible] House, Parke, and Mannor, and (I thinke) more, for a bribe to save the [illegible] life." One single point on which the woman's evidence broke down, [illegible] have enabled him to pronounce an acquittal. It was proved that, [illegible] discovery, she had been conducted to Littlecote by a most circuitous [illegible] she swore that she had only forded the river twice; whereas, her house [illegible] the opposite bank, she must have crossed it either once or three times. [illegible] though he escaped the scaffold, broke his neck out hunting a few [illegible] afterwards, at a place still shown as "Wild Darrel's Leap"; and it was found that Littlecote Hall, and his whole property, had been devised to Popham.

No one has ever known who was the mother of the murdered child. [illegible] calls her Lady Darrel's "waiting woman": others the knight's own [illegible] others, again, his niece, a beautiful girl reported to have been sent to [illegible] at Avignon to learn French. Yet, more than once after the was [illegible] have left Littlecote, an old fruit-woman was positive that she had [illegible] looking out of a small window next her bedroom.

Some have affirmed that the whole story was trumped up by a [illegible] servant of the Darrels, who had "left in malice, with horrid [illegible]

vengeance," a short time before. But Aubrey, in whose *Life of Sir John Popham* it was first given to the world, lived only thirty years after Sir John had been raised to the Bench; was himself a Wiltshire man, resident in the county: and, though occasionally careless and credulous, has never been accounted untruthful.* Certain it is that Sir John left Littlecote and £10,000 a year—in those days regarded as an immense fortune—to his son Sir Francis, who "lived like a hog": but much of it was dissipated by the next heir, "a great waster." Littlecote is still held by his posterity.†

Sir William Darrel's third son, John, founded a Kentish family which was "of eminent reputation among the gentry of the county," and lasted over four hundred and fifty years. He bought Cale Hill in 1410, and married two Kentish heiresses: first, a daughter of Valentine Barrett of Perry Court; and secondly, a niece of Archbishop Chicheley, with whom he obtained Scotney. Of his son by the first wife came the Darells of Cale Hill; of his son by the second, the Darells of Scotney, extinct in the main line in 1720, when, by virtue of an old family settlement, the estate reverted to Cale Hill. One of the younger brothers was the ancestor of a house still in existence, to which belonged Sir Marmaduke Darrel of Fulmer Court, Bucks; "servant of Q. Elizabeth in her wars by sea and land, and Cofferer to King James, and King Charles I.," as he is styled in his epitaph. Fulmer Church, rebuilt at his sole cost in 1610, retains his effigy in gilt armour. "He died in 1631; and his grandchildren, having squandered away their patrimony, were obliged to sell the manor to their servants. Fulmer Place has been long ago pulled down."—*Lysons.* Seventh in descent from him was Sir Lionel, created a baronet in 1795, whose representatives are now seated at Fretherne Court, Gloucestershire. Of this family probably was Sir Thomas Darell, "chosen for the comeliness of his person to command the masque before the King and Queen at Whitehall in 1623, and a second time in the City, when he was knighted."—*Ibid.*

The last Darell of Cale Hill died in 1846. The old name had been so very

* When Bacon, as Attorney-General, informed in the Star Chamber against Sir John Holles and other for "traducing the public justice," he quoted the following instance of a similar slander: "Popham, a great judge in his time, was complained of by petition to Queen Elizabeth; it was committed to four Privy Councellors, but the same was found to be slanderous, and the parties punished in Court." And this petition refer to the case of the Littlecote murder?

† "General Popham, a descendant of Judge Popham, who acquitted the murderer Darrell contrary to all evidence," writes Lord Malmesbury (who visited Littlecote in 1841), "does not like any allusion to this story. He has done all in his power to obliterate the traces of the transaction. The boards in the room where the child was burnt have been taken up, and oil-cloth nailed down over the floor. A large cabinet has been placed to conceal the fire-place, and all the curtains, out of which it was said a piece was cut, are destroyed." Both oil-cloth and cabinet had, however, been removed by his successor, when I was myself there a few years afterwards.

long associated with the place, and the owners had been so [illegible] that it is still a common saying in Kent "as old as Cale Hill." They were less constant to the old faith than to the old home, and remained [illegible] Roman Catholics to the very end. Many of their monuments and [illegible] are to be found in the neighbouring church of Little Chart. Sir James [illegible] was Governor of Guisnes, and Constable of Hafmen, near Calais. [illegible] Philip Darell, rebuilt Cale Hill on a different site during the last century.

There yet remain to be noticed the Dayrells of Lillingstone-Dayrell. [illegible] severance from the parent stock must have taken place at least seven hundred years ago. They can boast of a local antiquity seldom rivalled in England; the land they then held is theirs now. "They settled at Lillingston [illegible] before the year 1200, and the manor has ever since continued in the family by lineal succession in the male line. Richard Dayrell, who died in 1801, and was buried in Lillingston Church, was the thirty-first male heir of the family." *Lysons' Bucks.* Their earliest ancestor on record was a Richard who lived in Cœur de Lion; and they have contentedly remained Buckinghamshire squires from that time to this; the long procession of years, that have transformed all else, passing them by unchanged.*

Delaber, or De la Bere, from La Bere, in the Cotentin, [illegible] abbreviated to De Bere or Bere, in which latter form it appears in [illegible] copy. This name was borne by many families in the South and [illegible] England. A Kentish house, "of good account in this Island," claimed [illegible] from Richard de Bere, one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* for the county in the reign of King John. Quickmannus de Bere—a queer name—occurs in an early charter, and in 1236 Nicholas de Bere held Bere (now Beer's Court) "which, though now only a manor by repute, had once large quit-rents and services belonging to it, as appears by an old Court Roll."—*Hasted's Kent.* William de Bere, of the same place, was King's Bailiff of Dover in 1275 and 1276, as was Valentine de Bere in 1308: but the name was extinct there before 1347. It only reappears after a gap of two hundred years, when John [illegible] Horseman's Place, near Dartford, received from Henry VIII. a grant of [illegible] Mill and Greenhithe Ferry, and "conveyed to him sundry premises within the King's new park at Sevenoke." The last of the Beres of Horseman's [illegible] died in 1627.

We next meet with them in Hampshire and the adjoining counties. [illegible] de la Bere, in the thirteenth century, held his land in La Bere under [illegible] Castle, but, for some reason or other, it was seized by the King, and [illegible] Roger Le Conner and his son. Henry III. granted to John de la [illegible] perhaps Peter's son—certain privileges and exemptions at Ibbesley, in the Forest, that continued in force two hundred years afterwards. "Of the

* Alas! Lillingston-Dayrell was sold to Mr. Roberts at the [illegible]

[illegible] extant: but, in right of it, the Ibbesley dogs were not subject to [illegible], and the Ibbesley hogs and beasts had free pannage in the forest."—*Hants.* The line probably ended with another John de la Bere, [illegible] 1362, for in the next generation the inheritance had fallen to the [illegible]. William de Bere was knight of the shire for Somerset in 1300, and [illegible] de la Bere in 1311 and 1313. Richard de la Bere, in 1316, was Lord of [illegible] and Thornton, Dorset; Greenhurst and Eye, Bedfordshire; and Islip, [illegible], Shenote, and Oke, Oxfordshire: a Conservator of the Peace in the [illegible]shire in 1314, a Commissioner of Array in 1316, and its representative in [illegible]ment in 1325. Thomas de la Bere was pardoned as an adherent of Roger [illegible]mer in 1321, and served as knight of the shire for Dorset in 1335, 1337, [illegible]1343, and 1345.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* In Devonshire, Sir David de [illegible] held Littleham, Alsington, and Langcross in the time of Edward II. [illegible] Hall, in Axminster parish, belonged to Walter de la Bere, and continued [illegible] name for divers descents, till Englesia, daughter of Alexander de la Bere, [illegible]s to the Okestons."—*Pole's Devon.* One or more branches existed in [illegible]wall. "At Treravall, in the parish of St. Ervan, lived George Bere, the [illegible]sentative of a very ancient family. There was formerly in the hundred of [illegible] a family of the same name, of great wealth and account in Henry VIII.'s [illegible], but whether or not related to this family I cannot tell. Their great estate [illegible] with a daughter and heir to John Bevill, Sheriff of Cornwall 16 Eliz., and [illegible] small advancer of that gentleman's estate."—*Gilbert's Cornwall.*

Still another family is found in Herefordshire, where Robert de Bere, in [illegible], was Lord of Stratford. There is extant a curious memorial from Dame Elizabeth Delabeare, wife of Sir Richard Delabeare of Weobley, to Edmund Duke of Buckingham, "setting forth her services in rescuing him from destruc[illegible], at the time of his father's apprehension." It seems that the latter had [illegible]mitted the young Lord Stafford, disguised in a frieze coat, to the care of Sir Richard, until such time as he sent for him by a token, delivered with the words, *Et tu es Petrus et super hanc petram.* But this time was never to come, for the Duke was soon after beheaded, and a price of 1000 marks set on the head of the poor boy, who was diligently sought for in all directions. Then [illegible] Dame Elizabeth shaved his head, "and put upon him a maiden's raiment, and so conveyed him to Newchurche:" and when a Royal emissary summoned her to deliver him up, boldly asserted that "there was none such Lorde there, and that ye will knowe, for ye shall see the house searched." For better [illegible], she moved him about from place to place, and once, when "there came a great cry owt of Wales, she took my L. Stafforde in her Lappe, and went through a brooke with him into the park of Kinnardsley, and then sat with him four hours, until William ap Symon came to her and told her that noe man came nigh the place." At length, she left him in safety at the house of a friend in Hereford, having taken him there in the "midst of the Dale, and he riding

belynde William ap Symon, wryde upon a Pillowe like a gentlewoman, [illegible] gentlewoman's apparell. And I wisse," she adds cunningly, "he was the fairest gentlewoman and the best that ever she hadd in her Daies as ever shall [illegible] whom she prayeth God dailie to preserve from his enemies, and to [illegible] good fortune and grace."

In Gloucestershire the De la Beres are said to have held Southam [illegible] from the time of the Conquest; but the pedigree given in Sir Richard Atkyns' History of the county makes Richard de la Bere, who was living in 1360, only fourth in descent from the first Sir Richard that settled there: whereas the interval of more than two hundred and forty years could scarcely be [illegible] less than seven, if not eight, generations. The son and namesake of this [illegible] Richard, who likewise lived in the reign of Ed. II., succeeded to the [illegible] of Alan Lord Plugenet as heir of the whole blood; and in the following [illegible] Sir John de la Bere married Agnes, the granddaughter and co-heiress of [illegible] Gilbert de Turbevile. Thirteenth in descent from John was Kynard, "who hath a handsome large seat in this place, and a great estate." This was written in 1712. Three-and-twenty years afterwards, Kynard had died without [illegible] bequeathing his estate to his nephew William Bagehot of Prestbury, who [illegible] upon assumed the name and arms of De la Bere. It should be noted that [illegible] Richard Atkyns invariably uses the old form of De la Bare.

"At Southam there is still preserved a very curious picture, [illegible] knight kneeling on a cushion and holding in his hand a helmet which has [illegible] received the crest—a plume of five ostrich feathers issuing out of a [illegible] coronet. The constant tradition has been that this picture (certainly a very ancient one) commemorates a distinction conferred by Edward the Black Prince upon Sir Richard de la Bere, who rescued him from imminent peril in the battle of Crécy (1346)."—*Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords*, by C. J. [illegible].

Hutchins tells us that Bere Hacket, in Dorsetshire, "derived its distinguishing name from a certain Haket de Bere, who was living in the time of Henry I.; in like manner as Breamston is supposed to be so named from Brian de Jay." The Beres continued there till the fourteenth century.

Delapole: interpolated. "De la Pole," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "is a mere English local name which first came into notice through William de la Pole, a merchant of Hull in the time of Edward III., whose son Michael, also a merchant, was father of Michael, created Earl of Suffolk 9 Richard II."

Delalinde: from Lynde, near Lille and Hazebrook, Flanders; "the manor of Bolebrooke in Sussex belonged, temp. Ed. I., to the family of de la Lynde, whose ultimate heiress carried it to that of Dalyngrugge, ancestors of the founder of Bodiham Castle."—*Lower's Sussex*. We also meet with them in adjoining counties. John de la Lynde in 1272 held Paddington, Middlesex; Walton in Surrey. Sir Humphrey Lynde, the learned author of *The* [illegible] of Cobham in the seventeenth century. A tenement in Sheffield [illegible]

the name of Le Lynde Place. (See *Manning's Surrey.*) John de la [illegible] present at Agincourt, in the retinue of Lord Maltravers. Alexander [illegible]de la Lynde were among the principal landowners in Somerset in the [illegible] Edward I. In Dorsetshire the name appears as early as 1165, when [illegible]de la Lynde is mentioned as a landowner there (*Liber Niger*). The [illegible] of Pamstock Forest was granted by Henry III. to John de la Linde. [illegible] of the name fell into dire disgrace with the same sovereign. "King [illegible] III. having disported himself in the forest of Blakemore, he spared one [illegible] and goodly white hart, which afterwards Sir Thomas de la Linde, a [illegible] gentleman of ancient descent and special note, with his companion [illegible] killed at this place" (King's Stagg Bridge). "The king took so great [illegible] against him that he not only punished them with imprisonment and [illegible] fine of money, but taxed their lands, the owners of which yearly ever [illegible] that day pay a round sum of money, by way of amercement, into the [illegible] called White Hart Silver; in memory of which this county needeth [illegible] remembrance than the annual payment;" and the forest for some [illegible] lost its antient name, and was called the Forest of White Hart."—*Coker.* [illegible] posterity of this Sir Thomas left no heirs save daughters; but the name is [illegible] in Dorsetshire up to the sixteenth century. John Delalind was one of [illegible] considerable men of the county, able to dispend £12 per annum," in the [illegible] of Henry VI.; Sir Thomas Delalind was Sheriff of Dorset in 1517; and [illegible] Delalind of Clenston filled the same office in 1551. In Shropshire "a [illegible] of August 19, 1267, directs John de la Lynde (Justiciar) to ascertain [illegible] John Fitz Hugh of Strattondale had killed John Treget in self defence." [illegible]. This John (afterwards Constable of the Tower) was of Bolebrook, [illegible]. "Sir Thomas de la Lynde, in the fifteenth century, represented the [illegible] Dorsetshire house of Herring of Herringstone. His daughter and heir [illegible] the wife of John Williams of Herringstone, and thus the representation [illegible] Herring family passed to the purchaser of their ancient lands. The [illegible] of Herringstone and Bridehead quartered, through Thomas de la Lynde, [illegible] well-known *arma parlantia* of the herrings."—*Woodward's Hants.* Hamp[illegible] also claims the legend of the White Hart for its forest of Kingwood.

[illegible] family is mentioned by Leland. "Delalinde dwellyd at Herteley two [illegible] from Ceren Abbey, and yet it is yn theyr Name."

Delahill, or De Heille, "from Heilles near Beauvais. Gozelin de Heilles, [illegible] witnessed a charter of Henry I., King of France (Bouquet, xi. 579). [illegible] branch settled in England 1066, and bore a bend *Azure* on a field [illegible] afterwards changed to a fesse, the tinctures remaining the same. The

[illegible]," says old Fuller, "hath paid a share for the Sauce, who never tasted [illegible] the Meat; so that it seems King's Venison is sooner eaten than digested. [illegible] Latin proverb, 'Albo gallo,' &c., in Dorsetshire, be turned into 'Albo cervo [illegible]'"

French line bore a bend finilly."—*The Norman People*. The family ... considerable note in Kent; their wealth and influence being ... result of the marriage of Theobald de Helles with Agnes, ... celebrated Archbishop Thomas à Becket."—*J. R. Planché*. ... Fitz Theobald, gave, in the time of Henry II., a tenement ... Hospitallers. (Mon. ii. 421, 422.) Bertram de Helles was Constable ... Castle under Henry III., and his son Gilbert Viscount of Kent in ... de Helles twice served as knight of the shire in the succeeding ... were seated at Helles Court in Ash, and St. Margaret Helles in ... Thomas de Helles had a charter of free-warren granted to him ... for his lands here and at Dartford, in 1289. One of his descendants ... Hills (for so the name was then spelt), about the beginning ... Henry VIII.'s reign, was possessed of this Manor of St. Margaret ... left one sole daughter and heir."—*Hasted's Kent*. Roger, ... founded the Priory of Canons, alias Chiltern-Langley, in Hertfordshire, ... "being near the Royal palace in King's Langley Parish, was greatly ... in revenue, as well as building, by Edward I. and the succeeding ... to exceed all other houses of this Order in England."—*Ibid.* The ... De Heilles, *Sable* a bend *Or*, is carved on the roof of the cloisters of ... Cathedral.

Delaware. William de la War, and Amabel his wife, ... Surrey and Warwickshire (Rotuli Curiæ Regis). Dugdale commences ... with John La Warre, who about twelve years afterwards received from ... the Manor of Bristolton, a part of the Honour of Gloucester, and died ... His son Jordan joined the revolt of the Barons, and though he returned ... allegiance in 1215, Fulk de Bréant and William de Cantilupe being ... "his future Fidelity," was again in arms against the Crown in his old age, ... only made his peace after the "murder of Evesham, for battle," says ... chronicler, "none it was." A second Sir John de la Warr, styled ... most probably his brother, was one of the two wardens of Kenilworth ... and was slain by an arrow shot during the siege. Jordan was succeeded by ... son, John III., Sheriff of Hereford in 1274; and his grandson Roger, who ... summoned to Parliament in 1294, and is styled *Dominus de Ingfield* in the ... letter (of which he was one of the signatories) sent to the Pope in 1301 by ... Barons assembled at Lincoln. This first Lord De La Warr attended ... in all his different campaigns, and had the custody of one of his Gascon ... in 1297. His wife Clarice, the eldest daughter and coheir of John de ... Baron of Ewyas Harold, brought him a great inheritance in Hereford, ... Somerset, Salop, and Northants; and his own possessions were on an ... scale. In 1284 he obtained free-warren throughout his demesne lands in ... Worcestershire, Berkshire, and Gloucestershire, with a market and ... Warre-Wicke, in the latter county. His son, John, was head in the ...

...fighting by sea as well as by land, for he was engaged in ... of Ships in Flanders. He followed Edward III. to France in 1340 ... of twenty men-at-arms and twenty archers, and was in the van with ... Prince on the glorious day of Cressy. He married another heiress, ... of Thomas Lord Greille, Baron of Manchester, through whom he ... a possession that would be of almost fabulous value in the present day ... on which the great manufacturing city now stands. He survived ... and was succeeded by a grandson, Roger, third Lord De La Warr, who ... lost his life in the field, and had the signal honour of being adjudged one ... captors of the French King at Poictiers. "King John," says Froissart, ... his own hands did that day marvels in arms; he had an axe in his hands, ... he defended himself, and fought in the breaking of the press; near ... King there was taken the Earl of Tankerville, Sir Jaques of Bourbon, Earl ..., and the lord John of Artois, Earl of Ewe; and a little above that, ... the banner of the Captal of Buch, was taken Sir Charles of Artois, and ... other knights and squires. The chase endured to the gates of Poictiers; ... there many slain and beaten down, horse and man; for they of Poictiers ... their gates, and would suffer none to enter; wherefore in the street before ... was horrible murder, men hurt and beaten down: the Frenchmen ... themselves as far as they might know an Englishman; there were divers ... archers that had four, five, or six prisoners . . . . Then there was ... to take the king, and such as knew him cried, Sir, yield you, or else ... but dead! There was a knight of St. Omer's, retained in wages with the ... of England, called Sir Denis Morbeck, who had served the Englishmen five ... before, because in his youth he had forfeited the realm of France, for a ... he did at St. Omer's; it happened so well for him, that he was next to the ..., when they were about to take him; he stepped forth into the press, and ... strength of his body and arms, he came to the French king, and said in good ..., Sir, yield you. The king beheld the knight, and said, To whom shall ... yield me? Where is my cousin the Prince of Wales? if I might see him, I ... speak to him. Denis answered and said, Sir, he is not here; but yield ... to me and I shall bring you to him. Who be you? quoth the king: Sir, ... he, I am Denis of Morbeck, a knight of Artois, but I serve the King of ..., because I am banished the realm of France, and I have forfeited all that ... had there. Then the king gave him his right gauntlet, saying, I yield me to you. ... was a great press about the king, for every man enforced him to say, I have ... him; so that the king could not go forward, with his young son, the Lord ..., with him, because of the press. The Prince of Wales, who was courageous ... cruel as a lion, took that day great pleasure to fight and chase his enemies; ... Lord John Chandos who was with him, of all that day never left him, nor ... took heed of taking any prisoner, at the end of the battle said to the ..., Sir, it were good that you rested here, and set your banner a-high in this

bush, that your people may draw hither, for they be sore spread abroad. I can see no more banners nor pennons of the French party; wherefore rest and refresh you, for ye be sore chafed. Then the prince's banner was set up a-high on a bush, and trumpets and clarions began to sound; then the prince did off his basenet, and the knights for his body and they of his chamber made ready about him, and a red pavilion was pight up, and then drink was brought forth for the prince, and for such lords as were about him, the which ever increased as they came from the chase; there they tarried, and their prisoners with them. And when the two marshals were come to the prince, he demanded of them whether they knew any tidings of the French king? They answered, Nay, we hear none of certainty, but we think verily he is either dead or taken, for he is not gone out of the battle. Then the prince said to the Earl of Warwick and to Sir Reinald Cobham, Sirs, I require you go forth and see what ye can hear, that at your return ye may show me the truth. These two lords took their horses and departed from the prince and rode up a little hill to look about them, where they perceived a flock of men of arms coming together right wondrously, and in the midst the French king a-foot in great peril, for Englishmen and Gascons were his masters; they had taken him from Sir Denis Morbeck perforce, and they were most of force said, I have taken him; Nay, quoth another, I have taken him; so they strove which should have him. Then the French king, to eschew that peril, said, Sirs, strive not, lead me courteously, and my son, to my cousin the prince, and strive not for my taking, for I am so great a lord as you shall all rich. The king's words somewhat appeased them; however, as they went they made riot, and brawled for the taking of the king. When the two foresaid lords saw and heard that noise and strife among them, they rode to them and said, Sirs, what is the matter that ye strive for? Sirs, said one of them, it is for the French king, who is here taken prisoner, and there be more than ten knights and squires that challenge the taking of him and of his son. Then the two lords entered into the press, and caused every man to draw back, and commanded them in the prince's name, on pain of their heads, to make no more noise, nor to approach the king no nearer, without they were commanded. Then every man gave room to the lords, and they alighted and did their reverence to the king, and so brought him and his son in peace and rest to the Prince of Wales."

None of the ten knights and squires engaged in this unseemly and treacherous brawl appear, from the above account, to have had any right to the horses they coveted, which clearly belonged to Sir Denis Morbeck alone. Yet it is equally evident that it could never be granted to a murderer and a traitor, and the Prince decreed that it should be shared by two of his bravest knights, Sir John de Pelham and Roger Lord De La Warr, doubtless singled out from the rest for their prowess that day in the field. To them the captive knight surrendered his sword, and each received permission to bear a special

[illegible] memory of "so signal an action." Sir Roger had the crampet [illegible] of the sword, and Sir John Pelham the buckle of the sword belt—the [illegible] Pelham buckle" that, displayed on many a church tower and manor [illegible] familiar to the eyes of Sussex men.

Sir Roger's two sons, John and Thomas, this race of gallant soldiers [illegible]. John, fourth lord, served under the Black Prince in Gascony, where [illegible] his father died; and in 1372 embarked for France with the King [illegible], three thousand men-at-arms, and ten thousand archers, intended for [illegible] of Thomas; "but after Nine weeks tossing at Sea, crossed with [illegible] winds, they return'd." He died s. p. in 1398, having lost his only [illegible] in his lifetime. His brother Thomas, who then succeeded, was a priest, [illegible] of the Church of Manchester, and obtained "a special Dispensation [illegible] attending the King at any of his Parliaments or Councils." At his [illegible], in 1525, the son of his half-sister Joan (the only child of his father's [illegible] marriage with Eleanor, daughter of the Lord Mowbray) was found to [illegible]. She was the wife of Thomas Lord West; and this son, Reginald, [illegible] summoned to Parliament as Lord De La Warr in the following year. [illegible] grandson and representative, John, fifteenth Lord, received an Earldom [illegible].

The branch of this family "was from a very early period seated in Somersetshire," [illegible] they held Craft-Warre, and acquired Hestercombe in the time of [illegible] III. The last of the name, Francis Warre, died in 1718; and his [illegible] married John Bamfylde.—*Collinson's Somerset.*

Delavache. I first met with this name in the will of Sir Lewis Clifford, [illegible] December 5th, 1404. (See *Collins.*) "Now first I bequethe to Syre [illegible] la Vache, Knyght, my masse-boke and my portoos,† and my boke of [illegible]acion to my daughter his wyf." The La Vaches are reputed to have been [illegible] Gascon origin; but it is far more likely that they came from Normandy, [illegible] the family still existed during the last century. The great assembly of [illegible] Norman nobility held in the church of St. Stephen, Caen, for the election [illegible] States-General in 1789, included a De La Vache, Baron de Saussay.

Sir Ralph Bagland Dugdale finds no mention of the De La Vaches earlier than [illegible] when they held Shenley-Mansel, in Buckinghamshire. It had come to them [illegible] the marriage of Richard de la Vache with Maud, one of the co-heiresses of [illegible] de Mansel; and this Richard, who had evidently joined in the Barons'

[illegible] this was the metal ornament at the end of the scabbard, which prevented the [illegible] of the sword from protruding.

† "Portoos" signifies the Breviary or Prayer-book, so named from *porter* and *hose*, [illegible] it was carried about in the pockets or hose:

"On my porthose I makin an othe."—*Chaucer.*

[illegible] "Martyrologium" was perhaps a martyrology.

rebellion, "was, under the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, permitted to redeem [illegible] and then held it in *capite* as of the Earl of Arundel and Honour of [illegible] paying one mark to the King annually."—*Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire*. In 1279 he acquired a manor in the parish of Aston Clinton, to which it gave its present name of Vaches. His son and heir, Sir Richard, styled of Bicester, in the parish of Bicester, co. Oxon, was an important personage in the reign of Edward III. He served in 1340 as knight of the shire for Bucks, in 1355 became a Knight of the Garter, and was Constable of the Tower in 1360-7. He had bought of Hugh Wake in 1360 half the manor of Chalfont St. Giles, and three years later obtained a further part of it, with a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands there. He left an only son, Sir Philip—the husband of Elizabeth Clifford—who was also a Knight of the Garter, Sheriff of Bucks, and represented the county in 1387. With Sir Philip the male line [illegible] in 1407; and his eldest daughter "carried away many of his possessions to the family of Grey de Wilton." She was twice married, each time to a [illegible]; her first husband was Richard, Lord Grey de Wilton, who died in 1395; her second Thomas, Lord Grey of Rugemont. She herself died in [illegible]. In the county history she is called both Blanche and Margaret; being [illegible] confounded with her sister; for she is said to have had a younger [illegible] whom Lipscomb makes no mention) married to one of the Kentish [illegible] Edward Restwold, presumably that sister's grandson, died possessed [illegible] Vache in Chalfont St. Giles in 1547.

I have found incidental notices of several others of the name. [illegible] de la Vache was one of the Lords of Barton 9 Ed. II. (Nom. Villarum, *Cambridgeshire*. John Vache of Haddesdon and Katherine his wife [illegible] 1358; Simon Vaches in 1402. The last mentioned is Andrew de la [illegible] who held part of a knight's fee in Clifton and Newton, Buckinghamshire, [illegible] died in 1436. They bore *Gules* three lions rampant ducally crowned [illegible]

The De la Vaches are likewise to be met with in Scotland, where they held the lands of Dawick, on Tweedside, during a long series of years, and exchanged the lions on their coats for cow's heads, in allusion to their [illegible] No trace of them now remains in Peeblesshire; for "the changes that have swept over Tweeddale in the course of seven centuries leave little to connect the past with the present family history of the county. We hear of them as early as the reign of Alexander II.; and in 1296, William le Vache signed the Ragman Roll. From this time they appear in various charters, the name gradually changing from Vache to Vaitch,* and finally Veitch. In the latter part of the fifteenth century they are seen to be in possession of Dawick, and were a leading family in the county. A hundred years later they took the side of Royalty. David Veitch, brother of Sir John Veitch of Dawick, [illegible]

* It is De la Watche in Duchesne's list.

[illegible] suffered defeat with him at Philiphaugh. So says the ballad of [illegible]:—

'And Newton, Gordon, burd alane,
And Dalgatie both stout and keen,
And gallant Veitch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.'

[illegible] distinction, the family began to decline about 1696, and the [illegible] were sold in consequence of debts contracted in the public service, for [illegible] were never indemnified."—*Chambers' History of Peebles.* Since [illegible] Veitches have merged in the general population."

Dacquigny, or De Acquigny; a duplicate. See *Akeny.*

Dautrey, the English abbreviation of De Hauterive, or De Alta Ripa, [illegible] Hauterive, Normandy. "A barony possessed by a branch of the Pagnells." —*Nicholas' Peerage.* The old Norman form of this name was De Haslt Rep, [illegible] time of Henry II. Joceline de Louvain, the brother of "Queen Adeliza [illegible] Arundel," and the founder of the great house of Percy, granted lands at [illegible]ham (now Hardham) in Sussex either to William de Alta Ripa or to his [illegible], whose name is variously given as Robert or John. They were among [illegible] original tenants of the Honour of Petworth, and though they likewise held [illegible] in Lincolnshire, adopted as their coat the five fusils of the Percies, with a [illegible] of tincture. William was a devout man, who bestowed much of his [illegible] on the Church. Some time before 1185, he founded a Cistercian [illegible] at Gozwell in Lincolnshire, and probably at the same date (the original [illegible] was burned) a Priory of Black Canons of St. Augustine at Hardham, of [illegible], "some of the original buildings may still be traced, although now applied [illegible] purposes of a farmhouse."—*Dallaway's Sussex.* The elder line of his [illegible]ndants ended in 1301 with another Sir William, whose granddaughter and [illegible] heiress, Eva, married Sir Edward St. John; but representatives of a younger [illegible] remained till 1758. They were seated at Moorhouse, near Petworth, [illegible]ed in the fifteenth century by Edward Dawtrey through his wife Isabella [illegible], the heiress of her uncle John, Treasurer of England under Richard II. [illegible] old mansion, built round a court with an arched gateway in the centre, [illegible] in great part taken down in 1763. A large chamber remained, having a [illegible]ed ceiling with the crests of Dawtrey, and their escocheon of arms, with [illegible] 1580."—*Ibid.* It was there that Leland visited Sir Henry Dawtrey, and [illegible]—but evidently did not credit—the following account of his genealogy: [illegible] told me that there were three Women or Sisters that had division [illegible] Landes of the Honour of Petworth, and that they were thus married: to [illegible] Dawterey, and Aske. So that thereupon I gather that al these three cam [illegible] of the Northe Countre. Percy, Dawterey, and Aske, give the myllepykes" [illegible] "but with difference yn the fielde. The first partition hath not continued

in al the aforesaid three names holy, but hath been diuidable. The verie likelihood is, that seing so much remained a late yn Percye's hands, that Dawtrey and Aske had never like partes, to bare beame but as [illegible] (meane-lords) "to Percye."

The Dawtreys constantly appear on the roll of Sussex Shields; and the two last of the name, Thomas and William, filled the same office in 1626 and 1736 in Essex, where they possessed Dodinghurst Park. William [illegible] married, and bequeathed his estate to Richard Luther, the son of [illegible] Smith.

Anthony Dawtrey, a cadet of this house, migrated into Hampshire, [illegible] settled at Worcot or Woodcote. "Sir John Dawtrey was Sheriff of Hampshire 1516, and Sir Francis in 1548."—*Woodward's Hampshire.*

Some descendants also continued in Lincolnshire, where the name took the form of Hawtrey. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, William de la Ripa, of Algerkirk in that county, married Catherine Chakers, a Barton heiress, and settled on her estate there, called Chabots or Chequers. A descent from him was Sir William Hawtrey, the last of the line, who left three daughters. An offshoot of this latter house, seated at Ryslip in [illegible] ended with John Hawtrey in 1690.

Lastly, a flourishing family of Yorkshiremen, holding of the Percys in Craven, bore the name of De Alta Ripa, and remained till the time of Henry VI. Their fortunes were founded by two coheiresses, Anne and Matilda de Clapham, who about 1235 married two brothers, Sir Geoffrey and Sir Ralph de Alta Ripa. Sir Geoffrey purchased the latter's share of Carleton and Lothersdale, and in the next generation Sir Thomas married Precosa de Marton, who inherited Elslack from her grandfather, Ralph Darrel. Their son Geoffrey had license in 1318 "to kernel and embattle his house at Elslack-in-Craven, a hamlet depending upon Broughton,[*] of which, as we find in Kirkby's Inquest, he was [illegible] "Of the embattled house of the Alta Ripas (if they ever availed themselves of their license to embattle) there are now no appearances; a few [illegible] may possibly be of that period."—*Whitaker's Craven.* The last heir was Geoffrey's grandsons, who each left a daughter; and the estate "went," it came, through two females."

Desny: "Disney, alias de Iseney; he dwelleth at Diseney; and [illegible] Name and Line be Gentilmen yn France. Allesham Priory by Thorney [illegible] was of the Disseney's Foundation: and there were dyvers of them [illegible]

[*] "In the civil wars of the seventeenth century this village, situated [illegible] highway, and almost at an equal distance between the hostile garrisons [illegible] and Thornton, had its full share of devastation and misery. It was [illegible] Broughton Hall, that a son of the family was shot on the lawn, and that [illegible] had been so completely pillaged of common utensils that an old helmet [illegible] house to house for the purpose of boiling broth and pottage."—*Whitaker.*

[illegible] Disney."—*Leland.* This family took its name from Isigny, near [illegible], and survived in Normandy at the end of the last century. Thomas [illegible] d'Isigny, of the Bailliry of Cérences, was represented at the great [illegible] of the Nobles of the Cotentin in 1789.

[illegible] England it has never died out at all. Lambert d'Isigny, who heads the [illegible], is still represented by lineal descendants in the male line; and his [illegible] of Norton-Disney, in the wapentake of Boothby Graffoe, and parts of [illegible], in Lincoln, continued to be their seat till the time of James II. [illegible] to this pedigree, as furnished by the College of Arms, twenty-four [illegible] have there succeeded each other in peaceful possession: but it is [illegible] to doubt that they have been unduly crowded by interpolations during [illegible] two hundred years. Sir William Disney, who lived under Henry III., is [illegible] eleventh in descent from Lambert, who came in with the Conqueror—[illegible] thereby doubling the usual number of generations. This Sir William [illegible] great heiress, Joan, daughter of Sir William de Dive by the co-heiress [illegible] Humfreville, who, on the death of her brother, Sir John de Dive, shared his [illegible] with her sister Elizabeth. Her tomb, in the north chancel of Norton-[illegible] Church, is the first of the series of monuments there erected to the family, [illegible] bears on two shields the arms of Humfines *alias* Amundeville, *Argent*, three [illegible] passant guardant in pale *Gules*, likewise shewn on the tombs of her son and [illegible] in-law. The son, another Sir William, who was four times knight of [illegible] shire in the reigns of the first two Edwards, lies under an arch between the [illegible] and the chancel, his effigy, "cumbent in armour," wearing a helmet of [illegible] mail, and at his head, on a similar altar tomb, rests his wife, partly [illegible] by a sepulchral cross, with the inscription: Ici gist Joan qe fut [illegible] moun. Gillam Disni, et fle moun Sire Nicholas le Escuier. Dieu [illegible] mercy de an alme. Amen. This singular monument has been engraved [illegible] Gough. "The capricious and somewhat grotesque combination of the [illegible] cross with portions of the effigy, the latter being either in low [illegible] upon the face of the slab, or shown through apertures in various parts [illegible], seems to have been a local fashion, mostly adopted in Lincolnshire [illegible] the adjacent counties. Gough gives among other examples the strangely [illegible] memorial of Dame Joan Disney at Norton-Disney. The lady's bust [illegible] arms, with hands conjoined, are there shown surrounded by escutcheons [illegible] and accessory decorations; the lower part of the slab is charged with a [illegible], and through a trefoiled aperture at its base the feet of the deceased lady [illegible] resting on a dog."—*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiii., p. 215. None of these [illegible] bear either the paternal coat of the Disneys, *Argent* on a fess *Gules* [illegible] Bants de 3 *Or*; or that of Dive, *Gules* a fess daucettee *Or* between three [illegible] quelle *Ermine*; but only the lions of Amundeville—showing the high [illegible] attached to that alliance—and the arms of Langford. The next [illegible], Sir William, Sheriff of Lincoln and knight of the shire in 1340,

married a daughter of Lord Grey de Ruthyn: another [illegible] slain on the bloody Palm Sunday of Towton Field; and a third [illegible] three times served as Sheriff under Philip and Mary and Elizabeth, [illegible] estate by marrying Margaret, daughter and co-heir, by [illegible] William Hussey, eldest son of John Lord Hussey. His [illegible] himself, his two wives, four sons, and five daughters, remains in the church. His grandson, Sir Henry Disney, knighted at Whitehall [illegible] again two wives. By the first, Barbara Thornhaugh, he had [illegible] through whom the line at Norton-Disney was carried on till [illegible] descendants, William Disney, was concerned in the Duke of [illegible] rebellion, and executed for high treason on Kennington Common in [illegible] last heirs were two brothers: William, who died unmarried; and [illegible] Rector of Blosham, who left only daughters.

Sir Henry's second wife, Eleanor Grey, was the ancestress of [illegible] family. She bore him no less than six sons, of whom the eldest, John, was seated at Swinderby in Lincolnshire, and also held [illegible] Doncaster. He was the father of Gervase, who died s. p., and [illegible] married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Fynes-Clinton [illegible] in Lincolnshire, a grandson of the second Earl of Lincoln. He [illegible] four sons (the three elder having died in infancy), and was [illegible] grandson, John, Sheriff of Notts in 1733. The next heir, Lewis, [illegible] of Ffytche, as the husband of the heiress of Ffytche of Denbury Hall, [illegible] but had no son; and the youngest of his three daughters married [illegible] his second brother, John Disney, Rector of Swinderby. She was the [illegible] of Edgar, who first settled at The Hyde in Essex, where his [illegible] still remain.

Dabernoune, for D'Auberon, "a family now but little known, [illegible] The name was probably taken either from a fief or some hamlet in the [illegible] Abernon, in the canton of Orbec and arrondissement of Lisieux, Calvados, called Abenon. The Abbé De La Rue (*Hist. des Trouvères*, vol. [illegible] speaks of the *trouvère* Pierre d'Abernon, wrongly named Pierre de Corbie, the author of *L'Etat de la poésie française au XII^e et XIII^e siècle*. Enguerrand d'Abernon also figures among the witnesses to the [illegible] charter of Savigny Abbey in 1112. Roger d'Abernon followed the Conqueror to England."—*Recherches sur le Domesday*. He was a subtenant of [illegible] Clare or de Tonbridge both in Suffolk and Surrey in 1086; and received the new King the Manor of Stoke in the latter county, since known as d'Abernon. Here his descendants remained for three hundred years. John D'Abernon, about 1300, bore *Azure* a chevron *Or*. Two of the curious brasses in England, representing knights of this family, are [illegible] seen in Stoke Abernon Church chancel. "These figures are of an early [illegible] may be inferred from the character of the armour and the form of [illegible]

...ures of the latter kind, and of small size. Nothing can be ascertained in ... to the particular persons they were intended to commemorate; the ... which surrounded the verge of each slab being either obliterated or ... The most ancient figure is six foot four inches in length, and represents a ... vested in a hood and jacket of mail, a long surcoat, and mail leggings: ... upon a lion couchant; a sword is appendant from his girdle, and ... his arm is an upright spear: on his shield are the D'Abernon arms. The ... figure, which stands, also, upon a lion couchant, is arrayed in a mixture ... and plate armour: the chief facings being of the latter kind. On his ... is a coif de mailles with a collar of mail attached to it. He wears a short surcoat, ... of which is richly embroidered; and has a shield and sword, like the ... This figure is of considerably less stature than the other knight; ... above it is a canopy in the early pointed style."—*Brayley and Britton's ...* Either of these may have been Sir John, for the latter shield ... in use up to the end of the fifteenth century. The last D'Abernon died ... 1430, leaving a daughter and heir Elizabeth, married first to Sir William ..., and secondly to John, son of Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton.

... of the family, Ingelram d'Abernon, in 1165, held four fees of the ... of Clare, and was a benefactor to Stoke Clare (Mon. i. 1007). He is ... reputed ancestor of the Devonshire Dabernons, and has left his name to ... Dabernon in that county. "In 1242, Eugenius Dabernon held ... Westcote supposes him to have succeeded Drogo de Teign in ... Manor. In 1295, it was held by Sir Peter Edgecumbe, and sometime before ... John Dabernon, by the service of half a knights fee of the Lord Hugh ..., and by him of the King *in capite*. But Sir Peter seems only to have ... a temporary tenure in Drewsteignton, perhaps during the wardship of some ... of the Dabernon family. For Risdon not only mentions Eugenius ... as having held the manor in the reign of Henry III., but also says it ... in that name to the time of Henry V. We find in the Harleian MSS. ... *Dabernon fuit dominus ibidem Anno 9, Hen. V.*"—*Polwhele's Devon.* ... following reign it was held by Stephen de Durnford. Their residence ... their name of Auberon. The line of Bradford Dabernon had ended in the ... of Edward I. with an heiress, married to John Dennis, a cadet of Dennis ..., but a younger branch survived, and was subsequently seated at ..., in the same parish. John Dabernon, temp. Henry IV., acquired ... and through the heiress of Cadio or Cadiho; and it again passed away ... granddaughter. Week-Dabernon, another of their manors, was granted ... Abbey in 1353, by John Dabernon of Bradford Dabernon.—*Lysons' ...* This latter date is in contradiction of the former one.

... for D'Amorie, from Amars or Amorie, near Caen. Gilbert ..., a benefactor to Eynsham Abbey (Mon. i. 265) had grants from ... in Oxford, and held lands in Somersetshire in 1168. ...

William, is also mentioned. In the following century Roger de Amory held [illegible] of the Honour of D'Oyly in Bucks from the Earl of Warwick (Testa de Nevill). He was probably the father of Gilbert, who in 1293 was in the expedition to Gascony, and left three sons: 1. Sir Roger; 2. Pinabel; and 3. [illegible]. The eldest, Sir Roger (from whom Damory Court in Dorsetshire takes its name), was summoned to parliament by writ in 1314; and two years afterwards obtained from Ed. II. a grant of one hundred marks yearly, with the manors of [illegible] Yorkshire, Halghton in Oxfordshire, and Faukenhall in Surrey. He was [illegible] Scotland, and was at different times Constable of Knaresborough and [illegible] and Warden of the Forest of Dene. But in 1322 he enrolled himself [illegible] banner of Thomas Earl of Lancaster with the confederate barons [illegible] against the Despencers; marched with them to Burton upon Trent, [illegible] to Tutbury Castle, where he fell sick, and died. He had married for [illegible] Royal blood already twice a widow, Elizabeth de Clare, the niece of [illegible] and one of the three sisters that divided the great fee of Gilbert, [illegible] Gloucester. She brought him only daughters; some say [illegible] daughter, Elizabeth Lady Bardolph; in which case the title that [illegible] must have perished in the attainder of her grandson in the time of [illegible] Banks, however, mentions that she had a younger sister, Eleanor, [illegible] John de Raleigh (ancestor of the gallant Sir Walter) among whom [illegible] the barony remains in abeyance.

Nicholas d'Amorie, the second brother, a landowner in [illegible] Buckinghamshire, was the father of Sir Richard, who had summons to [illegible] as a baron in 1326. He had been in the Scottish wars six years before; [illegible] was Steward of the Household to Ed. II., and died in 1330, leaving [illegible] three daughters. The son, Richard, second Lord D'Amorie, [illegible] consecutive years in France and Flanders, and died s. p. in 1375. The [illegible] fell to his sisters, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth, was the wife of the [illegible] Sir John Chandos.

Richard, the youngest of the three brothers, was still represented [illegible] the present century. His posterity continued the line; and though [illegible] became gradually modified to Dalmari, Dameer, and Damer, they [illegible] unaltered their ancestral coat: Barry nebulé of six, *Argent* and [illegible] *Azure*. They were first seated in Oxfordshire, where many of them [illegible] Bicester Priory; then we find them at South Molton and Chappel-in-[illegible] and lastly, about 1628, in Dorsetshire. Joseph, the eldest of the [illegible] John Damer of Godmanston in that county, commanded a troop of [illegible] Cromwell's army; and was more than once employed by him, when he [illegible] Protector, in secret negotiations with Cardinal Mazarin. After the [illegible] remembering these antecedents, he judged it expedient to leave the [illegible] and selling his property in Dorset and Somerset, he crossed over to [illegible] where the land, little cultivated and thinly inhabited, being very [illegible]

[illegible] money to great advantage. He attained a great age, and had "so extremely happy a constitution" that, during the ninety-one years of his life, he never once felt ill till three days before his death. He was not married; and two nephews successively inherited his new Irish domain, and settled in Tipperary. Joseph, the son of the youngest, received first an Irish peerage as Baron Milton of Shronehill in Tipperary in 1753; then an English one as Baron Milton of Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire in 1762; and finally was created Earl of Dorchester and Viscount Milton in 1792. His wife was a daughter of the first Duke of Ancaster, by whom he had four sons; but they all died s. p.; George, who succeeded him as second and last Earl, in 1808. Their only sister, *Lady Caroline*, known for her taste and skill in sculpture, never married; and at her death, in 1839, the Damer estates devolved upon John, second Earl of Portarlington, who added her name to his own. He was the grandson of her aunt, Mary Damer, the wife of William Dawson, created Viscount Carlow in 1776, and the mother of the first Earl of Portarlington.

"One branch of this ancient house was long seated at Yatt, co. *Gloucester*; and another has migrated to the United States, where the name and family of Dauey are well known and esteemed."—*Burke.*

Daueros. This, in barbarous spelling, represents the great name of Devereux, borne by a branch of the sovereign house of Normandy, and one of the privileged few that have stemmed the varying times and tides of eight hundred years. While the better part of its famous contemporaries have passed away or been laid low, it has stood erect and fought the battle of life, never lacking an heir to uphold its old renown.

"Robert Count of Evreux, Archbishop of Rouen, was the son of Richard I. of Normandy, and by his wife Herleva (see *Anselm*, i., 477, &c.) had, 2. Richard, Count of Evreux, father of William, Count of Evreux, whose sister, wife of Amaury de Montfort, was his heir: 2. Ralph d'Evreux, Sire de Gacé, whose son Robert left his estates to the Count of Evreux, and died s. p. 3. William d'Evreux."—*The Norman People.* The eldest of these brothers, Richard Count of Evreux, who was the founder of the great Norman abbey of St. Sauveur, furnished eighty ships for the invasion of England, and with his son, William, fought by the Conqueror's side at Hastings, "bearing himself gallantly in the battle." He died the year following, and William appears as *Ebricensis Comes* in Domesday, holding a great barony in Hampshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. "Shortly afterwards, King William, as if to indemnify himself for the property he had bestowed upon him in England, took from him the Castle of Evreux, and placed a garrison in it."—*Planché.* Nevertheless, he remained true to his allegiance, and regained his Castle at the Conqueror's death. In 1104, when Henry I. crossed over to Normandy with a strong force to settle the affairs of the Duchy, distracted by a long course of misgovernment, Duke Richard, alarmed at his brother's intervention, sought to conciliate him by the offer of the county of

Evreux, together with the feudal service of the Count and his vassals. The Count very naturally demurred. "Hearing," says Orderic, "that he was not to be transferred like a horse or an ox, and wishing to preserve his integrity and honour, he said publicly to the Princes: 'I have served your father faithfully all my days, never having stained my sworn fealty in any matter whatever. I have always observed it to his heir, and determined to labour to continue in this course. But it being impossible, as I have often heard learned doctors declare, as the Word of God, that a man can serve two masters who are opposed to each other, it is my earnest desire to be subject to one lord only. I love both the King and the Duke: both are the sons of the King, my late lord, and I owe respect both, but I will only do homage to one, and him only will I serve.'" He approved his words; and the Duke, taking his hands, himself placed them between the King's, thus for ever constituting him the King's "man" by the usual act of homage.

He died in 1118, s. p. He had married a daughter of the [illegible] Nevers, "distinguished," says Orderic, "for her wit and beauty, and one of the tallest women in Evreux:" but a troublesome and mischief-making wife constantly embroiled him in her quarrels. Having no children of his own, he had adopted his niece, the beautiful Bertrade de Montfort. The Count [illegible] fell in love with her, and when Duke Robert of Normandy solicited [illegible] against the Manceaux, would only promise it on condition that he [illegible] him her hand in marriage. The Duke accordingly applied on his behalf to the Count of Evreux; but he, too, was ready with a stipulation before granting his niece. "Not," he said, "till you restore to me Noyon-sur-Andelle, [illegible] Cravant, Ecouchi, and the other lands of my uncle Raoul Tête d'Ane." The Duke agreed: the bargain was struck; and the beautiful Bertrade was [illegible] away to a "profligate and detestable" husband, from whom she afterwards [illegible] with Philip I. of France.

The famous Earls of Salisbury of this name descended from Edwin [illegible] Salisbury, Sheriff of Wilts, the *Edwardus Vicecomes* or *Edwardus Sarisberiensis* [illegible] Domesday, who held a great barony in eight different counties. He was [illegible] younger son of the Count de Roumare, and I am wholly unable to explain why he was called D'Evreux, or, as Dugdale spells it, Ewrus. He witnessed [illegible] Conqueror's foundation charter of Selby, and bore Henry I.'s standard [illegible] Brenneville, where he "behaved himself with singular courage and military [illegible]." His son died a canon in a priory he had founded in Wiltshire; and his grandson Patric, who was Steward of the Household to the Empress Maud, transferred to her the Earldom of Salisbury. He served Henry II. as Lieut.- and Governor-General of Acquitaine, where he was slain by Guy de Lusignan in 1168. This second Earl left no son, and his heiress was the famous Ela of Salisbury, who was in Normandy when her father died; and an adventurous young [illegible] forthwith set out in quest of her. "Being," says Dugdale, "a [illegible]

Salisbury, and William Talbot, an Englishman and an eminent Souldier, took upon him the habit of a Pilgrim, and went into Normandy. Where wandring up and down, for the space of two months, at length he found her out.

"Likewise, it is reported that he then changed his habit, and having entered the Court; where she resided, in the garb of a Harper (being practised in mirth and jesting), he became well accepted there. Moreover, that growing acquainted with her, after some time he took her into England, and presented her to King Richard; who receiving her very courteously, gave her in marriage to William surnamed Longespe his Brother (*id est* a natural Son to King Henry the second, begotten on the Fair Rosamond sometime his Concubine). And that thereupon King Richard rendered unto him the Earldom of Rosmar, as her Inheritance, by descent from Edward of Salesburie." It is easy to infer that he was the same William who had won her heart in disguise, and was renowned as one of the greatest soldiers of the age.

Ela, this Countess Ela was the first and only woman who ever served as High Sheriff. She had already three times filled the office for Wiltshire when, in 1230, she "gave the King 200 marks to have the Custody (*id est* Sheriffalty) of that County, and the Castle of Sarum, during her whole life." She was "a devout Woman," the benefactress of at least six religious houses; and seven years after her husband's death founded an abbey of her own at Lacock, when she took the veil, and presided as Abbess for eighteen years. She likewise gave a sum of money for the use of pore scholars at Oxford, to be kept in a common chest, from which they might borrow without interest whenever they were in need. She lived to be a very old woman, surviving her heroic son, William Longespe II., by many years. He died in 1250 in the Holy Land. "It is reported, that the night before his death, Ela, his mother, then Abbess of Lacock, saw in a Vision the Heavens open, and her Son armed at all parts (whose Shield she well knew) received with joy by the Angels; and, that she then asking 'Who is this?' it was answered, 'Do you not know your Son William and his Armor?' and she said 'Yes.' And it was replied, 'It is he whom thou his Mother now beholdest.' Moreover, that she keeping in mind the time, about half a year after, when it was told her, held up her hands, and with a chearful countenance said, 'I thy Handmaid, give thanks to thee, O Lord, that out of my sinful flesh, thou hast caused such a Champion against thine Enemies to be born.'" Her grandson proved the last of his race; and his daughter Margaret brought the Earldom of Salisbury to Henry de Lacy, the great Earl of Lincoln.

The existing family is derived from William, the youngest brother of Richard, Count of Evreux (*see* p. 323). "He married, according to William of Jumièges, the widow of Robert de Grentemesnil, and his daughter married Roger, Count of Sicily. By his second marriage he had a son of his own name, who came to England in 1066 with Roger d'Evreux, his brother (who was of Norfolk, 1086), and married the sister of Walter de Lacy of Hereford. Helewysa, his widow, gave lands to Gloucester Abbey (Mon. i. 115). Her son Robert de Evrois was a

benefactor to Brecknock t. Henry I. (Mon. I. 922). He says, "[illegible] branches of this family in Hereford."—*The Norman People*. "[illegible] the county for many generations. One of them, William [illegible] Marches, fell at Evesham; another, Sir John, who served abroad [illegible] Prince's train, was Captain of Rochelle, Seneschal of the Limousin, [illegible] of Dover, Warden of the Cinque Ports, a Knight Banneret, and [illegible] summoned to Parliament 8 Ric. II. But the title expired with his [illegible] left no children. Of another branch, seated at Bodyngham, was [illegible] Devereux, who in the time of Henry VI. laid the foundation of the [illegible] by his marriage with Anne, sole daughter and heir of [illegible] Bourchier, [illegible] she brought him not only a great inheritance, but an ancient [illegible] descent in blood from the illustrious Earls of Derby. He was [illegible] Baron Ferrers in 1461, and fell at Bosworth Field, on the side of [illegible] The second Lord made a still greater alliance, for his wife Cecily [illegible] blood of the Plantagenets, and the heiress of her brother, Henry Bourchier, [illegible] of Essex. Their only son was created Viscount Hereford by [illegible] in 1572 his successor was advanced by Elizabeth to the Earldom of [illegible] year following, "being a stirring man, not unacquainted with warlike [illegible] from his very youth," he asked the Queen's leave to undertake an [illegible] against the rebels in Ireland, at that time "the great school of valor [illegible] The enterprise utterly failed; its sole result was the wasting of his [illegible] ruin of his hopes; and he died, neglected and miserable, at Dublin, in [illegible] of his age. "He desired the standers-by to admonish his son, who [illegible] scarce ten years old, to have always before his eyes, the six and thirtieth [illegible] his age, which neither he, nor his father had passed, and which his [illegible] attained to."—*Camden*. This son was Queen Elizabeth's unhappy favourite, [illegible] "masterpiece of court and camp whose beauty enamelled his valour," [illegible] after having "slept long in the arms of fortune," died on the scaffold [illegible] age of thirty-three. He was the Queen's kinsman through his mother, [illegible] Knowles, and from the first day of his appearance at Court under the [illegible] step-father Leicester, distinguished by her especial regard. Not only [illegible] young, handsome, devoted, and chivalrously brave, but a scholar and [illegible] well, who wrote sonnets in her honour, and read aloud to her in the long [illegible] afternoons. She was miserable when he went on foreign service, repeating [illegible] shall have this young fellow knocked on the head as foolish Sidney [illegible] own forwardness." At twenty he was already her Master of the Horse, [illegible] became a General and a Knight of the Garter; and in 1591 was appointed [illegible] command the forces sent to aid Henry IV. at Rouen.* A few years [illegible] went with Lord Howard to fight the Spaniards at Cadiz, and is reported [illegible]

* He sent M. de Villars, the Governor of Rouen, the following cartel: "[illegible] voules combattre vous même à cheval ou à pied, je maintiendrai que la [illegible] est plus juste que celle de la Ligue, que je suis meilleur que vous, et que [illegible] est plus belle que la vôtre."

[illegible] his leap into the sea with delight when the Admiral gave the signal to attack. On his return home he was named Master of the Ordnance and Earl Marshal of England, and received in grants, pensions, and offices, first and last, close upon £300,000. But his prosperity sat ill upon him; he grew arrogant, overbearing and domineering, till, one day that his advice was not taken in council, he shrugged his shoulders and turned his back upon the Queen. She, for her part, walked straight up to him, boxed his ears like a froward child's, and bade him, "go and be hanged!" Essex, clapping his hand on his sword, swore a great oath that he would never pardon such an affront—no, not even from old King Hal himself: and strode away without another word. For some months he sulked, and kept aloof, till at length, pressed by his friends, he condescended to make an apology, which was accepted by the Queen: and not long after he was sent over to Ireland, with the title of Lord Lieutenant, to quell Tyrone's revolt. But it proved "too knotty a service for his smooth disposition." Although he received all the re-inforcements he asked for, and "Elizabeth moaned that she paid him £1,000 a-day," he had to conclude an unfavourable truce with Tyrone, and even, according to Froude, "entered into a disloyal correspondence with him." The Queen, though greatly displeased, bade him remain at his post till further orders: but Essex disobeyed her, hurried home, and suddenly presented himself in the bed-chamber, where Elizabeth, at her toilet, "was sitting with her hair unbrushed, and falling about her face and shoulders." He threw himself at her feet, and kissing her hands, "implored her not to judge him by the counsels of his enemies." The Queen, thus taken unawares, received him graciously, and he went away rejoicing that after "many storms abroad, he had found a sweet calm at home."

He exulted too early. On reflection, the Queen's mood had changed; he was ordered into close arrest, and confined for nine months in the Lord Keeper's house, not being permitted even to see his wife. When he was in the end released, he hurried down to his country seat at Ewelme, and day by day waited for the coming messenger that was to summon him back to Court. None came; and each successive disappointment left him more restless and resentful. His house became the general resort of malcontents, crowded with a "miscellaneous crew of swordsmen proffering their services, some of one persuasion, some of another. Their specious pretence was, to take evil counsellors from the Queen; though it had been happy if they had been first taken away from the Earl."—*Bacon*. At length, when Elizabeth had roughly refused him the renewal of a lucrative grant, declaring that "an ungovernable beast must be stinted in his provender," Essex, stung to the quick, rose in open insurrection. He called together his friends and retainers, and rode into the City at the head of two hundred gentlemen armed with rapiers, summoning all whom he met to join him. But not a single man was found to stir at his bidding, and, baffled and mortified, he made his way to Queenhithe, and there took boat to Essex House. He had

prepared for a siege; but the Queen swore she would not sleep till [illegible] was taken, and it was surrendered to the Lord Admiral the same night. [illegible] was tried for high treason, found guilty, sentenced and executed. [illegible] signed his death-warrant with great reluctance and many tears; and the [illegible] (still extant) shows how her hand shook as she wrote her name. She [illegible] the evil necessity from day to day, for she lived in hourly expectation of [illegible] that never came. In his fortunate days she had given Essex a ring [illegible] him to keep it, and to remember her promise, that whatever offence he [illegible] thereafter commit should be pardoned on his returning this pledge. [illegible] his extremity, had sent it by a trusty messenger to the Queen's [illegible], Lady Nottingham, desiring her to give it into the Queen's own hand. [illegible] never delivered. Soon after Essex's execution, Lady Nottingham fell [illegible] ill, and being given over by the physicians, sent word to the Queen that she [illegible] an important secret to reveal to her. The Queen came to her bed-side, and [illegible] Lady Nottingham unburdened her conscience by telling the whole story. [illegible] entreated her forgiveness, pleading that her husband, the Lord Admiral, [illegible] very hostile to Essex, had prevented her from delivering the token. [illegible] burst out into passionate lamentation. "God may forgive thee," she cried, "but I never can!" She went home utterly overwhelmed with grief, and for [illegible] afterwards could scarcely taste food, or take rest in her bed.

The unhappy Earl left a son, who in 1603 was restored in blood [illegible] a boy of fourteen had the misfortune to be married to "a court [illegible] first magnitude," the infamous Lady Frances Howard, afterwards [illegible] Somerset (see *Kerre*). He was a general in the Parliamentary Army, [illegible] without issue in 1647. With him the Earldom of Essex became extinct, [illegible] Ferrers and Bourchier baronies, passing in the female line, were [illegible] granted by Charles II. to the descendants of his sister, Lady Dorothy, [illegible] married Sir Henry Shirley, and was the ancestress of the present Earl. [illegible] But the title of Hereford reverted to the heir-male, Sir Walter Devereux [illegible] Bromwich, descended from the first Viscount by his second wife, [illegible] Garnish; and is now borne by his representative as head of this [illegible] with the place and precedence of Premier Viscount of England.

Dauonge. Leland gives this and the name here following it as "[illegible] et Duylly;" which would make it a duplicate, standing for D'Avranches. (See *Averenges*.)

Duilby, for Duylly, as it stands on Leland's list. According to [illegible] authorities, the cradle of this great baronial house was Ouilly-le-Basset, [illegible] arrondissement of Falaise. They were a branch of the Bassets, and [illegible] continued in Normandy till the close of the last century, as they were [illegible] at the Assembly of the Nobles in 1789. Their coat of arms, *Argent* [illegible] *Gules*, became in England *Or* two bendlets *Azure*, sometimes [illegible] counter-change.

"D'Oilli"—entered in the Roman de Rou among the combatants at Hastings, was the Robert D'Oily who became, through the Conqueror's favour, one of the most potent nobles of the realm. He received the two baronies of Oxford and St. Valery, acquired the honour and castle of Wallingford through his Saxon wife Algitha, and was appointed the King's Constable. Within six years of the Conquest, he had built at Oxford a strong castle, a bridge over the Isis, and a collegiate church dedicated to St. George, besides either repairing or rebuilding the walls of the town. This fortress gave him "the sway of the whole County, and he was so powerful a Man in his time," says Dugdale, "that no one durst oppose him." Yet he was no match for the monks of Abingdon. He had appropriated a meadow, adjoining his castle, that belonged to them; and forthwith dreamed a dream. He found himself in a palace thronged with nobles, where sat a beautiful Lady enthroned as the Queen of Heaven, and surrounded by her side two monks of Abingdon, who, bending their knees before her, pointed him out as he approached. "Behold," they said, "he who usurpeth the Inheritance of the Church, having taken away that Meadow, for which we make this complaint." The Lady, much moved, commanded that he should be thrust out of her presence, and taken to that meadow "to be there tormented." Then all at once he was in the meadow, where hay-making was going on, and surrounded by a bevy of ugly children, who cried out gleefully, "Here is our dear Friend, let us play with him!" Thereupon they set to work with a will to torment him; and, firing the hay, tossed it in his face, burnt his beard, and so singed, scorched, smoked, and suffocated him that he cried out for mercy: "Blessed Lady, have pity on me, for I am dying!"

"Whereat his Wife (who lay near him) being affrighted, said, 'Awake Sir, for you are much troubled in your sleep:' and being thus rowsed up, he said, 'Yea truly, for I was among Devils.' To whom she replied: 'The Lord preserve thee from all harm.' Then, having told to her his dream, she said, 'God doth correct his Child, whom he loveth.'"—*Dugdale.*

The vision needed no interpretation, and at his wife's instance he repaired to Abingdon, and there, before the altar, made solemn restitution of the purloined meadow, promising to meddle with the Abbey lands no more, and adding as a peace-offering the manor of Tadmerton, and one hundred pounds in money.

"In 1084 William the Conqueror kept his Easter at Abingdon, and was most splendidly entertained by Robert d'Oilly; his son-in-law, Milo Crispin, and Osmond, Bishop of Sarum, being the only persons admitted to dine at the King's table. When the Monarch quitted Abingdon, he left his younger son, afterwards King Henry I., to be educated in the convent under the inspection of Robert d'Oilly. The royal youth profited so much under his tutor, that he obtained the appellation of Beauclerk, by which he was ever after distinguished."—*Lysons.*

Dugdale does not furnish us with the date of Robert's death. He left an only daughter Maud, married first to Milo Crispin, and then to Brien Fitz Count,

but she had no children, and died a nun. She had inherited her mother's [illegible] of Wallingford. That of St. Valery was, it is believed, given by her [illegible] "his very familiar Friend John de Ivery, who had accompanied him to [illegible] as his sworn Brother;" and the honour of Oxford (or Hockmorton, [illegible] called in the pedigree), with the office of Constable of England, passed [illegible] more Nigel.

Nigel does not appear in Domesday, though two others of the [illegible] and Ralph, are entered as holding lands in Oxfordshire, the first as [illegible] chief, the second as an undertenant. It is singular that no [illegible] either of them is to be found. "Of Nigel," says Leland, "be no [illegible] things written." His son, Robert II., married "one Edith Forne, [illegible] Woman who had been Concubine to King Henry the First," and [illegible] founded a Priory for Black Canons at Oseney, near Oxford, "[illegible] that Isis Ryver there maketh," in 1129.

"Sum write," continues Leland, "that this was the occasion of [illegible] Edith used to walk out of Oxford Castelle with her Gentilwomen [illegible] that often tymes, wher yn a certan place in a tre as often as she [illegible] pyes cald to gether to it, and fher to chattre, and as it were to [illegible] Edithe much marveling at this matter, and was ponderyng [illegible] wonder.

"Wherupon she sent for one Radulph, a Chanon of S. Frediswide [illegible] of a vertuus Life and her Confessor, asking hym Counsel [illegible] to whom [illegible] after that he had seen the fascion of the Pies Chattering only at her [illegible] that she should builde sum Chirch or Monasterie in that Place. [illegible] entreatid her Husband to build a Priorie, and so he did, making [illegible] first Prior of it."

This is a curiously characteristic story. Edith, whose [illegible] made her suspicious of reproach, was evidently possessed with the idea [illegible] clamour of the magpies was a malicious mockery designed to humble [illegible] reprove her, and to convey a supernatural warning that she must make [illegible] atonement for her sins. The whole scene was painted on the wall of [illegible] over her tomb at Oseney, where she was represented in the guise of a [illegible] habited as a nun offering in her hand a heart.

Her husband was a great benefactor to the Church; for, besides [illegible] founded and richly endowed Missenden Abbey in Oxfordshire. Their [illegible] son Henry was the father of two brothers with whom the line ended [illegible] time of Henry III., and of three sisters who became their heirs. [illegible] Marjory, was the wife of Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, to [illegible] brought the barony of Hocknorton; Maud married Maurice de Gant; [illegible] Simon Fitz Walter.

There remained, as next in blood, Henry D'Oilley, a son of [illegible] Edith's second son Gilbert. But he proceeded to none of the [illegible]

[illegible] of his house: and thus early in its history—within two hundred years of its first establishment in England—all its splendour and power had departed, never to return. From that time forward the D'Oileys did not emerge from the rank of plain country gentlemen. They remained in Oxfordshire, where Leland mentions in his time "One of the Oilleis, a Man of one hundred and forty li. Land. . . . cummunely caullid Doilley of this Title of Oilleis." This must have been the Thomas D'Oyley who first bought Chiselhampton, for many generations the principal residence of his descendants. His grandson, Sir Robert, "a great courtier in the reign of Queen Elizabeth," met his death at the so-called Black Assizes of Oxford in 1577, by "a pestilent savour either rising from the noisome stench of the prisoners, or from the damp of the ground." There were three hundred persons, more or less, present in the Court, and all of them were dead within forty-eight hours.

The family had their share of troubles in the Civil War. "Greenland House, the property of Sir John Doyley, was, in the month of May, 1644, garrisoned for the King, with a view of commanding the passage of the Thames from Henley and Reading to London. After sustaining a long and severe siege from the parliamentary forces under Major-General Browne, the house having been almost reduced to ashes, it surrendered on honourable terms on the 11th of July. In a burial place belonging to the family there is a handsome monument to Sir Cope Doyley, who died in 1633, and his wife Martha, 'who lived together in inviolated bands of holy wedlock twenty-two years, and multiplied themselves into five sons and five daughters.'"—*Lysons' Bucks.* Their epitaphs were probably written by the poet Quarles, who was Dame D'Oyley's brother, and composed for her successively to Joel, Rebecca, Abigail, Dorcas, Hannah, the chaste Susanna, Martha, and Mary!

This exemplary woman was the grandmother of Sir John D'Oyley, created a baronet in 1666, whose last descendant, Sir William, died in the early part of the present century. With him the title is supposed to have expired; though Sir Bernard Burke declares "that fact to be very doubtful." But he makes no further allusion to any existing representative or possible claimant.

Two other baronetcies belonging to the family are also extinct. One of them had been granted at an even earlier date (1663) to Sir William D'Oyley of Shottisham in Norfolk, who had served with great gallantry under Gustavus Adolphus; the other was given in 1821 to Sir John D'Oyley, British Resident at Kandy, and only lasted three years.

Delauere. According to Anselme (Histoire Généalogique de la France), Anthony the Bastard of Burgundy, surnamed *Le Grand Bâtard*, one of the sons of Duke Philip the Good, who was legitimised in 1476, bore the titles of Seigneur de Beures and De la Vere, and transmitted them to his posterity. Beures or Beveren, and La Vere or Vere, were both in Flanders; the former he had inherited from his father, and the latter had belonged to his mother Anne,

daughter and heiress of Walter de Burnle, Comte de [illegible]. Prince de Chimay was Marquis de la Vere.

In *Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*, I find mention of [illegible] pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster in 1322. [illegible] was assigned to this name by Robson, viz.: *Delawar* or *Delaware*, *Gules* and a chief *Vert*; with a imaginary crest—a Cubit arm erect, of blood, all *Gules*; and *Delawer* or *Delawerly*; Quarterly Or and *Gules*, dexter quarter a mullet of the second. But the latter is [illegible]

Delahold, or De La Hyde. I much doubt whether this [illegible] to be here, as it sounds to me a local English one," and I [illegible] that even remotely resembles it in Normandy. It is first met with [illegible] century, and spreading rapidly over England and Ireland, [illegible] more extensively in its shorter form of Hyde. Gilbert de la Hide, [illegible] John, occur in Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire, William de la Hide [illegible] shire, in 2194 (Rot. Curiæ Regis): and in the time of Henry III. [illegible] Peter de la Hide is found in Bucks, John had succeeded his father [illegible] Oxon; there was a Roger de la Hide in Northants (also holding [illegible] of Hugh de Vivonne in Berkshire): and a Henry de la Hide, [illegible] besides a Robert and a Richard in Oxfordshire.—*Kemble's Hundred* [illegible] de la Hide held at La Hyde of the Honour of Carisbrook, Isle [illegible] Elias de la Hide of Robert de Gournay in Wilts.—*Testa de Nevill*. [illegible] la Hyde in 1262 rented two Sussex manors for "forty marks of [illegible] of white gloves and a penny at Easter."—*Lower's Sussex*. Henry [illegible] was of Worcestershire in 1309–10: and in 1307 Thomas de la Hyde [illegible] stable of Tintagel, in 1313 Sheriff of Cornwall, and in 1324 Conservator [illegible] peace, as well as one of the Justices of that county and Devon. Sir James [illegible] was summoned to Parliament as an Irish baron in 1374: and Camden [illegible] of the Delahides as "among the most considerable families" in [illegible] "of the greatest note" in Meath.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon belonged to this family. His [illegible] extinct branch seated at Hyde in Cheshire, that had acquired [illegible] its heiress in the time of Henry III.; and one of whom, Sir John [illegible] gallant soldier under the Black Prince. His grandfather Laurence, [illegible] portioned cadet, was an Auditor's clerk employed by Sir John Trevor [illegible] last, and having married a well-to-do widow, bought West Hatch [illegible] Of his four sons, the second, Sir Laurence, became Attorney-General [illegible] Anne: the third was Lord Clarendon's father; and the fourth, Sir [illegible] Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The future Chancellor, thus [illegible] a family of lawyers, distinguished himself early in life in political life [illegible]

* "Hide, an old law term for as much land as can be cultivated with [illegible] Sometimes a field; occasionally a common or inclosed pasture; as [illegible] in Sussex."—*Lower's Essay on English Surnames.*

bar, and was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by Charles I. at the age of thirty-five. A devoted Royalist, he followed Charles II. in all his wanderings, and on the death of the Lord Keeper Herbert, received the Great Seal at Bruges in 1657. Four years afterwards, he was created Earl of Clarendon. During his exile, he had composed his 'History of the Rebellion' at the King's request; "writing for prerogative," says Walpole, though he had always "acted for liberty." As a minister, he was "indefatigable in business, but a little too magisterial; impartial in the administration of justice, but a little too rough. He had a levity in his wit, and a loftiness in his carriage, that did not become the station he was in; for those that addressed him, and those that thought themselves neglected, he addressed with contumely, which created him many enemies, and at last procured his fall."—*Burnett.* This was in 1667. He thereupon retired to Normandy, and died at Rouen in 1674.

His line was carried on for three more generations. His daughter Anne married the Duke of York, afterwards James II.: and his second son Laurence, Master of the Robes to Charles II., was created Earl of Rochester in 1682. The two Earldoms merged in Laurence's son Henry, and expired with him in 1753. He left two grand-daughters as his heirs; Charlotte, married to a younger son of the Earl of Jersey, who became Earl of Clarendon in 1756: and Charlotte, the celebrated Duchess of Queensberry.

Durange. This must, I think, be intended for De Orenge, a name we find written in Domesday. William de Orenge held of Hugh de Belchamp at Lathbury, Bucks, in 1086; and another William de Orenge of Simon de Beauchamp in Bedford in 1165.—*Liber Niger.* In neither of the county histories is there any account of this family; but I find in the *Monasticon* that the second William granted some land at Stotfold to the Priory at Nuneham that had been founded by his suzerain, Simon de Beauchamp. He may have been the same William de Orenge that occurs in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of 1198–1203, with a Philip de Orenge. In 1416, Jean d'Orenge did homage to Charles VI. of France for his seigneurie d'Orenge (Anselme, ii., 408).

At about the same date, the name re-appears in Devonshire, where Richard Orenge was Mayor of Exeter in 1454. He was a leper, "contented," says Izacke, "to say his orisons and aves, and dwell among the brothers and sisters of lazar-people, in St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, without the S. gate of the said city, where he finished his days, and lies buried in the chancel of the chapel belonging to that house." He further informs us that "the family came over with Sir John Fastolfe, the governor of the provinces of Anjou and Maine;" and that "his armorials were those of Sir Guillam his ancestor" (or more probably his sire, as Sir John returned from France only fourteen years before his majority), viz.: *Argent*, three smiths' barnacles or compasses in pale *Gules*.[*]

[*] Robson gives the coat of Orenge of Foscott, Somerset, and Exeter, as a bugle horn stringed and virolled *gules*.

The only branch I can trace of these Orenges is that which [illegible] days, at Foscott, Somerset, "whose arms were identical with [illegible] mayne."—*Archæological Journal*, 1855. But the name [illegible] Somersetshire for many generations before his time; for [illegible] 28 Ed. I., held land there of Sir Hugh Poyntz. [illegible] manor of Foscott or Foncote was acquired in 1601 by [illegible] Bigot, and sold by his descendant, Humphrey, about [illegible]

Delce. "The Lees of Lee, and Dunshall, county [illegible] Quainton, Bucks, of whom was the gallant Sir [illegible] Lees of Ditchley, Earls of Lichfield, spring from the De L[illegible] —*Sir Bernard Burke.* They are, however, [illegible] their name, about the time of Edward III., from the [illegible] the county where we find, according to the homely adage,

"As many Lees
As there are fleas."

Most probably the family here indicated is that of De la Ley [illegible] Durham. The Chapelry of Witton-Gilbert derives its name [illegible] lord, Gilbert de la Ley, a Baron of the Bishopric circ. 1158–[illegible] extended over a vast district Westwards, from the Brune to [illegible] the Tame, including Stanley, Beamish, and Tanfield-de-la-Ley [illegible] retains, like Witton, part of the name of its ancient owners. The [illegible] of these old Lords of Witton is to be found in their donations to [illegible] *Surtis's Durham.* Philip de la Ley held Witton in 1220, but his [illegible] last of his race, and his grand-daughter Alyne, the wife first of William [illegible] and then of Sir Robert Conyers, became sole heir. A hermitage [illegible] Gilbert de la Ley for five poor lepers "stood a few score yards to the [illegible] church: it is now a farm house belonging to the corpse-land of [illegible] Durham Cathedral. A pointed window still remains, studded with the [illegible] ornament I.R."—*Ibid.* The manors of Tanfield and Beamish were [illegible] Philip de la Ley to Guiscard Charron, one of the Bishop of Durham's [illegible] in 1279; and conveyed by Joan de Charron to Sir Bertram de [illegible] about 1309.

Delaund. This great Norman house took its name from [illegible] in the arrondissement of Domfront, not far from Avranches. "William," says Wace, in his account of the battle of Hastings, "called upon Harold, saying that if he could see him he would appeal him for [illegible] had seen him at La Lande, and Harold had rested there on his [illegible] when he was taken to the Duke (then at Avranches) on his road. The Duke made him a knight there, and gave him and his companions [illegible] garments, and sent him against the Bretons. Patric stood [illegible] and was much esteemed by him." M. Le Prevost questions [illegible]

of this statement, and Mr. Freeman follows his example, but Mr. Planché is inclined to believe it. "Harold, when starting with hawk and hounds on a pleasurable excursion, was not dreaming of warfare, and was consequently unprovided with armour. It was a positive necessity to present him with helm and hauberk, shield and lance, before he entered the enemy's country, and simultaneously with the bestowal of that Norman knighthood, which, while ostensibly an honour, was one of the toils in which the artful Duke entangled his captive guest. Patry de la Lande, one of the Duke's vassals, whose fief was nearest to the enemy's frontier, would naturally have been summoned to join his suzerain with whatever power he was bound to bring, and was probably a witness of the ceremony when, according to the usual formula, Harold must have taken the oaths of chivalry. It is equally probable that, as we are assured, Patry was particularly a favourite with his Duke; and that he also witnessed the oath said to have been taken by Harold somewhere (for no two authorities are agreed) by which he bound himself to be 'William's man,' and to acknowledge his right to the crown of England on the death of Edward the Confessor. Who then so likely to accuse Harold of perjury as the Lord of La Lande Patry?"—*The Conqueror and his Companions.*

He was the founder of an English house that out-lasted the four centuries succeeding the Conquest. "He held from the King a barony of fifteen fees in Norfolk and Suffolk. William, his son, witnessed a charter of the Conqueror's to Savigny Abbey; and had Ralph, whose son William joined Ralph de Fulgères and the sons of Henry II. in their revolts. Eguerrand, his son, lost his barony, which was given to William de Say."—*The Norman People.* One or other of these two Williams has bequeathed his name to the manor of La Launde, now Launds, in Ashen, Essex, where "he had tithes of the parish in 1090." It was sold two hundred years afterwards by his descendant, John de la Launde, to William de Steple, "for a certain sum of money, and upon condition of finding the said John during his whole life a horse of 1 mark's value, and a gown of 20ˢ price, suitable to an Esquire."—*Morant's Essex.*

A John de la Launde witnesses one of the charters of Waleran, Earl of Mellent (who succeeded in 1118, and died in 1164): and in 1165 Pagan de la Launde held three fees from the see of York.—*Liber Niger.* Other notices occur of them in the following century. William de la Launde held of Roger de Mowbray in Yorkshire, and may have been the same William who, with his son of the same name, and Robert de la Launde, is mentioned in Essex c. 1272.—*Rotuli Hundredorum.* One of this name had a grant of free warren in Callow, Derbyshire, during the reign of Edward I.; but his line apparently ended with Sir John de la Launde, one of whose sisters and coheirs conveyed the manor to John de Mosley. Richard de la Launde was Lord of Wheyle, in Herefordshire in 1316.—*Palgrave's Parl. Writs.* Geoffrey de la Launde had summons to Parliament as an Irish baron in 1374 and 1377.

"The chiefe House of the Delalands" was, however, in Lincolnshire, where its memory is preserved by Ashby de la Laund. Fortunately there is no history of the county that informs us of their [illegible] one anecdote of them has been preserved to "illustrate the [illegible] life and property" in the thirteenth century. "Sir Walter de la [illegible] resided in great baronial style at Laceby, about thirty miles from [illegible] was a bold ambitious man, and resolute in the accomplishment [illegible] however illegal. He was therefore a most formidable neighbour [illegible] and burgesses of Grimsby, continually encroaching upon their [illegible] latter end of the reign of Henry III., he took forcible possession [illegible] the lordship of Grimsby that belonged to the burgesses, and let [illegible] of his own, whom by his power he maintained in possession. [illegible] with Gilbert of Little Coats, Sir Walter also invaded the rights of the [illegible] Proceeding through the streets of Grimsby, attended by a band [illegible] retainers, to the port of Friskney, he forcibly ejected the Mayor [illegible] possession of the haven, and not only landed his own goods without [illegible] the customary tolls, but also demanded and took to his own use the [illegible] goods which were brought into that port. Successful in this exploit, he [illegible] to a still greater exercise of power and oppression. His bailiffs [illegible] seized and destroyed the fish exposed for sale in Grimsby market; [illegible] his contempt of the burgesses in the strongest manner, he appointed [illegible] of the principal men among them, whom he kept for a considerable [illegible] dungeons beneath his castle at Laceby, threatening to bring them [illegible] execution on his own authority, and actually erected a gibbet in his [illegible] yard, which he exhibited to them *in terrorum;* then, subjecting them [illegible] punishment of the cucking stool, he dismissed them to report to the [illegible] burgesses the sufferings they had undergone at the hands of the Lord [illegible] —*Stark's Gainsborough.* One of them must, methinks, have furnished [illegible] account, for it gives a wholly one-sided view of the quarrel. I feel as much [illegible] as the gentleman who, when his friend, rushing in breathless, [illegible] a strange dog had flown at him and bitten him unawares, coldly replied, [illegible] I should like to hear *the dog's story.*" I cannot believe that these [illegible] burgesses were threatened with the gallows simply because Sir Walter [illegible] them. There must have been some grievance—some old dispute—some [illegible] lying provocation or other—that drew down upon them the wrath [illegible] aggressive and tyrannical neighbour.

In 1326, a successor of this lawless Sir Walter—William de la [illegible] appears as one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer in Lincolnshire. [illegible] Thomas Delalaund, in the reign of Edward IV., joined Sir Robert [illegible] insurrection, and was taken prisoner with him at Stamford. The [illegible] obstinate and bloody, for the men of Lincoln fought heartily, till they [illegible] leaders in the enemy's hands; then they broke their ranks and fled [illegible]

their boots lest they should impede their flight. This conflict is still called Loss Cost Field. Ten thousand men were slain, and Sir Robert, with many other persons of distinction, put to death by the King's commands."—*Allan's Lincolnshire.* Sir Thomas shared his fate. In one of the Paston letters (dated March 27th, 1470) occurs the following entry: "The King came to Grantham, and there tarried Thursday all day; and there was headed Sir Thomas Dolalsande, and one John Neille, a great Captain."

Another Sir Thomas, of Ashby-de-la-Laund, was Sheriff of Lincoln 14 Hen. VII.: but there is no further mention of the name in the county records; and in the following century the family had dwindled down to "Thomas Delalynd, Gent.," whose will was proved in 1540. He leaves to his son Edward some land in Ashby "yf the Kyng's acts will admyt yt;" but it is believed this son died unmarried.

Delaward. The family of De la Varde long flourished in Normandy. The name, according to the *Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, is derived from a term of forest jurisdiction, "marking the space assigned to each guard." Osmond Lavarde occurs in 1180 in the Exchequer Rolls of the province. The De la Vardes proved their nobility in 1667, and belonged to the "Election de Bernay." Their coat was *Sable*, in pale a sword *Argent* hilted *Or*; in chief two open powels of the same; totally different from the Vairy, *Argent* and *Sable*, borne by the English De la Wardes. I am inclined to believe that the two families had no connection with each other,* and that the latter, first known as Warde or De Warde, derived their name from Gar or Garde, near Corbeil, Isle de France. Ingelram de Warda is mentioned in Northamptonshire in 1130, and Willielmo de Garda witnesses one of John de Hastings' deeds in the time of Henry II. In Yorkshire, "the ancient family of the Wards," according to Thoresby, "appears in possession of Guiseley from the earliest period to which records ascend. The nunnery of Ealsolt (Eashebolt, the Ash wood) was founded in the middle of the 12th century by Simon de Ward, who, while he freely bestowed the fairest and most fruitful portion of his estate on strangers, was content to reserve for himself and his posterity a mansion and demesne at Guiseley which no modern landowner, who had been possessed of both would have been content to inhabit for a twelvemonth." His descendants had, however, other and better possessions; and gave lands to Fountains Abbey at Givendale, Sawley, and Sleford. Sir Simon Ward, who succeeded his father in 1306, was one of the county magnates, and a soldier whose name long remained a household word in Yorkshire. His first campaign was against the Scots in Galloway in 1308: in 1311 he was a supervisor of Array and Leader of the Lavies in Yorkshire; and in 1313, after receiving his pardon as an adherent of

* There is, however, a Thurstan Lavard mentioned in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, who was a benefactor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and lived near Cliffe, in Yorkshire.

Thomas of Lancaster, was taken prisoner at the [illegible] Archbishop Greenfield, of whom he held Gisseley, [illegible] his manors; and in 1314 he recommenced, as Captain of [illegible] his harassing and life-long warfare against the Scots. [illegible] York in 1316; and when the insurrection was raised by the [illegible] and his party against the King in 1321, he, being still [illegible] commissioner to assemble the forces of Yorkshire to resist them.

"But a far greater distinction awaited him, and within [illegible] house. For the Earl, after setting fire to Burton-upon-Trent, [illegible] the royal army, having been compelled, by a council of [illegible] fact Castle, to march to his castle of Pontefract, [illegible] advanced on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1322, to the pass of [illegible] Boroughbridge. Here they found the forces of Sir Andrew [illegible] Simon Ward drawn up to oppose their progress, and [illegible] took place in attempting to force the wooden bridge, in which Hereford was slain; and on the following day, after an [illegible] ford, the Earl of Lancaster and the greater part of his [illegible] prisoners in the town. The parochial chapel, a few [illegible] bridge, to which the Earl of Lancaster probably fled, and [illegible] Crucifix, said, 'Good Lord, I rendre myself to thee, and [illegible] mercy,' has lately been ruthlessly swept away; but a cross [illegible] doubt commemorative of the battle, is still to be seen."—*Ibid.*

Sir Simon attended the great Council at Westminster in [illegible] the "Magnates" of Winchester of the same date† (Palgrave's [illegible] Writs): and was busied with public affairs to the last day of his life, in 1334. "Whether, after having passed through so many perils, he died in his bed, has not been ascertained; neither why he had incurred the censure of the Church which required Abbot Coxwold to pass [illegible] stricken townsmen of Ripon, who had rejoiced in his [illegible] senseless corpse whose spirit had passed away to the supreme [illegible] God. It was a form that was necessary to enable him to have [illegible] but whether he obtained it in the church of Ripon, or [illegible] Esholt, is forgotten."—*Ibid.* Camden says that his residence was [illegible] small village lying between Bridlington and Hunmanby, "of [illegible] the seat of Simon Ward, High Sheriff in this county 9 Ed. II." [illegible] addition a house at Givendale, where his successors chiefly [illegible] Maner-place of stone"—long since destroyed—remained in [illegible]

* One of the Scottish lists includes him among the "[illegible] Bannerets" there slain.

† Mr. Walbran states that Simon was a baron by writ in 1321, [illegible] namesake, Simon, second Lord de la Ward, who was then summoned. There were indubitably not two Simons summoned in that year.

"stood upon the Eastern bank of the river Ure, about three miles below Ripon, commanding sweet prospects up and down the vale." Here, knighted in each successive generation, the direct male line continued till 1521. The last heir, Sir Christopher, Master of the Hart-hounds to Richard III., fought at Flodden, and was Standard-bearer to Henry VIII. at Boulogne. He left, according to Thoresby, "one daughter and three granddaughters—namely the daughters of his daughter Anne Nevill—his co-heirs." He bore *Azure* a cross patonce *Or*.

A cadet of this house, Bernard Ward, went to Ireland in 1570, and there founded the family now represented by Lord Bangor. His son Nicholas, born in his adopted country in 1606, was the father of 1. Bernard: a. Sir Robert, created a baronet by Charles II. for his loyalty during the Civil War, who having survived his only son, died s. p.: 3. Thomas, a Colonel in the King's army, slain at Worcester; and 4. Arthur, whose line expired in the following generation. Bernard, the first born, was the grandfather of another Bernard, Sheriff of Down in 1690, who fell in a duel with Jocelyn Hamilton, when both adversaries received their death wound. The next in succession, singularly enough, acquired Bangor through a Hamilton heiress, and their son Bernard was created in 1770 Baron Bangor of Castle Ward, co. Down, and Viscount Bangor in 1781.

Contemporary with the Sheriff Simon, and perhaps—though the arms differ—his kinsman, was Robert de la Ward, Steward of the Household to Edward I., who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1299, and served at the siege of Caerlaverock in the ensuing year:

"Apres ceus deus revindrent li
La Warde e Johans de Gray,
Ke de nouvel ont envay
Ceus dedens, ki bien atendent,
E ars e arbalestes tendent,
E traient de lour espringant,
E bien se tienent paringant
E au getter e au lancier."

He married Ida or Idonea, daughter of Robert Lord Fitz Walter, by whom he was enfeoffed of the manor of Shopland. "In 1307, they held it jointly of the King *in capite*, as of the Honour of Bologne, by the service of one knight's fee."—*Morant's Essex.* Most likely he was himself an Essex man, for his father, John de la Ward, occurs in the Monasticon among the benefactors of Dunmow Priory. In the famous letter addressed by the barons assembled at Lincoln to the Pope, to which his seal is attached, he is styled *Dominus de Alba Aula.* Idonea Fitz-Warine gave him only a daughter; but by an earlier marriage he had had, besides another daughter, a son named Simon, who was appointed Governor of York, and subsequently Constable of Pontefract. It seems he died s. p., for his heirs were the two half-sisters already named, Joan,

wife of Hugh Meinell, and Margaret, married first to [illegible] secondly to John Chamberlain. The male line probably [illegible] Wards of Blockley in Leicestershire bore Vairy *Azure* and *Or*, [illegible] recorded coat in other blazons; and the name is [illegible] England. There was a De la Ward summoned from [illegible] service against the Scots in 1326; two others, William de Ward of [illegible] and Roger Ward of Kenton and Soham, attended the array [illegible] Hundred of Loose in Suffolk the same year; while a third, [illegible] Constable of the county, was the arrayer on that occasion. [illegible] again of Suffolk, is found in the Hundred Rolls of 1275; and [illegible] still keeps the name. Sir John Warde of Middleton in [illegible] been pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, [illegible] attend the great Council held at Westminster in 1324. *Burke's Gen. Armr.*

Of these many families, one, early seated in Norfolk, [illegible] the Earl of Dudley, and bears Chequy *Or* and *Azure*, a band [illegible] Warda is mentioned there in 1194 (Rot. Curiæ Regis); but [illegible] traced no further back than the fourteenth century, when [illegible] held the manor of Kirby-Bedon. About two hundred years [illegible] descendant, Edward Ward of Postwick, first settled at Ingley, [illegible] Binley Hall. He was bountifully blessed with progeny—nine [illegible] daughters had fallen to his share; and to lighten the burden of [illegible] freight, one of them, William, the sixth son, was, so to speak, [illegible] and despatched to push his fortune in London. He succeeded far [illegible] anticipation. He became the rich man of the family; the famous [illegible] who was jeweller to Henrietta Maria, knighted by Charles I., and [illegible] most eminent bankers in the City. But he was not content with [illegible] sought for something more. "It so chanced that Edward Lord [illegible] having much impaired his fortune by irregular living, was advised [illegible] to apply to Mr. Ward, as an honest and substantial banker, for [illegible] told his Lordship at once that the money was ready on producing [illegible] security, which his Lordship soon did. Upon which Mr. Ward [illegible] ship that he thought he might be supplied better and more honourably [illegible] borrowing; and being asked how? Mr. Ward said he had an only [illegible] Lordship a granddaughter (named Frances), and if they might [illegible] together, he would supply more than the present want. My Lord [illegible] the match was soon concluded; and so the two families and [illegible]

"The last Lord Dudley was the grandfather of Frances Sutton, for [illegible] little regard, betaking himself wholly to a concubine, by whose [illegible] arms, and so far wasted his estate in support of her and them, that [illegible] of that fair inheritance that had descended to him, and even [illegible] for the disengaging thereof, he married her to Humble Ward."

united. When Sutton Lord Dudley died, the married couple were not equal in honour: She, Lady Baroness Dudley; her husband only Mr. Humble Ward; but he, meriting much for seasonable Supplies brought to his Majesty, was in Consideration thereof, first knighted at Oxford in 1643, and shortly after created Lord Ward of Birmingham."—*Blomfield's Norfolk.* Here, at least, there was no circumlocution or beating about the bush. Lady Dudley's disposal in marriage was a perfectly simple and straightforward transaction. Both parties went directly to the point without hesitation or embarrassment, and struck their bargain openly in the face of day. Now the process may be better disguised and more artistically veiled; but can there be any doubt that it is carried on as freely in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century?

The ninth Lord Ward, a very clever but extremely eccentric man, received an Earldom that became extinct at his death in 1833, but was revived in 1860 in favour of the next but one in succession, William, eleventh Lord.

The elder line continued at Bixley till 1770. Sir Edward Ward, who was twice High Sheriff of Norfolk, was created a Baronet at the restoration, and had seven successors in the title. The heir of the last Sir Edward was his aunt Susan, the wife of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery. She enjoyed the inheritance only for a single year, and died childless, having bequeathed her Norfolk estates to her husband, who transmitted it to his descendants by a second marriage.

Dammot; Leland spells it Damot; for D'Amiot, a family that still exists in Normandy, and bears *Argent*, three hearts *Gules*. The name of Damete occurs in Oxfordshire in the time of Henry I. (Rotulus Magnus Pipæ): and Walter Fitz Amiot paid a fine in Bedfordshire in 1195.—*Hunter.* "Petre Damieta" is found in Normandy 1180–94 (Magn. Rot. Scaccarie Normannie). Hugo Damiot of Lincolnshire, and Alan, Henry, and Reginald Damet, in the same county, occur in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* t. Ed. I., as well as William Amiot of Oxfordshire.

Delaplanch: again "a baronial family. Richard and Henry de Planca and their fief, Normandy 1180–95 (Magn. Rotul. Scaccarii Normannie). Ralph de la Planch *circa* 1119 witnessed a charter of Leeds Abbey, Kent. Planche was near Alençon."—*The Norman People.* In the time of Edward I., Sir James de la Planch married a Buckinghamshire heiress, Maud, only daughter of Nicholas de Haversham, and received licence to castellate her manor house of Haversham. He served in the Scottish wars, and is mentioned at the siege of Stirling in 1303 as "Mons. Jakes de la Planch, de la compaignie le Comte de Hereford." He had two sons; John, who died in early life: and Sir William, his successor. The latter died in 1335, leaving an only child, William, then nine years old. William married Elizabeth Hilary, and died in 1340—that is, at the age of 14—the father of two daughters, and of a third born after his death. These astounding dates, which I find in Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire*, are quoted from official documents; nor can I convict them of an error of more than two years, since the posthumous daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1421 at the age of eighty, cannot

have been born later than 1342.* She became Lady of [illegible] heiress: for of her two elder sisters, one was childless and [illegible] and had no less than four husbands. The first was [illegible] Rotherfield; the second Sir John Clinton; the third Sir [illegible] and the fourth Sir John Russell; but it does not appear [illegible] children. She directed to be buried before the image of Our Lady [illegible] Church, "having provided during her life-time a tomb under the chancel." It is a beautiful monument. She lies [illegible] richest Gothic tracery, an aged woman, with gauffred [illegible] round her head; but no hand has been found to [illegible] inscription.

The De la Planche bore *Argent* a lion rampant within [illegible]

Daunay: for D'Anvay or D'Aufay, from Aufay, near [illegible] branch of the great baronial house of St. Valery. Accounting [illegible] Richard, the second son of Gilbert the Advocate of St. Valery, and [illegible] (the illegitimate daughter of Richard II. of Normandy), who [illegible] river Sie, naming it Aufay (Alfaginm) from the beech-clothed hill [illegible] it. "This Richard had a son named, as usual, after his grandfather [illegible] married Beatrice, daughter of Christian de Valenciennes, 'an illustrious' [illegible] This lady was a cousin of Queen Matilda, and bore her husband [illegible] one daughter. Gilbert d'Aufay, as he was called from his paternal [illegible] was also, by his grandmother Papia, a kinsman of Duke William, [illegible] affirms that 'he fought by the Duke's side at the head of his [illegible] principal actions during the English war. But when William [illegible] peace was established, Gilbert returned to Normandy, notwithstanding [illegible] offered him ample domains in England, for with innate honesty of [illegible] refused to participate in the fruits of rapine. Content with [illegible] estates, he declined those of others, and piously devoted his [illegible] monastic life under Abbot Mainer, in the Abbey of St. Evroult." [illegible] St. Valery is only to be found in Brompton and the modern [illegible] Aufay nowhere, yet he is the only member of the family of St. [illegible] appears indubitably to have been a companion of the Conqueror. *Conqueror and his Companions.* In spite of this assertion, "Gonlet" [illegible] entered on the Dives Roll.

John de Aufey and Juliana de Aufey of Somersetshire [illegible] *Hundredorum* c. 1279. Robert de Alfey, Daunfey, or Daufey [illegible] variously given) was a tenant of the Chapter of St. Paul's at [illegible] Hertfordshire in 1222.—*Domesday of St. Paul's.*

* It might obviously be suggested, that there was a mistake of [illegible] William de la Planch was in reality nineteen when he lost his father, [illegible] when he died. But it is expressly stated that this precocious youth [illegible] *infra ætatem*).

Dehenne: the ancient form of Hesse or Hessey. (See *Hesse.*)

Deville: for Deauville or D'Eivill;* also a duplicate. (See *Deauville.*)

Disard. Robert Disard de Hotoft, holding in Lindesey in Lincolnshire, occurs in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of the time of Edward I. The name is not on the Roll of Landowners in those parts in the time of Henry I. (1114-1116) found in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum: nor have I found any subsequent notice of it. Robson gives the arms of Disert, Disert, or Dysart, *as Gules* three dexter hands *Argent.*

As Isard or Isard, the name is still occasionally found in the Southern counties, but whence it is derived is a question that it would be difficult to determine. I think we may safely dismiss from consideration "Dysart, on the coast of Fife, which marks the wilderness—*desertum*—where St. Serf scooped out of the rocks a cave for his abode." — *Isaac Taylor.* Nor need we trouble ourselves with the Welsh "Thisarte, or Disarte, a Castelle yn Flyntshire, by the Name yn Walsche thus expounded. *This* is *principio partitivis*, as est. *Sarte* is *stepe up.* *Nat stepe*, or cliving up, that is to say, playne."— *Leland.*

Anselme mentions a Seigneurie des Issars, held by Louis de Gallien in 1665; and the Forêt de Londes in Normandy anciently bore the name of Forêt des Essarts. Philip and William de Deserte occur in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of 1198. In England Robert de Essartis (so styled in the confirmation charter of Henry II.) was a benefactor of Fountains Abbey: but his name "derived, perhaps, from a district or place that had been essarted or cleared of brushwood," is also given as Sartis or Sarz. Hugh de Essartis witnesses a grant of King Stephen to Sawley Abbey, at York (Mon. Angl.). William de Deserte held at Thornton, Yorkshire, in the time of Henry III. (Archbishop Grey's Register). Roger de Deserte had been Viscount of London in the preceding reign (2 John). Was this the Roger de Assarto, mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*, who held at Fishwick in Lancashire? Another of the name, Ralph de Assartis, occurs in the same record as a tenant of the Honour of Essex.

Doiuille, for Doynell, the corresponding name in Leland's lists: and one of those that M. de Magny has added to the Dives Roll. The Doynels or

* This unpleasant form of D'Eivill occurs in the Parliamentary Rolls: and furnished many a mediæval jest. Dean Milman, in his *History of the Jews*, quotes the following story. "A certain Jew, travelling towards Shrewsbury in company with Richard Péché, Archdeacon of Malpas in Cheshire, and a reverend dean whose name was Deville, was told amongst other things by the former, that his 'jurisdiction was so large as to reach from a place called Ill Street all along till they came to Malpas, a wide circumference of country.' To which the infidel, being more witty than wise, immediately replied, 'Say you so, sir? God grant me then a good deliverance! For it seems I am riding in a country where Sin (Péché) is the Archdeacon, and the Devil himself the Dean; where the entrance into the archdeaconry is in Ill Street, and the going from it Bad Steps (Malpas).'"

Doisnels have been, he tells us, known in Normandy from the eleventh century, and no less distinguished for their military services than for their alliances with the noblest houses of France. They had great possessions in the province, where one of their manors was named from them De la Doynellière; and René François Doynell received in 1695 the Marquisate of Montécot. There are still representatives in the male line, and their coat of arms bears *Argent* a chevron *Gules* between three martlets *Sable*.

I cannot meet with the name in Domesday, but it is found in Essex forty or fifty years after the Conquest. Little Maplesford, in that county, "about the reign of King Henry I. or Stephen, was vested in Robert Doisnel. His daughter Juliana, a very great heiress, was married to William son of Audelin, Aldelin, or Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, Sewer, Steward, or Mareschal to King Henry II. one of the great Offices in the King's Court, which was hereditary. Under that King, he was constituted Governor of Ireland in 1177, and was also Governor of Wexford. Hubert de Burgh, the great Earl of Kent, and Chief Justice of Ireland, was descended from him.

"The said Juliana, with her husband's consent, gave this whole parish, and all its appurtenances, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem."—*Morant*.

Robert Doisnel, temp. Hen. I., likewise held in Hampshire and Wiltshire (Rotulus Magnus Pipæ), and was *Domini Regis Dapifer*, or Marshal to the King; for, according to the *Liber Niger*, his son-in-law Fitz-Adelm obtained this office by his marriage with Juliana, together with a barony of two knight's fees in Essex and Hants.

There were other representatives of the name: Walter Doisnel, of Notts and Derby, mentioned in 1201 (Rotuli Cancellarii). William Doynel gave some land at West Retford to Matherley Priory; and Thomas Doynel occurs in Nottinghamshire in the reign of Edward I. (Rotuli Hundred). At the same date, Silvester Doynel held *in capite* in Wiltshire.—*Ibid.* Peter Doignel was Commissioner of Array for that county in 1325, and in the following year was commanded to bring his detachment to Portsmouth. *Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*. He was Joint Sheriff for Wilts with Gilbert de Berewice in 1337.

Another branch of the family migrated into the far West. Lysons includes the Doynells in his list of Cornish families, long since passed away, "of whom, generally speaking, we know nothing but the name and the arms. Many of them became extinct at an early period; of the greater part, even the residence is unknown." William Trelawny, in the time of Edward III., married Joan, sole sister to John, and daughter to Richard Doyngnell, who brought him Folemore, Weston Penhanger, and a third part of Tregrill. Another "heiress of Doyngell" married the brother of the ancestor of Bere of St. Neots. They bore Par pale dancette *Argent* and *Azure*, a fesse. . .

Durant. This, as a Christian name, is pretty frequently found in Domesday. Besides *Durandus Vicecomes*, who held a barony in four different counties, two others, *Durandus tonsor* (the barber) and *Durandus carpentarius* (the carpenter), both held *in capite*: and *Durandus presbiter*, *Durandus canonicus S. Pauli*, &c., were under-tenants.

I think it is only with the first named, Durandus the Viscount, that we need here concern ourselves. He was brother of Roger de Pistres, who had preceded him in the office of sheriff. "From the cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, we learn that the brothers Roger and Durand bore the name of De Pistres, so they must have come from that now rural village of Pistres which nestles amid the trees on the banks of the Seine, some miles above Rouen, at the foot of the Côte des Deux Amants, as well known, even in those days, for its romantic legend. At this obscure place the Carlovingian kings had had a palace, a converted Gallic Roman villa, where ecclesiastical councils were held more than once. The brothers had evidently come into the West with William Fitz-Osbern."—*A. S. Ellis.* Roger had died before 1072, leaving his son Walter under age; and the shrievalty of Gloucester, "evidently granted to him, as in the case of Edward of Salisbury, with certain conditions as to a minority occurring," passed to his brother. Durand held it as a life-tenant; and Walter only succeeded to it at his death, 1101. He left no posterity. "It is particularly interesting to find him in possession of Caldecot in Monmouthshire, in 1086. He, or Roger, in all probability at the instance of Earl William, had laid the foundations of the castle there, which together with the office of hereditary Lord High Constable of England, was to be held for so many generations by the great family of Bohun, as descendants of Roger. The dignity of High Constable evidently grew out of the constableship of Gloucester, which Walter held, if not his father, and uncle."—*Ibid.*

Durant, as a surname, is subsequently to be found in almost every county in England. In the Hundred Rolls of Edward I. it is abundantly represented, chiefly in Norfolk, Lincoln, Devon and Kent; and at about the same date, Sir Walter Durant was Bailiff of Ashdown Forest, Sussex. From him descended the Durants of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire. Richard Durant, a land-owner in Somerset, was knight of the shire for Middlesex in 1316: and Robert Durant was pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster in 1316. (Palgrave's Parl. Writs.) John Durant, temp. Elizabeth, held Cottesmore in Rutland of the Queen by fealty and the rent of one pair of spurs: "they had," says the county historian, "been a long time seated here: this ancient and honourable name is now quite worn out in Rutland." Durant of Durant Hall, in Derbyshire, became extinct, according to Lysons, about 1600; but the existing baronets of this name claim descent from a cadet of this house, who settled at Scottowe, their present seat in Norfolk, at the beginning of that century.

Drury. Various speculative derivations have been assigned to this name.

Like Drew or Drewett, it has been affiliated to Dru[illegible] language of Chaucer, signifies love or courtship:

"Of batailles and of chevalrie,
Of ladies love and drewrie
Anon I wol you tell."

Camden says that it means, "in old English, a [illegible] following in his wake, tells us it is the same word [illegible] nearer the truth. "This family took the name of a village [illegible] other name than Drury." He should have said Rouvray, [illegible] de Rouvray occurs 1180–95, Osbert de Rouvray 1198 (Dict. [illegible] Normannize). John de Rouvrai in London and Middlesex, [illegible] In the thirteenth century the name had been abbreviated [illegible] *Norman People*. The De Rouvrays, Sieurs de Boisset and [illegible] the first in the "Election de Gisors," and the second in [illegible] ennobled in 1667; and one of the family sat in the great Assembly [illegible] in 1789. There is still a representative in the male line, M. de [illegible] Sapendré, living at the Château de Lortier, near Lisieux, [illegible] *Normandie*). Their arms are entirely different from those borne [illegible] Drurys; and with a variation in the tinctures, exactly those of [illegible] for they give *Azure* a chevron between three sinister hands [illegible] *Argent*.

The Drurys were first seated at Thurston in Suffolk, "in which John (the son of the first who came over), John his son, Henry [illegible] and John his great-grandson, lived many years." Fourth in [illegible] latter John were three brothers, Roger, Nicholas, and John, [illegible] half of the fourteenth century, from whom all the different [illegible] family were derived. Sir Roger, the eldest, was the progenitor of [illegible] of Rougham; from Nicholas, the second, descended the Drurys [illegible] Hawstead, Besthorp, Riddlesworth, Egerley, &c.: and John was [illegible] the Drurys of Wetherden, where he had his seat.

Of these the most distinguished, as well as the most numerous, [illegible] descendants of Nicholas. He it was who first added to his arms the [illegible] ever after borne by him and all his posterity, in memory of a pilgrimage [illegible] to the Holy Land, after having fought under John of Gaunt in Spain. [illegible] two sons:

1. Henry, of Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, apparently [illegible] grandmother, which was conveyed by his daughter Jane to Thomas [illegible] 1525, and is now the seat of her representative the Marquess of Bristol.

2. Sir Roger, of Hawstead, who died about 1495, and built a [illegible] Wych Street, called Drury Place, which gave its name to Drury Lane.

* The Tau, or crutch of St. Anthony, was borne by the monks of his [illegible]

three sons: John; William, seated at Besthorp in Norfolk, of whom came the Drurys of Besthorp; and Sir Robert, who succeeded him at Hawstead, and was one of the Privy Councillors of Henry VIII. In the next generation the family was again subdivided, for Sir Robert was the father, not only of Sir William, his heir at Hawstead, but of another Sir Robert, who was of Egerley in Buckinghamshire.

Let us first continue the Hawstead line. Sir William, styled by Camden "Vir genere et omni elegantia splendidus," was killed in a duel about precedence with Sir John Burroughs while serving in France under Lord Willoughby in 1589. His successor, Sir Robert, who was knighted at the siege of Rouen in 1591, had only two daughters; Dorothy, who died in infancy, and Elizabeth, "the famous beauty and rich heiress, traditionally said to have been thought of as the intended bride of Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I." These ambitious projects were, however, to say the least, premature; for the poor girl died in 1610, when she was but fifteen—it is said of a box on the ear given to her by her father. She is represented on her monument in Hawstead Church as leaning on her elbow, with her cheek (was it the aggrieved cheek?) resting on her hand; and some lines in her epitaph, written by the learned Dr. Donne, whose early patron her father had been, seem to convey a covert allusion to her over-sensitiveness:

> "Her pure and eloquent blood
> Spoke in her cheek, and so distinctly wrought,
> That one might almost say, her body thought."

Her two aunts, Frances, the wife of Sir C. Wray, and Elizabeth Countess of Exeter, divided her inheritance.

The posterity of Sir Robert Drury of Egerley was of longer continuance; and two of his younger sons, Sir William and Sir Drue, made their way gallantly in the world. Sir William, a good and resolute soldier, received the Garter from Queen Elizabeth, and was constantly engaged in her service. Fuller (alluding to the supposed signification of his name), likens him to "a pearl in preciousness, clear and hard, innocent and valiant, and therefore valued deservedly by his Queen and Country.

"His youth he spent in the French wars, his middle in Scotland, his old age in Ireland. He was Knight Marshal of Berwick, at what time the French had possessed themselves of the Castle of Edinburgh, in the Minority of King James. Queen Elizabeth employ'd this Sir William, with fifteen hundred men, to besiege the Castle, which Service he right worthily perform'd, reducing it within few days to the true Owner thereof."*

* Drury was accused of having violated the terms of capitulation by delivering up the gallant Kirkaldy, who had only yielded his sword to him on the full assurance of safe-conduct, to the tender mercies of the Regent, who forthwith ordered him to be hung on the market place. But, according to Robertson, Morton insisted that as

" Anno 1573 he was appointed Lord President of Munster with competent forces, and executed impartial justice, to [illegible] thereof. For as the Sign of *Leo* immediately precedes [illegible] Zodiac; so no hope that Innocency will be protected, or [illegible] in a barbarous Country, where power and strength do [illegible] into them. But the Earl of Desmond opposed this good [illegible] him to enter the County of Kerry, as a Palatine [illegible] Assembly.

" Sir William, no whit terrified with the Earl's [illegible] with a competent train, and there dispensed justice [illegible] did require. Thus, with his seven score men, he [illegible] hundred of the Earl's, who sought to surprise him. [illegible] Life, he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland; and no doubt [illegible] in his place, if not afflicted with sickness, the Foe [illegible] Waterford, 1598." His heirs were two daughters.

His younger brother, Sir Drue, who reached the [illegible] Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, for some time [illegible] and joined in commission with Sir Amyas Paulet as [illegible] Scots; both knights being, as Fuller tells us, "branded as [illegible] two highly advantageous marriages, for his first wife, Elizabeth [illegible] through her mother Amata Boleyn (Queen Anne's aunt), the [illegible] and brought him Riddlesworth in Norfolk, where he built [illegible] second, Katherine Finch, was the heiress of Linstead in [illegible] Drue II., was created a baronet in 1627, but the [illegible] grandson.

Of all these various ramifications, that spread over the [illegible] reached into Buckinghamshire, two families, as far as I know, [illegible] One of them (as entered in the Visitation for Cambridgeshire and [illegible] shire in 1684) is traced back to the first Sir Roger who acquired [illegible] died in 1405. His successor married Katherine Swinford, [illegible] Katherine Roet, afterwards Duchess of Lancaster, by her [illegible] from them descended (though Burke leaves an ominous blank [illegible] centuries in the pedigree) Richard Drury, citizen of London, [illegible] son settled in Huntingdonshire, on an estate of his wife's [illegible] grandson, Thomas Drury of Overstone in Northamptonshire, succeeded [illegible] in 1739, but left no son to inherit it, though collateral branches [illegible] two daughters were Mary Anne, Countess of Buckinghamshire, [illegible] Lady Brownlow.

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long as Kirkaldy and the other prisoners lived, his own life [illegible] "and Elizabeth, without regarding Drury's honour or his promises [illegible] gave them up to the Regent's disposal." Whoever was to blame, [illegible] story.

The other family—the Drurys of Knightstone in Devonshire—descend from a younger son of Sir Robert Drury of Rougham, living in the reign of Elizabeth.

Dabitot: from St.-Jean-d'Abbetot, canton de Colbec, in the arrondissement of Havre, of which the Seigneurie belonged to the Chamberlains of Tankerville. The fief was inherited by Amaury, a cadet of the family, thence named Amaury d'Abbetot, who was the father of Urso, Viscount of Worcester, and Robert named from his office Le Dispenser (see p. 283). The name continued in Normandy, mentioned in various charters quoted by M. d'Anisy (v. *Recherches sur le Domesday*) till the reign of Philip Augustus, when it appears, for the last time, in a list of the Norman gentry.

Urso the Viscount, or Urso of Worcester, as he is styled in Domesday, held a great domain in that county, as well as in Hereford, Warwick, and Gloucestershire, and "earned an evil notoriety which lasted long after he was dead. It is mentioned in the Survey that: 'Urso the sheriff, had so oppressed the tenants on the virgate of land at Droitwich belonging to Bidelph's late manor of Sodbury, that they cannot now pay the salt due from them.' This is not the only instance of his rapacity; and the lands of the see of Worcester and of the abbeys of Evesham and Pershore, were systematically despoiled by him without redress. His brother Robert, the King's Despencer, aided and abetted him. Urso gave lands belonging to the see in dowry with his own daughter, despite remonstrance and appeal."—*A. S. Ellis.* Worst of all, while building his castle at Worcester, he encroached upon some ground that had been consecrated as the cemetery of the adjoining convent. For this sacrilege the malediction of the Church was pronounced upon him by the Archbishop of York, "with mine and that of all holy men, unless thou removest thy castle from hence; and know of a truth that thine offspring shall not long hold the land of St. Mary to their heritage." This malediction, preserved in an old couplet,

"Highest thou Urse,
Have thou the curse:"

seems in no wise to have troubled or disturbed its recipient; yet, though thus insensible to the thunders of the Church, Urso was himself among her benefactors. He was the founder of Malvern Priory, which became a cell to Westminster Abbey. The disregarded prophecy did not halt in fulfilment; for the threatened forfeiture came to pass in the next following generation. His son Roger was banished the realm for slaying one of Henry's I.'s household; and his confiscated estates granted to Walter de Beauchamp, the husband of his sister, Emmeline. It was a princely gift. "Urso d'Abitot," says Nash, "had manors in almost every part of the county. Being hereditary Sheriff, his office was to keep this part of the newly conquered kingdom in subjection; it was necessary, therefore, that his power should be very great." Three of these manors, Croome d'Abitot, or Earl's Croome, Ridmarley d'Abitot, and Dabitot's

Lawrence, still bear the name of their first Norman [illegible] out in the county. The Beauchamps held his lands [illegible] hereditary Sheriffs; but the kith and kin of Ursus d'Abitot [illegible] Worcestershire at least six hundred years after his death. [illegible] of D'Abitots continued in Ricmarsley till within this century," [illegible] in 1782), "lived at the Down-house, and were called D'Abitots of Ricmarsley. They married into considerable families. [illegible] the daughter of Sir Geffrey Moody; William their [illegible] John the son of William married Washbourne. [illegible] Edmund, from whom are derived two families: the one [illegible] the other continued in Worcestershire; and Thomas, [illegible] shire branch, was alive in Mr. Habingdon's time." [illegible] family are now extinct."—*Nash's Worcestershire.* The [illegible] ended long before. "Crombe was held from the time of [illegible] of William de Beauchamp; and in 1483 William D'Abitot [illegible] fee in Crombe, which William his ancestor formerly held. [illegible] his son, the male line ended. The females of this family [illegible] Langston, Ryce, Child, and Townley, by which means the [illegible] among these persons."—*Ibid.* In Derbyshire "a branch of the [illegible] of Abbot, settling at Barlow, is supposed to have taken that [illegible] place, and possessed it for several generations."—*Lysons.*

Dunsterville, for Dunstanville; a name derived from Dunstanville, Paris and Orleans. The first recorded ancestor of this [illegible] Dunstanville, who married the daughter and sole heiress of [illegible] variously called Adelina de Insula and Adalina de Dunstanville; for [illegible] custom for great heiresses to retain their paternal [illegible] Reginald's wealthy match "bespeaks some Court influence, but of [illegible] I can form no conjecture. The name is associated with the Saxons [illegible] but certain it is that this Reginald was deceased before his great [illegible] illegitimate son of Henry I., and afterwards Earl of Cornwall,* had [illegible] age of boyhood."—*Eyton.* He was dead before 1124, for Adelina [illegible] then granted some land to Tewkesbury Abbey "for the soul of [illegible] husband." They had two sons, Robert; and Alan. Robert (as [illegible] Reginald) witnesses two of the Empress Maud's Oxford charters, [illegible] through life remained true to her and her son Henry, who, [illegible] accession, rewarded his fidelity with a grant of the manor and [illegible] Heytesbury in Wiltshire. In 1163 "he was one of the Peers who [illegible] the King should maintain the Laws and Customs of the Realm." [illegible] without issue in 1168; and his heir was his nephew Walter. Alan [illegible]

* Reginald de Dunstanville, the third of the fourteen [illegible] Henry I. by the daughter of Robert Corbet, was created Earl of Cornwall [illegible] Stephen in 1140.

father, had then been dead about twelve years. He held eight knight's fees of the Honour of Arundel by favour of Henry I.; was also Lord of Idsall, or Shiffnal, in Shropshire (see Eyton): and left, besides Walter, another son of his own name, and a daughter Alice, married to Thomas Basset of Heseudon, a grandson of the Justiciary. Walter, in addition to his uncle's lands in Wiltshire, Surrey, and elsewhere, had large estates in Normandy, situated apparently in the Bailiwick of Dieppe and Arques. He married Ursula de Dunstanville, one of the co-heiresses of the Earl of Cornwall, but she had no children, and the mother of the next Walter was his second wife Hawise de Preaux. Some short time before his death—probably about 1193—he fell into disgrace and suffered forfeiture; and it is conjectured that he ended his days in the House of the Augustine Canons at Wombury, where he was buried. A very ancient monument, believed to be his, and known in the neighbourhood as "old Dungerfield," or "old Dangerville," that had lain in the churchyard ever since the demolition of the old church, was removed to Shrewsbury Abbey Church in 1829. The effigy lies cross-legged, in mail armour and surcoat, the right hand in the act of drawing the sword.

From his younger brother, King John's "beloved and faithful" Alan de Dunstanville, "the present Barons of De Dunstanville and Basset allege a lineal descent; but Tehidy in Cornwall, from which they take their title, continued with the elder branch of the family long after the era of this Alan."—*Eyton.* His only child, Cecily, was the wife of William Basset; and through her—although the exact period be uncertain—it is undeniable that "the right goodly manor of Tehidy," as Leland calls it, passed to the Bassets. Sir W. Pole says they have been seated there "since Henry III.'s time, and perhaps earlier." In 1796—more than six hundred years after the presumed date of Cecily de Dunstanville's marriage, the old title was received in favour of one of her descendants, Francis Basset of Tehidy. But this *new* barony expired with him in 1835.

The heir of the elder line, Walter II., married Petronilla Fitz Alan, and had a son, his name-sake, with whom the line ended. As this third Walter was, by reason of his Shropshire lands, one of the Barons Marcher, he was several times summoned to defend the frontier, and at last (44 Hen. III.) commanded "to repair to the Marches of Wales, and there to reside, for the better security of those Parts." He was in arms with the barons at the battle of Lewes, and appointed by them Constable of Salisbury Castle. He died in 1269, leaving a little heiress of twelve years old, named after her grandmother Petronill, and already wedded to Robert de Montfort. She had afterwards a second husband, John de la Mare.

Dunchampe. The only name in the slightest degree resembling this is Nunchamp, twice mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*; but I know of no instance in which the letters D and N are counter-changed. Graland de Runchamp held in Lincolnshire of Gilbert de Gaunt (*Ibid.*): a scribe's error for Graland de

Longchamp, as it is given in another entry. May not this represent a similar slip of the pen?

Dambelton. This name appears about a century after the Conquest, and is of palpable English origin. It has been variously derived, but is generally believed to be taken from Hamilton in Leicestershire, which "was," says Nichols, "the seat of the antient family of Hamilton, and belonged to the old Earls of Leicester, from whose grant they had this land, and therefore bore for their arms *Gules* three cinquefoils *Ermine*, alluding to the said Earl's coat, who bore *Gules* one cinquefoil *Ermine*, both which stand together in St. Mary's church in Leicester. Of this house was Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, who, in the reign of Edward II., having slain one of the family of Thomas Despencer, fled into Scotland; and there, marrying with Isabel, daughter of Thomas Randolfe Earl of Murray, planted himself, and was honourably entertained by Robert Bruce King of Scotland, by whose gifts he held lands in Cadzow in Clydesdale." The Scottish genealogists have improved upon this account by suggesting that this Gilbert was the grandson of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, but of this there is no proof whatever. The author of the *Norman People* traces back the great house of Hamilton to a totally different ancestor, "Jordan de Blosseville, who possessed Newton-Blosseville, and other estates in Bucks, and was Viscount of Lincoln in 1157. He is supposed to have held the office of Seneschal of the great Crown demesne of Hameldon, Bucks, and thence was named De Hameldon, under which name he held lands in 1165 from the see of Durham (Liber Niger)." From the second son of this Jordan came "Gilbert de Blosseville or De Hamilton, who was Lord of Newton Blosseville in 1254, when he sold it to another branch of the family; and holding his lands from the Honour of Huntingdon, and therefore of the Kings of Scotland, received a settlement in Scotland, and in his latter years became an ecclesiastic. (Chart. Paisley.) His elder son Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hameldon was one of the barons of Scotland, and received the barony of Cadzow, afterwards Hamilton." But in neither case can the name claim a place here.

END OF VOL I.

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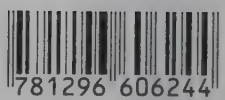

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